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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY

During the Year 1868-69.

INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER.

THE territory under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal consists of both Regulation and Non-Regulation Provinces, and comprises Bengal Proper, Behar, Orissa, including the Tributary Mehals, Assam, Chota Nagpore, and the Native states of Hill Tipperah and Cooch Behar.

The area of this territory consists of 2,39,591 square miles, as shewn in Appendix A. The figures have been furnished by the surveyor-general, as the result of the surveys.

The Regulation Provinces are divided into eight commissionerships, and the Non-Regulation Provinces into three. The eight divisions of the Regulation Provinces comprise thirty-six districts,* each of which is under a magistrate and collector, with the exception of Howrah, where the district officer is a magistrate and deputy collector, and is subordinate, as regards his fiscal jurisdiction, to the collector of the adjoining district of Hooghly.

*BHAUGULPORE DIVISION.	Bhaugulpore. Monghyr. Purneah.
PATNA DIVISION.	Patna. Gya. Chumparun. Sarun. Shahabad. Tirhoot.
RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.	Rajshahye. Bogra. Dinagepore. Maldah. Moorshedabad. Pubna. Rungpore.
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	Chittagong. Tipperah. Noakhally.
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	Nuddea. Jessore. 24-Pergunnahs.
BURDWAN DIVISION.	Burdwan. Bancoorah. Beerbhoom. Hooghly. Howrah. Midnapore.
DACCA DIVISION.	Dacca. Backergunge. Furreedpore. Mymensing. Sylhet.
ORISSA DIVISION.	Cuttack. Pooree. Balasore.

Assam Division.	Kamroop. Durrung. Nowgong. Naga Hills. Seebsaugor. Luckimpore. Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	Chota Nagpore Division.	Hazarebaugh. Lohardugga. Maunbhoom. Singbhoom.
		Dacca Division.	Cachar.
		Bhaugulpore Division.	Sonthal Pergunnahs.
Cooch Behar Division.	Julpigooree. Gowalparah. Garrow Hills. Darjeeling. Cooch Behar.		
		Chittagong Division.	Chittagong Hill Tracts.

The Non-Regulation Districts are nineteen in number, as shewn in the margin, including the Native state of Cooch Behar, now under the management of the British Government, during the minority of the Rajah. Each of these districts is under the management of a deputy commissioner.

The following statement shows the staff of officers who were employed on the 31st March 1869 in the administration of justice and in ordinary duties connected with land revenue. It does not include the police, nor the officers employed in the special departments, such as salt, customs, opium, income tax, registration, &c.

Number of officers.	Designation of officers.	Attached to the Regulation or Non-Regulation Provinces.	Remarks.
13	Judges of the High Court.		
1	Registrar of the High Court.		
2	Members of the Board of Revenue.		
2	Secretaries to the Board of Revenue.		
1	Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.		
8	Commissioners of Divisions ...	Regulation Provinces.	
3	Ditto ...	Non-Regulation Provinces.	
26	Civil and Sessions Judges ...	Regulation Provinces.	
4	Additional Judges ...	Ditto.	
1	Extra ditto (temporary) ...	Ditto.	
2	Judicial Commissioners ...	Non-Regulation Provinces.	
23	Magistrates and Collectors, 1st grade ...	Regulation Provinces.	
13	Ditto, 2nd grade ...	Ditto.	
4	Deputy Commissioners, 1st grade	Non-Regulation Provinces.	
6	Ditto ditto, 2nd grade ...	Ditto.	

Number of officers.	Designation of officers.	Attached to the Regulation or Non-Regulation Provinces.	Remarks.
6	Deputy Commissioners, 3rd grade	Non-Regulation Provinces.	
3	Ditto ditto, 4th grade	Ditto.	
3	Cantonment Magistrates ...	Regulation Provinces.	
2	Magistrates of Police, Calcutta...	Ditto.	
1	Coroner of Calcutta* ...	Ditto.	* Held by one of the magistrates of police, Calcutta.
22	Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, 1st grade ...	Ditto.	
6	Extra or Acting ditto ...	Ditto.	
11	Ditto, 2nd grade ...	Ditto.	
53	Honorary Magistrates, Calcutta	Ditto.	
53	Ditto ditto, Mofussil. .	Ditto.	
30	Ditto ditto, ditto ...	Non-Regulation Provinces.	
1	Registrar-General of Assurances	Regulation and Non-Regulation Provinces.	
4	District Registrars ...	Regulation Provinces.	
20	Special Sub-Registrars ..	Ditto.	These are held by assistant magistrates, deputy magistrates, assistant commissioners, extra assistant commissioners or medical officers, in addition to their own duties, who are remunerated by fees.
17	Sub-Registrars ...	Ditto.	
14	Ditto ...	Non-Regulation Provinces.	
5	Small Cause Court Judges, Calcutta ..	Regulation Provinces.	
17	Small Cause Court Judges, Mofussil ...	Ditto.	
27	Subordinate Judges ...	Both Regulation and Non-Regulation Provinces.	
37	Moonsiffs, 1st grade ...		
74	Ditto, 2nd grade ...		
75	Ditto, 3rd grade ...		
7	Assistant Commissioners, 1st grade ...	Non-Regulation Provinces.	
7	Assistant Commissioners, 2nd grade ..	Ditto.	
9	Assistant Commissioners, 3rd grade ...	Ditto.	
55	Covenanted Assistants passed by the 2nd standard . .	Regulation Provinces.	Most of these are acting in the higher appointments, and a few are employed in the Non-Regulation Provinces.
19	Covenanted Assistants passed by the 1st standard ...	Ditto.	
17	Unpassed Assistants ...	Ditto.	

Number of officers.	Designation of officers.	Attached to the Regulation or Non-Regulation Provinces.	Remarks.
1	Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade ...	Non-Regulation Provinces.	
1	Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade ...	Ditto.	
4	Extra Assistant Commissioners, 3rd grade ...	Ditto.	
2	Extra Assistant Commissioners, 4th grade ...	Ditto.	
4	Extra Assistant Commissioners, 5th grade ...	Ditto.	
6	Extra Assistant Commissioners, 6th grade ...	Ditto.	
10	Extra Assistant Commissioners, 7th grade ...	Ditto.	
10	Officers of the subordinate Executive Service, 1st grade ...	Regulation Provinces.	
17	Officers of the subordinate Executive Service, 2nd grade ...	Ditto.	
27	Officers of the subordinate Executive Service, 3rd grade ...	Ditto.	
43	Officers of the subordinate Executive Service, 4th grade ...	Ditto.	
49	Officers of the subordinate Executive Service, 5th grade ...	Ditto.	
58	Officers of the subordinate Executive Service, 6th grade ...	Ditto.	
5	Supernumeraries ...	Ditto.	
761			

A portion of the salary of the commissioner of the Cooch Behar Division is paid from the revenues of the independent state of that name, which is under his management during the minority of the Rajah.

The commissioner of Orissa is also superintendent of the Tributary Mehals of Cuttack, and has the powers of a magistrate in those mehals. He has also the powers of a sessions judge in Balasore. The commissioner of Dacca has powers of a sessions judge in Dacca and Furreedpore. The commissioners of Assam, Chota Nagpore, and Cooch Behar, have the powers of a sessions judge throughout their respective jurisdictions. The judicial commissioners of Assam and Chota Nagpore exercise the powers of civil and sessions judges in those provinces respectively. The judicial commissioner of Assam has also powers of a sessions judge in Gowalparrah, in the Cooch Behar Division, and is the judicial appellate authority in the civil and criminal departments in that district. There is no judicial commissioner in the Cooch Behar Division, the commissioner of which holds criminal sessions and exercises judicial appellate and controlling authority in all the districts except Gowalparrah. The deputy

commissioners of the Khasi and Jynteah Hills, the Naga Hills, and the Garrow Hills, exercise the powers of a sessions judge. The deputy commissioners of the Khasi and Jynteah Hills and of Cachar, have also the powers of a civil judge. The judge of Sylhet has power of a sessions judge in Cachar. The deputy commissioners of the Khasi and Jynteah Hills, the Naga Hills, the Garrow Hills, Gowalparrah, Darjeeling, Julpigooree, Luckimpore, Cachar, Hazareebaugh, Maunbhoom, Lohardugga, and Singbhoom, exercise powers under section 1, Act XV. of 1862, to try, according to the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, all offences not punishable with death, and to pass sentences of imprisonment not exceeding seven years.

Of the 26 civil and sessions judges in the Regulation Districts, one, the judge of Cuttack, has jurisdiction over three districts, eight* have jurisdictions over two districts each, and the remaining seventeen over one district each.

* *Vis.*, the judges of Bhaugulpore, Hooghly, Tipperah, Dacca, Sarun, Rajshahye, Rungpore, and Dinagepore.

There are three classes of uncovenanted judges, namely, Small Cause Court Judges, Subordinate Judges, and Moonsiffs.

In the city of Calcutta there are two stipendiary magistrates and 53 honorary magistrates.

In the interior, the 36 collectors of revenue in the Regulation Districts are also chief magistrates in their respective districts. There are also 33 joint-magistrates and deputy collectors, 3 cantonment magistrates, who are military officers, and 287 magistrates of lower grades: of the latter, 53 are honorary magistrates, and 234 are stipendiary magistrates, (49 being covenanted assistants and 185 members of the Uncovenanted Executive Service.)

In the Non-Regulation Provinces, besides the deputy commissioners, who are in charge of districts, and as such are the magistrates, collectors, and subordinate judges of their respective districts, there are 85 magisterial officers, of whom 30 are honorary and 55 stipendiary magistrates: of the stipendiary magistrates, 28 are assistant commissioners, 18 extra assistant commissioners, and 9 members of the subordinate Executive Service.

The total number of sub-divisions in the Regulation Provinces is 76, and in the Non-Regulation Provinces 22, including the 4 sub-districts in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Europeans, Eurasians & Native Christians.
Small Cause Court Judges ...	11	3	9
Subordinate Judges	19	6	5
Moonsiffs	141	43	2
Subordinate Executive Officers ...	112	35	69
Extra Assistant Commissioners ...	7	...	21
Total ...	286	87	106

The table on the margin shows the proportion of native officers employed in the subordinate Judicial and Executive Services at the close of the year, as compared with the officers of European extraction, including a few who are native Christians.

SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

PART I.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Cases tried and disposed of during the year.

THE following statement shews the number of cases under trial before the High Court on its original side during the year 1868, the number disposed of within that period, and the number pending at its close:—

Class of cases.	Pending on 31st December 1867.	Instituted in 1868.	Total.	Disposed of on merits.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Pending on 31st December 1868.
Original suits including vice-admiralty, equity, and ecclesiastical cases ...	323	813	1,136	515	285	800	336
Insolvency cases ...	84	94	178	43	26	69	109
Appeals from divisional courts	6	29	35	21	1	22	13
References from Calcutta Small Cause Court under Act XIX. of 1850 ...		8	8	6		6	2
Total ...	413	944	1,357	585	312	897	460

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

Appeals instituted during the year.

Description of appeals.	1867.	1868.
Regular...	393	282
Special	3,493	3,341
Miscellaneous	669	557
Total ...	4,554	4,180

On the appellate side of the High Court, the total number of appeals instituted in 1868 was 4,180, of which 282 were regular, 3,341 special, and 557 miscellaneous. A comparison with the results of the previous year shews a decrease of 111 regular, 151 special, and 112 miscellaneous appeals. The decrease observable in regular appeals is proportionately much larger than in either special or miscellaneous appeals, a fact which can be only accounted for by the supposition that regular appeals, as they generally involve claims for large amounts, were most affected by the higher rates of stamp duty prescribed by Act XXVI. of 1867.

Cases appealable.	1867.	1868.
In regular appeals	2,647	1,860
In special ditto	18,248	17,076
Total ...	20,895	18,936

The total number of cases which were appealable to the High Court regularly or specially was 18,936, against 20,895 in the preceding year, as is shewn on the margin.

Appeals decided and pending.

Description of appeals.	Decided in		Pending on 31st December	
	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.
Regular ..	383	411	348	219
Special .	2,594	3,972	2,369	1,738
Miscellaneous	652	680	296	173
Total	3,629	5,063	3,013	2,130

The number of appeals decided and pending in 1867 and 1868 are compared in the annexed return. The result shewn is an increase of 1,434 in the number of cases disposed of in 1868, and a decrease of 883 in the number of cases pending at the close of that year.

The years in which the regular and special appeals pending on the 31st December 1868 were instituted are noted below :—

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
Regular appeals	1	8	23	18	169
Special ditto		.	4	15	1,719

And the figures shew that the number of old cases has been materially reduced.

Results of the appeals decided.

The following table contains the result of the appeals decided by the High Court in 1867 and 1868 :—

	In Regular Appeal		In Special Appeal.	
	1867.	1868	1867.	1868.
Order of Lower Court confirmed	238	270	1,656	2,862
Ditto ditto reversed	70	84	202	425
Ditto ditto modified	34	37	43	63
Cases remanded	26	12	664	527
Ditto struck off on default	10	2	76	72
Ditto compromised or withdrawn	5	6	13	23
Total	383	411	2,654	3,972

The figures shew a considerable increase in the proportion of regular and special appeals, in which the judgments of the lower courts were confirmed. The number of regular and special appeals in which the orders of the lower courts have been modified has slightly augmented, but not in proportion to the increased number of appeals of those kinds disposed of. The number of cases of both kinds remanded has very considerably decreased.

Value of stamps filed in legal proceedings.

The value of stamps filed in legal proceedings on the appellate side of the High Court was Rs. 3,10,718, against Rs. 3,28,373 of the preceding year, so that the receipts had decreased during the year reported on by Rs. 17,655, which result was owing to the fact that the present Stamp Act was not in force during the whole of 1867, and that in the early part of it advantage was taken by suitors of the knowledge that it was about to become law to file all suits that could be instituted under the old law, in order to avoid the payment of the duty at the higher rates.

Value of property under litigation.

The value of property which formed the subject matter of litigation in the appeals decided by the High Court in 1868 was Rs. 1,21,43,778, against Rs. 89,14,475 of the previous year.

Operations of the ordinary civil courts in the Lower Provinces.

The following statistics regarding the civil courts in the mofussil include the courts in both the Regulation and Non-Regulation Provinces. The figures relating to the year 1867, which are entered in the marginal abstracts below, will not therefore be found to correspond with those entered in the marginal abstracts in the report of 1867, the latter not including, as the former do, the figures collated from the returns of the Non-Regulation Provinces.

Suits instituted and pending.

The amount of work which came before the ordinary civil courts in the mofussil other than Courts of Small Causes during the years 1867 and 1868 is shewn in the annexed return. The number of suits instituted in 1868 shews a decrease from the previous year of 847 in cases of the Small Cause Court class, and of 5,965 in other cases, or a total decrease of 6,812. The total number of suits pending at the close of 1868 shews a decrease of 1,107, but there was a decrease of 2,903 in cases not of the Small Cause Court class, while in cases of that class there was an increase of 1,796.

Description of suits.	Suits instituted in		Suits pending at the end of	
	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868
Small Cause Court class cases ..	84,501	83,654	5,576	7,372
Other cases .. .	63,995	58,030	16,078	13,175
Total .	148,496	141,684	21,654	20,547

The decrease of institutions in cases of the Small Cause Court class has neither been universal nor confined to any particular districts or part of the country, and is too small to be attributable to anything more than the effect which some accidental change of circumstances is constantly producing on this kind of litigation. The decrease of institutions in other cases, which is very considerable, is noticeable in all the districts of Bengal except Bhaugulpore, Mymensing, Rajshahye, and Tipperah, and has almost invariably been ascribed to the operation of the Stamp Act of 1867.

In the superior district courts, *viz.*, those of the judges, additional judges, and subordinate judges, whose jurisdiction is not limited by the value of the subject matter in litigation, the number of suits instituted exhibits a decrease of 5,431 from the year preceding, the decrease in original suits being 1,042 and in appeals 4,389.

Suits instituted in the superior district courts.

Description of suits.	1867.	1868.
Original	3,897	2,855
Appealed	20,952	16,563
Total ...	24,849	19,418

In the inferior courts, that is, in the courts of original jurisdiction only, in respect of suits not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in value, the number of institutions shews a decrease of 1,381 as compared with 1867. It will be seen that while the decrease in the number of original suits instituted in the superior courts was more than 26 per cent., the decrease in the number of institutions in the inferior courts was a little more than 1 per cent. only; a fact which clearly shews that it is in suits of the greatest value that the effect of the Stamp Act has been most apparent.

Suits instituted in the inferior district courts.

In Courts of	1867.	1868.
Sudder Ameens	5,861	122,266
Moonsiffs	117,786	
Total ...	123,647	122,266

The abstract on the margin exhibits a comparison of the number of cases decided by the courts of different grades in 1867 and 1868. The total number of cases disposed of in 1868 was 11,596 less than the number disposed of in the preceding year. The decrease was common to all courts and is sufficiently accounted for by the decrease in the number of cases instituted. The falling off in the work done in judges' courts is also partly accounted for by those officers having, as a rule, been obliged to devote more time to their duties as sessions judges than in 1867.

Comparison of the number of suits decided in 1867 and 1868.

Cases decided by	1867.		1868.	
	Suits decided on their merits.	Total disposed of.	Suits decided on their merits.	Total disposed of.
Judges—Original ...	329	348	205	259
Judges—Appealed .	10,729	11,672	9,519	10,184
Principal Sudder Ameens or Subordinate Judges—Original ...	4,173	4,706	2,726	3,099
Principal Sudder Ameens or Subordinate Judges—Appealed .	10,933	11,474	9,505	9,914
Sudder Ameens ...	5,681	6,845	106,533	122,820
Moonsiffs	106,960	122,827		
Total ...	137,805	157,872	128,488	146,276

It will be seen from the statement in the margin that the arrears in the courts of more than one year's standing, as compared with 1867, have decreased from 521 to 416. The bulk of the arrears was on the files of the judges; and an analysis of the cases before them is shewn on the margin. The increase in the number of original suits pending was almost entirely confined to the files of the judge of Backergunge, before whom 85 out of the total number (88) were pending. The remaining three cases were on the files of the judges of East Burdwan, Rungpore, and Sylhet. The work in Backergunge, both civil and criminal, has greatly increased, and a recommendation of the High Court for the appointment of an additional judge to that district was under consideration at the close of the year.

Arrears.

In Courts of	1867.	1868.
Judges	315	205
Subordinate Judges	161	159
Sudder Ameens	14	52
Moonsiffs	31	
Total ..	521	416

Description of arrear cases.	1867.	1868.
Original suits	6	88
Act X. appeals	139	10
Civil appeals .	170	107

The annexed statement exhibits the number of cases pending in the courts of different grades for periods exceeding six, and not exceeding 12 months; the number pending at the end of 1868 being 1,176 less than the number pending at the end of the previous year. The decrease was common to all courts, but was greatest in those of the subordinate judges. It was also considerable in the courts of judges and additional judges. The districts in which the files were heaviest in this respect, together with the number of cases pending in each respectively, are given on the margin.

In Courts of	1867.	1868.
Judges and Additional Judges ...	988	524
Principal Sudder Ameens or Subordinate Judges	1,038	392
Sudder Ameens	95	232
Moonsiffs	203	
Total .	2,324	1,148

Backergunge	132
Bhaugulpore	29
Chittagong	127
Dacca	12
Jessore	82
Mymensing	128
Sarun	41
Tirhoot	49
24-Pergunnahs	39

The total value of suits decided during the year, and of those pending at the close of it, is given on the margin. The value of the former fell short by almost 10½ lakhs of the value of suits decided in 1867, and that of the latter was less by 70,21,692 than the value of suits pending at the close of that year. The value of suits in which appeals were preferred was 58,70,405 in 1868, against 89,28,724 in 1867.

Value of suits.

Description of suits.	Value of suits decided.	Value of suits pending.	Total value.
Original suits ...	3,50,88,013	1,26,51,291	4,77,39,304
Appeals	40,88,703	17,81,702	58,70,405
Total ...	3,91,76,716	1,44,32,993	5,36,09,709

The amount of stamp fees realized on the institution of suits is given in the following table. The net revenue derived from this source amounted to Rs. 23,47,183-15-1, which was an increase of Rs. 84,316-14-1 over the net revenue (Rs. 22,62,867-1-0) derived in the preceding year.

Stamp fees realized during the year.

Stamp fees realized from Courts of	Amount paid in.	Amount refunded.	Balance.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Judges	4,61,811 12 0	17,636 15 8	4,44,174 12 4
Principal Sudder Ameens or Subordinate Judges	6,22,301 8 0	11,291 8 0	6,11,010 0 0
Sudder Ameens / Moonsiffs	12,98,490 2 9	6,491 0 0	12,91,999 2 9
Total	23,82,603 6 9	35,419 7 8	23,47,183 15 1

The cost of the civil courts during the year is also shewn marginally, the aggregate expenditure amounting to Rs. 25,06,407-10-0½, or Rs. 2,59,223-10-11½ in excess of the income realized from stamp fees. This expenditure being on account of both Regulation and Non-Regulation Districts, does not admit of comparison with the reported results of 1867, which were confined to the Regulation Districts alone.

	Rs. As. P.
Salaries of Judges	8,33,535 4 9
Ditto Additional Judges	1,13,755 2 1
Ditto Subordinate Judges	2,53,286 1 8½
Ditto Additional Subordinate Judges ...	43,942 5 2
Ditto Moonsiffs	7,21,774 0 2
	19,66,292 13 10½
Establishments	5,40,114 12 2
	25,06,407 10 0½

The annexed table shews the number of appeals preferred to the Lower Appellate Courts. Appeals under Act X. of 1859, and from the orders of subordinate judges, have steadily decreased since 1865. There has also been a progressive diminution of appeals from sudder ameens and moonsiffs since 1867. The largest number of appeals under Act X. of 1859 was instituted in the following districts, *viz.*, Backergunge, 216; Chittagong, 324; Dacca, 203; Hooghly, 213; Jessore, 228; Nuddea, 241; and Tipperah, 368. The number of appeals from subordinate judges in no district exceeded 85, which occurred in Tirhoot. The next highest number was 68, in Sylhet. The number of appeals from sudder ameens and moonsiffs was largest in Chittagong, where it was 1,398; but in no other district did they exceed half that number, except in Dacca and Hooghly, where they amounted to 753 and 737, repectively.

Classification of appeals.

Year.	Appeals under Act X. of 1859.	Appeals from Principal Ameens or Subordinate Judges.	Appeals from Sudder Ameens.	Appeals from Moonsiffs.
1867	5,806	1,253	1,616	12,271
1868	4,299	854	11,403	

The out-turn of miscellaneous work during 1867 and 1868, and the state of the miscellaneous files at the close of those years, are shewn on the margin. The total number of cases under trial during 1868 had diminished by 8,100, while the total number of cases pending at the close of the year had been reduced only by 609. There were, therefore, 7,491 less cases finally disposed of in 1868 than in 1867, notwithstanding that, as before mentioned, there was a considerable falling off in the institutions of regular suits in almost all the districts. The number of cases pending more than a year had been reduced from 146 to 96. These pending cases were most numerous in Bhaugulpore (19), Backergunge (14), East Burdwan (12), and Hooghly (11). In no other districts were there more than 8 cases, and in 29 districts there were no cases of this kind at all.

Out-turn of miscellaneous work.

Year.	Total number of cases under trial.	Decided on trial.	Finally disposed of.	Pending at the close of the year.	Pending above one year's duration.
1867 ...	2,91,590	1,54,881	2,60,508	31,082	146
1868 ...	2,83,490	1,50,824	2,53,017	30,473	96

A statement (B 1) in the Appendix exhibits in detail a comparative view of the different descriptions of original suits instituted during the year, and the table on the margin shews approximately the proportion borne by each different kind of suit to the whole number of original cases, *viz.*, 1,24,826. As usual, some particular classes of cases predominated in particular districts. In Cuttack, for example, the number of suits for real property was more than treble the number in any other district except Bhaugulpore. Almost one-third of the total number of suits for real property on conveyance by gift was instituted in Tirhoot. Of 749 mortgage suits, 154 were instituted in Midnapore and 148 in Jessore. Thirty out of 61 suits for real property on conveyance by will were in Jessore, while in no other district were there more than 8. Chittagong and Tipperah had more than half of the entire number of dowry suits; Jessore and Chittagong were distinguished for suits for inheritance under the Mahomedan law; and Jessore and Burdwan for similar suits under the Hindoo law. The bulk of claims in right of adoption was in Sarun and Seebsaugor. The largest number of cases connected with caste, rights of priests, and other religious subjects, was in Chittagong; the largest number of suits for house rent in Burdwan and Dinagepore; and the largest number for damages in Hooghly and the 24-Pergunnahs.

Characteristics of the litigation in different districts.

Nature of suit.	Proportion per cent.
For real property or conveyance by sale... ...	2·599
Ditto ditto by gift... ...	·152
Ditto ditto by mortgage ...	·600
Ditto ditto by will ...	·49
Ditto ditto by dowry ...	·165
Ditto ditto by right of pre-emption ...	·237
Inheritance under Mahomedan law	·647
Inheritance under Hindoo law	·767
Claims in right of adoption	·171
Lakhiraj suits under sec. 30, Regulation II. of 1819	·026
Claims regarding dependent tenures	3·732
Suits to contest sales for arrears of Government dues	·273
Boundary suits and other suits for land not otherwise specified	9·220
Suits about religion, caste, &c.	·587
Suits for recovery of money embezzled	·962
Money claims on bond or contract	69·445
Suits for house rent	·189
Claims for personal property	7·400
Damages	2·799
Total ...	·100

The disposal of the original suits decided by judges of all grades is shewn in the annexed return, from which it will be perceived that 73·71 per cent. of the cases were decided in favor of plaintiffs, and 26·29 per cent. in favor of defendants. In 1867 the decisions in favor of plaintiffs and defendants were 72·75 and 27·25 per cent., respectively; so

Results of original suits decided.

Decided by	In favor of plaintiffs.	In favor of defendants.
Judges	134	65
Additional Judges	5	1
Subordinate Judges	2,143	578
Moonsiffs	78,401	28,132
Total ...	80,683	28,776

that the results of the year under review were more favorable to plaintiffs and less favorable to defendants.

An analysis of the cases in which parties appeared in person or by counsel, and of those in which the defendants entered no appearance, is annexed. In 18,453 cases the plaintiffs appeared personally, and in 1,26,699 cases by counsel; and their appearance in more than one-third of the cases in which they attended personally was due to the order of the court. The defendants appeared personally in only 26,822 cases, and even in those cases, for the most part, on notice or summons. In 65,916 cases they appeared by counsel, and in 52,414 cases entered no appearance at all.

Description of suits.	Cases in which Plaintiffs attended personally.		Cases in which plaintiffs appeared by counsel.	Cases in which Defendants attended.				Total of last four columns.	Cases in which defendants entered no appearance.	Total number of cases decided.
				In person.		By counsel.				
	Voluntarily.	By order of Court.		Voluntarily.	On notice or summons.	Voluntarily.	On notice or summons.			
Small causes ...	9,974	2,735	76,554	1,979	18,481	1,874	24,745	47,079	42,184	89,263
Other causes ...	3,622	2,122	50,145	854	5,508	2,107	37,190	45,659	10,230	55,889
Total ...	13,596	4,857	1,26,699	2,833	23,989	3,981	61,935	92,738	52,414	1,45,152

Substitution of stamps for money payment of fees in the High Court.

Under the provisions of Act XX. of 1862, court fees, and not stamp duties, were chargeable in respect of proceedings and business coming before the High Court of Judicature in the exercise of its ordinary original jurisdiction and on appeal from its ordinary original civil jurisdiction.

The system of collecting court fees in money was found practically inconvenient, as it involved much uncertainty and delay in their realization, and entailed the necessity of keeping complicated accounts and subjecting them to audit and examination. It was believed that this inconvenience would be obviated by the substitution of stamps for payments of fees in money. The stamp system, moreover, commended itself as being in accordance with the practice now generally adopted in England, and in harmony also with that prevailing in all courts of justice established beyond the precincts of the Presidency town.

The amendment of the law required for carrying out the change above indicated was effected by the enactment of Act No. XV. of

1868, and a set of rules for regulating the use of stamps under the Act having been framed under section 5, and the necessary arrangements for the supply of stamps having been completed, the new system was brought into operation, under the sanction of the Government of India, from the 1st August 1868, the stamps prescribed being adhesive stamps, with the words High Court printed across them, and of the values noted on the margin.

Rs	As.	Rs.	As
0	1	6	0
0	2	7	0
0	3	8	0
0	4	9	0
0	6	10	0
0	8	20	0
0	12	25	0
1	0	30	0
2	0	40	0
3	0	50	0
4	0	100	0
5	0		

Litigation in which Government was concerned

The total number of suits in which the Government was concerned, that were pending on the 1st of April 1868, was 208, of which 72 were original suits, and 136 were appeals. The number of suits instituted in courts of first instance during the year under review was 198, and in the Appellate Court 148, making a total of 316 suits; and these with the suits previously pending shewed an aggregate of 270 original suits and 284 appeals, or, altogether, 554 cases.

Of the original suits, 151 were decided in favor of Government, 16 were compromised, and 36 decided against Government; making a total of 206 suits decided, which left 64 pending. Of the 36 adverse decisions, 11 were appealed on behalf of Government and in 2 the decisions of the lower courts were reversed; the actual number lost in litigation being 34. Of the appeals, 147 were decided in favor of Government, 38 against it, and 18 were remanded for re-trial; making a total of 203 cases decided, which left 81 pending. The total number of judgments favorable to Government was 303, against 72 judgments which were unfavorable to it; and the total number of cases pending at the close of the year was 145. In 12 cases the Government was cast in the courts both of first instance and of appeal.

The amount expended in litigation during the year was Rs 59,723 in the land revenue department, and Rs. 180 in the salt and opium departments; making a total of Rs. 59,903. The amount realized under decrees of court was Rs. 33,661 in the land revenue department and Rs. 1,326 in the salt and opium departments, which gave a total of Rs. 34,987. The outstanding balances due to Government are noted on the margin.

Revenue decrees	Rs	57,402
Salt ditto	,,	49,351
Opium ditto	,,	2,585
Total ..	Rs	109,338

Calcutta Court of Small Causes.

The number of suits instituted in the Calcutta Small Cause Court during 1868-69 was 31,679, against 30,214, the number instituted during the corresponding twelve months ending on the 31st March 1868, which shews an increase of litigation to the extent of 1,465 cases. The amount of property under litigation was Rs. 16,98,669-4-0 as against Rs. 16,45,704-4-10 for the 12 months last above mentioned;

the increase in the value of property in litigation amounting to Rs. 75,264-15-2. The average number of suits for each day was 125·22.

The total number of cases set down for hearing during the year was 32,718,* of which 13,376 were decided in favor of plaintiffs, including 6,030 cases which were tried *ex parte*; 1,562 were decided in favor of defendants, and 3,766 were non-suited. Of the rest, 9,902 were compromised, 3,042 were struck off for non-appearance of the plaintiffs, and 1,070 were pending trial at the close of the year.

* Pending from 1867-68	..	1,039
Instituted in 1868-69		31,679
Total	...	32,718

Of the total number of suits instituted, 48 were for sums in excess of Rs. 1,000. In one of these, Rs. 800 was abandoned; in seven, sums ranging from Rs. 300 to Rs. 500; in ten, sums from Rs. 100 to Rs. 300; and in the remaining 30 cases, sums less than Rs. 100 were given up to bring the suits within the jurisdiction of the court.

The comparative table on the margin shews the classes of cases that had increased and decreased during the year, the increase having been in cases for sums between Rs. 20 and 300 and above Rs. 1,000. The other classes of cases show a decrease; and the greatest decrease appears in suits for sums under Rs. 10.

Class of cases	For 1867-68	For 1868-69	Increase	Decrease
Under Rs 10	16,298	12,669		3,629
Ditto „ 20	5,257	6,656	1,399	
Ditto „ 50	3,542	6,094	2,552	
Ditto „ 100	2,014	2,568	554	
Ditto „ 200	1,093	1,723	630	
Ditto „ 300	576	655	79	
Ditto „ 400	357	355		2
Ditto „ 500	288	269		19
Ditto „ 600	147	128		19
Ditto „ 700	153	151		2
Ditto „ 800	137	108		29
Ditto „ 900	128	90		38
Ditto „ 1,000	145	125		20
Above „ 1,000	39	48	9	

The receipts on account of fees, &c., during the year amounted to Rs. 2,27,214-8-8, while the charges on account of judges' salaries, establishment, house rent, contingencies, and bailiff's commission amounted to Rs. 1,60,950-3-10, leaving a balance of Rs. 66,264-4-10 to the credit of the court. The actual surplus of receipts over expenditure during 1867-68 amounted to Rs. 57,383-15-1. There was accordingly an increased profit of Rs. 8,880-7-9 during 1868-69, notwithstanding a new charge of Rs. 2,834 incurred during that year on account of bailiff's commission.

Changes in the Calcutta Small Cause Court.

It was stated in last year's report that two important proposals, made in connection with the re-organization of the establishment of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, *viz.*, (1) the substitution of stamps for money payment of fees and commission, and (2) the appointment of a registrar with judicial powers for the disposal of undefended cases and routine business, had been approved by Government, but had not been introduced, pending required alterations of the law. The first measure having since been provided for by Act XV. of 1868, and the necessary arrangements for the supply of

stamps having been completed, orders were issued, on the 19th March 1869, for the introduction of the system from the 1st April following, and it has accordingly been in operation from that date. The appointment of a registrar has been provided for in a bill to amend and consolidate the Presidency Small Cause Court Acts, but this bill is still under the consideration of the Government of India. The experimental arrangement, noticed in last year's report, by which the clerk of the court was temporarily appointed fifth judge, to exercise the powers which it is proposed to give the registrar, has been reported to have succeeded completely, and the Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned its continuance until such time as the law has been so amended as to allow of the formal appointment of a registrar.

Small Cause Courts in the mofussil.

There were during the year 21 judges of Courts of Small Causes in the mofussil who held their sittings in 34 places, and a statement (B 2) in the Appendix exhibits the working of these courts in detail.

The total number of suits instituted in these courts during the year was 36,362, being slightly in excess of the institutions of the preceding year. The table in the margin shews the number of cases litigated under each of the four descriptions of cases cognizable by such courts during the last five years. The number of money claims increased from 32,141 in 1867 to 32,542 in 1868, and that of claims for damages from 957 to 1,201 in the same period. Claims for personal property have decreased by 467, or 17·24 per cent.; while those for house rent have remained almost without alteration.

Number of suits instituted during the year as compared with the institutions of four previous years.

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
Money claims ..	30,641	34,244	34,994	32,141	32,542
Claims for house rent ...	373	528	549	481	480
Ditto, personal property	1,757	2,062	2,557	2,606	2,139
Ditto, damages ...	1,052	1,432	980	957	1,201
Total ...	33,823	38,266	39,080	36,185	36,362

Disposal of suits.

In addition to 36,362 suits instituted in these courts during the year, there were 1,683 cases pending from the previous year; making a total of 38,045 under trial. Of these, 35,738 were decided during the year, leaving 2,307 pending at the close of it, of which 287 were pending for more

than six weeks. Of the total number decided, 23,432, or 65·57 per cent., were decreed for the plaintiffs. The table on the margin shews the ratio borne to the whole number of suits disposed of by those decreed in favour of plaintiffs either on trial or *ex parte* or by confession; by those decreed in favor of defendants; and by those otherwise disposed of.

		Number of suits.	Percentage.
For Plaintiff.	Defended cases	5,517	15·44
	Ex parte	9,140	25·58
	By confession...	8,775	24·55
For defendant on merits		4,400	12·31
Otherwise disposed of		7,906	22·12

The largest number of suits was instituted in the courts named on the margin; while, putting out of consideration the courts in the cantonments of Dinapore, Dum-Dum, and Berhampore, the work was the lightest in the courts at Arrah, where there were 511, and at Motecharry, where there were only 280 suits.

Amount of work done in different courts.

Jessore	4,112
Kishnaghur...	2,237
Bhaugulpore	2,087
Sealdah	2,171
Jenidah	1,702
Nurrail	1,747
Midnapore	1,745

The cost to Government of the Small Cause Courts in the mofussil amounted* to Rs. 2,64,671-10-7, while the net income (after deducting refunds of stamps under section 26 of Act X. of 1862,) amounted to Rs. 2,28,555-5-0, leaving a net charge to Government of Rs. 36,116-5-7, which is more than the net charge incurred in 1867 by Rs. 9,351-2-7. As a set-off against this excess of expenditure over receipts, it may be mentioned that several of the Small Cause Court judges† exercise the powers of subordinate judges and try original cases and appeals triable by those officers.

Cost of the courts to Government.

* Salary of Judges ...	Rs.	183,964	6 4
Cost of establishment	„	80,707	4 3
Total ...	Rs.	264,671	10 7

† Of Patna, Moorshedabad, Arrah, Furreedpore, Rampore Beaulcah, Pubna, Cuttack, Midnapore, Mozufferpore, and Burrisaul.

The residents of Bongong having complained of the inconvenience and hardship experienced by them owing to the distance of Kishnaghur from Bongong, in being compelled to file their Small Cause Court cases in the court of Kishnaghur, the following arrangements have been sanctioned. Ranaghat being only 11 miles from Santipore, and easily accessible from the Bongong Sub-division, and being the head-quarters of the deputy magistrate, the Court of Small Causes at Santipore has been transferred to Ranaghat, and the sub-division of Bongong has been included within its jurisdiction. Further, the moonsiff of Bongong has been vested with the jurisdiction of a judge of a Court of Small Causes up to the amount of Rs. 50 over the whole of the Bongong sub-division. The Small Cause Court cases at Ranaghat are tried by the judge of the Court of Small Causes at Kishnaghur and Ranaghat, who holds his sittings

Transfer of the Court of Small Causes from Santipore to Ranaghat.

there from the 15th to the close of each month. It has been arranged that the moonsiff's court will be removed from Santipore to Ranaghat as soon as the necessary accommodation for the reception of the moonsiff's court has been provided at the latter place.

PART II.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

The statement in the margin shews the number of persons committed to, and tried by the High Court, in its original jurisdiction, during the years 1867 and 1868, together with the results of those trials. Of the 207 persons convicted during 1868, 2 were sentenced to death, 1 to transportation for life, 11 to transportation for terms varying from 7 to 14 years, 1 to penal servitude for life, 2 to penal servitude for 4 and 10 years respectively, and 185 to rigorous imprisonment for periods ranging from 7 years downwards. Besides these, 1 person was sentenced to simple imprisonment, 2 were fined, 1 was sentenced to solitary confinement, and 1 received a whipping in addition to imprisonment.

High Court—Original Jurisdiction.

Year.	Number of persons committed for trial.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons discharged without trial.	Number of persons under trial at the close of the year.
1867... ...	359	253	89	13	4
1868	294	207	75	6	6

A comparison of the criminal appeals heard by the High Court during the same two years is shown below :—

High Court—Appellate Jurisdiction.

	1867.	1868.
Trials referred under chapter XXVIII. of the Criminal Procedure Code	89	76
Trials revised under chapter XXIX. of the Criminal Procedure Code	247	262
Trials appealed under chapter XXX. of the Criminal Procedure Code	1,059	849
Miscellaneous cases not coming under the foregoing headings	115	109
	1,510	1,296

The 76 cases which came before the court for confirmation of sentence of death under chapter XXVIII. of the Criminal Procedure Code involved 103 persons. The sentences in regard to 54 of them were confirmed. In the case of 33 persons the sentence of death was commuted to transportation for life; one was sentenced to transportation for 7 years; and one to rigorous imprisonment for 10 years. A re-trial was ordered in the case of one person, and 13 persons were acquitted.

Two hundred and sixty-two cases were adjudicated by the High Court as a court of revision, and in 116 of these the sentences of the lower courts were confirmed, in 6 modified, and in 122 reversed; while 18 cases remained under trial at the close of the year.

In appeals under chapter XXX. of the Criminal Procedure Code, the orders of the sessions judge were confirmed in 643 cases, modified in 65, and reversed in 76; while 5 cases were remanded for re-trial, and 60 remained undecided at the close of the year.

In 33 of the miscellaneous cases heard by the court, the petitions were rejected, struck off the files, or otherwise disposed of. In 69 cases the orders of the lower courts were confirmed, in 1 modified, and in 5 reversed. One case was pending at the close of the year.

Courts of Session—Original Jurisdiction.

The annexed table shews the number of commitments tried by the Courts of Session during the year under review, with the results of those trials, and the number of cases pending at the close of the year.

	Cases.	Persons.
Convicted and sentenced to fine, imprisonment, or transportation ...	1,095	2,330
Referred for confirmation of sentence to High Court	68	94
Acquitted	514	1,441
Commitments pending at the close of the year	220	478
Total	1,897	4,343

Courts of Session—Appellate Jurisdiction.

The number of appeals heard by the Sessions Court during the years 1867 and 1868 was as under:—

	1867.	1868.
Appeals in criminal trials	3,649	4,346
Ditto, miscellaneous cases	195	317
	3,844	4,663

Of the 4,346 appeals from orders passed by magistrates in criminal trials, 493 were rejected, while in 2,710 cases the orders were confirmed, and in 1,143 reversed. Of the 317 miscellaneous appeals, 134 were rejected, while in 99 cases the orders appealed from were confirmed, and in 84 reversed. The number of appeals pending at the end of 1868 was 213.

The different degrees of punishment awarded, and the number of persons sentenced by the sessions judges during 1868, were as under:—

Punishments awarded by sessions judges.

Sentenced to death	96
„ to transportation or imprisonment for life	223
„ „ for 14 years ...	3
„ „ for 10 „ ...	197
„ „ for 9 „ ...	2
„ „ for 8 „ ...	11
„ „ for 7 „ ...	285
„ „ for 6 „ ...	64
„ „ for 5 „ ...	376
„ „ for 4 „ ...	73
„ „ for 3 „ ...	342
„ „ for 2 „ ...	261
„ „ for 1 year ...	220
„ „ less than 1 „ ...	257
Fined and discharged...	14
Total	2,424

The number of cases in which capital sentence was passed was 68, the number of persons sentenced being 96. From the comparative table in the margin it will be seen that both in the number of cases and of persons there has been a decrease from the previous year. The largest number of persons capitally punished during 1868 was 14 in Rungpore. No capital sentences were passed in Cuttack, Dacca, Purneah, Shahabad, Cooch Behar, and the Khasi and Jynteah Hills. No sentence of forfeiture of property under section 62 of the Penal Code was passed during the year under review.

Sentenced to death.

	Cases.	Persons.
1867	74	105
1868	68	96

The total number of cases under trial before the criminal courts of the various magistrates of Lower Bengal during 1868, and the results of the trials, are noted in the margin. These results cannot be accurately compared with those of the previous year, as the returns of that year were not complete, no reports having been received from some of the Non-Regulation Districts.

Courts of magistrates—Number of cases tried, and results of trials.

Number of cases under trial before magistrates	78,263
Number of persons under trial ...	1,42,748
Convicted	74,674
Committed	3,906
Released	59,834
Otherwise disposed of ...	587
Pending	3,747
Percentage of persons convicted and committed to those under trial	54
Percentage of persons released and otherwise disposed of ...	42

The total number of persons brought to trial during 1868, exclusive of those pending from the previous year, was 1,38,779, which shows an increase of 305 as compared with the number (1,38,474) brought to trial in 1867.

The latter figures, however, do not include the districts of Darjeeling and the Western Dooars. Deducting, therefore, from the total number of persons tried in 1868 the number (1,402) brought to trial in those two districts, it will be seen that there has been in 1868 an actual decrease of 1,097 persons tried, as compared with 1867.

Districts in which crime increased.

In some districts, however, there has been an increase of crime, and the districts in which the increase has been the largest are Backergunge and Jessore. In Dacca, Monghyr, Beerbhoom, Pooree, Balasore, Bogra, and Maldah, there has also been an increase, though not so large as in those two districts.

Cases pending at the close of the year.

The total number of cases pending before the magistrates at the close of 1868 was 1,903, involving 3,747 persons, of whom 1,168 were in jail, 1,827 on bail, and 752 on recognizance. Of the cases, 1,871 had been under trial for not more than 3 months, the number of cases pending beyond that period being 32, against 52 of the preceding year.

Percentage of persons convicted, &c.

The number of persons convicted and committed formed 56·77 per cent. of the whole number of those whose cases were disposed of, while the number of those acquitted, discharged, and released, amounted to 42·23 per cent. The percentage of the average of convictions and committals was highest in the districts of Bhaugulpore (67), West Burdwan (67), Gya (67), Moorshedabad (72), Sylhet (79), 24-Pergunnahs (65), Luckimpore (68), Nowgong (67), Kamroop (65), Cachar (65), and the Khasi and Jynteah Hills (74); and it was lowest in Backergunge (40), East Burdwan (45), Pubna (46), Lohardugga (42), and Darjeeling (43).

Number of witnesses examined.

The total number of witnesses examined by magistrates in 1868 was 2,87,370, of whom 2,58,148 were reported to have been discharged on the first day of appearance, 22,622 on the second day, and 3,888 on the third day; the number detained for more than three days being 2,712. The largest number of witnesses were examined in the courts of the 24-Pergunnahs, Dacca, Tipperah, Backergunge, Hooghly, and Rajshahye. The longest detentions of witnesses were eight days in Jessore, nine days in Backergunge, and fifteen days in Sylhet.

Punishments awarded by magistrates.

* Above two years	...	285
„ one year	...	1,742
„ six months	...	2,413
Not above six months	...	16,943
Total	...	21,383

Of 74,674 persons convicted after trial, 21,383* were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, 6,730 were visited with lighter punishments, inclusive of whipping under Act VI. of 1864, which was administered in 2,082 cases, and 46,561 were fined. The statements C 1 and C 2, in the Appendix, shew that sentences of whipping were passed altogether (that

is, by magistrates and sessions judges) on 2,202 persons, of whom 2,093 were adult and 109 juvenile offenders; and the table in the margin distinguishes between the different degrees of punishment awarded. The total amount of fines imposed by magistrates was Rs. 5,38,100-13-11, of which Rs. 4,03,625-0-7 was realized

	Adult offenders.	Juvenile offenders.
Up to 10 stripes	669	88
„ 20 „	1,046	19
„ 30 „	378	2
Total ...	2,093	109

The figures on the margin show the average duration of each case before the magistrates during the year under review.

Average duration of a case in the Magistrate's Court.

In which police agency was employed ...	... 14 days.
In which police agency was not employed	... 10 „

The entire amount of criminal business disposed of and pending before the magistrates during the past two years is shewn below:—

Entire amount of criminal business disposed of by magistrates.

	1867.		1868.	
	Disposed of.	Pending.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Bailable and non-bailable cases ...	75,247	1,764	76,963	1,959
Miscellaneous business	1,80,508	2,238	1,73,364	2,152
Cases under chapter XXII. of the Criminal Procedure Code	405	42	366	40
Total ...	2,56,250	4,044	2,50,693	4,151

Miscellaneous business and cases under chapter XXII. of the Criminal Procedure Code have decreased, the former about 4, and the latter more than 26 per cent. In the criminal cases, bailable and non-bailable, (exclusive of those disposed of in the Western Dooars and Darjeeling), there has been an increase of 845 as compared with the previous year.

The appeals from the orders of subordinate magistrates heard by magistrates of districts during the year were altogether 1,643 in number, of which 112 were rejected; while in 999 the orders of the subordinate magistrates were confirmed, and in 532 modified or reversed.

In addition to the stipendiary magistrates, there were 31 honorary magistrates, who decided during the year 1,719 cases, involving 3,065 persons, of whom 1,619 were convicted and 1,446 acquitted. Only 47 appeals were preferred from their decisions, in 25 of which the

orders were confirmed, and in 20 modified or reversed, two remaining unheard at the close of the year.

Trial by jury in Assam and Gowalparah restricted to cases under chapters VIII, XI, XVI, XVII., and XVIII. of the Penal Code.

With reference to a failure of justice which had taken place in certain serious cases in Assam, the commissioner and the judicial commissioner were consulted as to whether it was not advisable that trial by jury should be withdrawn from that province. The judicial commissioner was of opinion that the system had worked satisfactorily, but the commissioner did not approve of a jury system like that constituted by the Criminal Procedure Code, and was inclined to substitute in its place a system under which the judge, for weighty reasons, could set aside a verdict. The Government did not approve of this proposal, nor consider it expedient to withdraw the jury system altogether from Assam, in the face of the strong opinion as to its successful working expressed by the judicial commissioner. In the course of the correspondence, however, it was noticed that while in the most advanced Regulation Districts into which the jury system had been introduced, only cases under chapters VIII, XVI., XVII., and XVIII. of the Penal Code were tried by jury, in Assam *all* trials in Sessions Court were held by jury. The reason for this seemed to be that under the old procedure in Assam, all cases were tried by juries whose verdict the judge could overrule, but it was a mistake to continue this under the new Code, and trial by jury in Assam and Gowalparrah was accordingly restricted to the classes of cases to which it was applied in the Regulation Districts.

Arrangements for trial of cases occurring on the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.

On a representation made during the year by the Agent to the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway, of the inconvenience caused by the withdrawal of the railway officers and servants from their duties to attend the investigation of cases by magistrates whose courts are situated at a distance from the line, the assistant or deputy magistrate at Sealdah was vested with concurrent jurisdiction over the entire line for the trial of cases under Act XVIII. of 1854.

Vesting of joint-magistrates with powers under section 1 of Act X. of 1854.

The High Court, in their circular No. 5A of the 7th September 1868, having enjoined a strict observance of the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code in regard to the preliminary examination of complainants, some of the divisional commissioners proposed that joint and other subordinate magistrates at sudder stations might be vested with powers under section 1, Act X. of 1854, to receive complaints, as otherwise it would be difficult for the

district magistrate alone to do so, and at the same time to conform to the orders of the High Court above referred to. It was pointed out by Government that the proposed measure was not necessary upon the ground stated, inasmuch as a previous circular of the High Court, which the circular of September 1868 did not in any way cancel or supersede, directly recognized the fact that the magistrate who was authorized to receive the complaint might make the case over to another subordinate magistrate *before* he examined the complainant, in order that such subordinate magistrate might examine him with a view to judging whether process should issue. The measure, besides, was open to some grave objections. It was calculated to place the magistrate of the district in a worse position than ever in regard to the control of the crime of his district. By law the district magistrate alone could control the police, and if he did not hear in the first place all the criminal petitions that came to head-quarters, his knowledge of the state of his district could not be complete. But while on the one hand it was very desirable that the magistrate of the district should receive all complaints that came to head-quarters, it was necessary on the other hand that there should be some officer at the Sudder Station legally competent to receive them in the absence of the district magistrate. It was understood that in such cases the joint-magistrate practically received the complaints, but this practice was at best one of doubtful legality. Under these circumstances, the Government, in January 1869, vested all joint-magistrates, and, in districts where there were no joint-magistrates, the senior officers exercising the powers of joint-magistrate, with powers under Act X. of 1854, with a proviso that such powers should be exercised only in the absence of the magistrate of the district. These orders, however, have since been cancelled, section 66B of Act VIII. of 1869 having provided that the district magistrate can, under such circumstances as Government may define, delegate the power of receiving complaints to any joint or other subordinate magistrate.

Revised rules for the realization of criminal fines.

Early in 1867 a set of rules for the realization of criminal fines was experimentally prescribed by Government, with a view to secure uniformity of procedure in this respect throughout the Lower Provinces, to facilitate the collection of the fines, and to prevent the possibility of any misappropriation of the sums collected; and the local authorities were desired to report on the operation of the rules at the end of the year. The reports submitted shewed that the rules had worked with uniform success in all the districts of the Lower Provinces, outstanding balances of fines had been greatly reduced, and fraud was rendered impossible where ordinary care was taken. Certain modifications on minor points were, however, made by some of the local officers which appeared calculated to improve the rules, and accordingly a set of revised rules, containing the necessary modifications and additions, were circulated for general observance in November 1868.

Proposed re-adjustment of the jurisdiction of the Sealdah and Alipore Suburban Courts.

The tract of country within which Act II. (B. C.) of 1866 (an Act for the better regulation of police within the suburbs of the town of Calcutta) was put in operation by the Notification of the 17th October 1867, excluded a portion of the suburbs of Calcutta as defined by Act XXI. of 1857. The jurisdiction of the suburban municipality was accordingly made conterminous with the new police jurisdiction, and it was further proposed that the jurisdiction of the suburban courts at Sealdah and Alipore should be similarly declared conterminous with the new police boundary. But while steps were being taken to carry this measure into effect, it was brought to the notice of Government that the southern extremity of the new police boundary was so indistinct and ill-defined, that if a serious case occurred near the supposed boundary line, it would not be easy to determine whether the offence was committed within or beyond the suburbs. This was a very undesirable state of things when two different bodies of the police had to work side by side, and before making any other changes, it was decided first to revise the suburban police jurisdiction itself by the adoption of a boundary better defined and more easily cognizable by the people of the villages. This revision was in progress at the close of the year. It has since been completed, and the question of making the jurisdiction of the suburban municipality and of the suburban courts at Sealdah and Alipore conterminous with the suburban police jurisdiction, as it has been revised, is now again under consideration.

PART III.—POLICE.

Different bodies of police.

The police establishments in Bengal are now of five kinds, *viz.*, (1) the regular district police, including the police employed in protecting the frontier, the road and river patrols, and the salt preventive establishment; (2) the municipal police; (3) the railway police; (4) the village police; and (5) the special or detective police, including the establishment for the prevention of opium smuggling.

The annexed table shews the police force under the first two of the above heads as it stood at the close of 1868, classified according to countries and races :—

13,239	Hindoostanees.	1,502	Kookies and Assamese.
473	Punjabees.	271	Goorkhas.
6	Affghans.	119	Munipoories.
3	Khonds.	26	Europeans and Eurasians.
232	Western Himalayans.	10	Tamuls.
552	Eastern Himalayans.	170	Koles.
12,044	Bengalees.	627	Hill Tribes.
10	Mahrattas.	137	Cacharies.
119	Telingees.	3	Meekers.
1,219	Ooryahs.	30	Kohitas.

Proportion of police to area and population.

The strength of the force was in the proportion of one policeman to every 1,213 of the inhabitants and to every 4 square miles of country, and the cost was at the rate of 1 anna and 7 pies per head of population.

The strength and cost of the regular police are shown on the margin, and further detailed information in regard to the force will be found in the statements D 1 to D 3 in the Appendix. The total cost of Rs. 41,90,184, exhibited in the marginal statement, includes Rs. 1,74,420 for the police maintained in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, the Naga Hills, the Garrow Hills, Keonjhur, and the frontier posts in Assam, as well as Rs. 62,496 on account of the pay of the police specially employed for the prevention of salt smuggling in the Orissa districts.

Regular police.

Number.	Rank.	Annual cost.	Monthly salary.
		Rs.	Rs.
135	Officers	8,10,000	
265	Inspectors	4,83,006	250, 200, 150 & 100.
882	Sub-Inspectors	6,28,200	80, 70, 60 & 50
3,259	Head Constables	4,98,036	25, 20, 15, 12 & 10.
21,275	Constables	17,40,768	10, 9, 8, 7 & 6.
3	European Constables ...	2,640	80 & 70.
91	Sowars	27,540	45 & 25.
	Total, Rs. ...	41,90,184	

The annexed table shews the strength and cost of the municipal police, the whole of which is now enrolled under Act V. of 1861. In large towns, where there is proper supervision, the new system of municipal police has worked very well, but it has not been attended with equal success in the smaller towns and unions.

Municipal police.

Number.	Rank.	Annual cost.
		Rs.
7	Inspectors	13,800
20	Sub-Inspectors	14,280
348	Head Constables	47,664
3	European Constables	3,180
5,037	Constables	3,01,884
307	Chowkeedars	14,016
	Total, Rs. ...	4,84,814

The strength and cost of the railway police are shewn in the marginal table. The total cost amounted to Rs. 1,17,256, of which Government paid one-fourth, the balance being defrayed by the Railway Company. During the year the railway police were instrumental in bringing to light and putting a stop to several malpractices which had before been carried on with impunity, *viz.*, the delinquencies of cooly contractors at

Railway police.

Number.	Rank.	Annual cost.
		Rs.
1	Assistant Inspector-General	9,600
1	Assistant Superintendent...	4,800
7	Inspectors	15,000
10	Sub-Inspectors	7,080
88	Head Constables	14,880
6	European Constables	5,760
579	Constables	48,636
	Rs.	
	Good-conduct pay 720	
	Fixed Contingencies 2,400	
	Office Establishment 3,198	
		6,228
	Clothing allowance	5,272
	Total, Rs. ...	1,17,256

Howrah, spike stealing at various places, running-train robberies in the Upper Division, thefts of railway fencing in the Lower Division, and the system of giving receipts in full for short consignments of goods. The relations between the railway and police officials are reported to have been satisfactory throughout.

Village police

The return of village police shews a total number of 1,88,223 chowkeedars, who received Rs. 36,17,857 in payment of their services, besides the value of the chakran lands held by many of them. A committee has been appointed to take into consideration the present unsatisfactory position of this useful but ill-paid body of men, and to prepare the draft of a law providing for its entire reorganization.

Police employed on the frontier

The table below shews the strength and distribution of the portion of the regular police employed in quasi-military duties for the protection of the frontier and the suppression of raids by hillmen, the charge amounting, as already stated, to Rs. 1,74,420 per annum, or Rs. 14,535 per mensem.—

Districts.	Number of frontier posts	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables	Total of all ranks	Average monthly pay.	Remarks
							Rs	
Chittagong Hill Tracts	17	3	7	32	350	392	4 6·0	
Kamroop	1			2	12	14	12o	
Gowalparrah, including Dutmah	11	1	4	20	139	164	1 8J1	
Garow Hills		2	2	6	100	110	1 290	
Durrung	1		1	2	16	18	1·5	
Luckimpore	12		1	11	120	132	1 205	
Seebsaugor	2			1	20	21	220	
Sumoogoodting	1	2	3	8	150	163	17 5	
Cachar	6			14	120	134	1,152	
Sylhet	3			6	52	58	531	
Keonjhur	1	3	2	14	200	219	1 311	
Total	57	11	19	122	1 270	1,131	14,535	

Road patrols.

The road patrols consist of 41 head constables and 157 constables, employed for the protection of traffic on the Grand Trunk Road. Their distribution in different districts, and the number of posts occupied by them in each district, are exhibited below:—

	Number of posts.	Constables	Head Constables
Burdwan	7	28	7
Hooghly	6	30	6
Manbhoom	4	16	4
Hazareebaugh	11	44	11
Behar	6	24	6
Shahabad	5	15	5
Total	41	157	41

In addition to the above, sowars are employed in patrolling the Grand Trunk Road that runs through the districts of Hazareebaugh and Maunbhoom. At the close of the year under review, 16 sowars were employed on this duty in the former, and 9 in the latter district.

There are also two road posts in the Chittagong District, at which 2 head constables and 8 constables are employed.

The duties of the road police consist in keeping up a regular day and night patrol on roads where passengers are peculiarly subject to attacks by bands of robbers. Much attention has been paid to this point during the last two years, and the Grand Trunk Road has been rendered perfectly safe for travellers throughout its entire length.

River patrols.

The river police sanctioned for the protection of the Eastern Rivers is distributed over 15 boats of eight oars each, stationed in the districts shewn in the margin. The sanctioned annual cost is Rs. 8,040. The scheme worked very successfully in Backergunge and Sylhet, in suppressing river dacoities. In the other districts it had not had fair trial when the year under review expired.

Districts.	Number of boats.	Yearly cost.
		Rs.
Dacca	2	1,200
Furreedpore	4	2,400
Tipperah	2	240
Pubna	2	1,200
Sylhet	1	600
Backergunge	4	2,400
Total ...	15	8,040

Drill.

In the matter of drill no improvement appears to have been made on the previous year, but the subject has attracted the attention of the inspector-general of police, who has issued instructions to the effect that this very necessary part of a policeman's training is not to be lost sight of.

Schools.

A revised scheme for the establishment of high schools for the education of police officers was under the consideration of Government at the close of the year.

Proposed division of the police into two branches, military and civil.

The question of separating the police force into two distinct branches,—the one to be composed of armed men with a military training, for the performance of semi-military duties, such as the guarding of jails and treasuries, the escorting of treasure, and the repression of violence; and the other to consist of the ordinary civil constabulary, for the prevention or detection of crime,—was, as stated in the report for 1867-68, under the consideration of Government. At the close of that year, in November last, a report was submitted on the subject to the Government of India. It was shown that in the Presidency, Burdwan, Rajshahye,

Bhaugulpore, Patna, and Dacca Divisions, where the work of the police was almost entirely civil, the proposed measure was altogether uncalled for. The circumstances of the districts on the frontier required, indeed, that the organization of the police there should be much more military than in the districts of the interior. In the Chittagong Hill Tracts and the Naga Hills, for instance, the duties of the police consisted almost entirely of the defence of frontier posts, the repression of raids, and the punishment of offending tribes. In other frontier districts, though the civil work was more prominent, yet there was a large amount of military or semi-military duty to be performed. Similarly, these districts which, though not actually on the frontier, yet bordered on frontier districts, required a more advanced military training for their police; inasmuch as in times of pressure their reserves had to support and relieve the police of the border districts. It was thus necessary that the police of Orissa and Chota Nagpore, of Assam and Chittagong, should receive a much higher degree of military training than that of Nuddea or of Hooghly. But still in most of these districts an absolute division of the force into two branches was not recommended. It would be sufficient, it was said, if greater attention was paid to drill especially in the reserves, the men on outpost duty being transferred thereto for that purpose, so that the whole force might be maintained at a proper standard of efficiency. The only part of the Lower Provinces which seemed to require two really distinct bodies of police was Assam; but unless a separate body of police, with a highly military organization, resembling as nearly as possible the old military police battalions, were sanctioned, it was submitted that no material improvement could be made on existing arrangements. The Governor General in Council generally concurred in these views, though His Excellency was not prepared to sanction a military police for Assam on the model of the old police battalions.

Superannuation Fund.

The Government of India has adopted the suggestion of the inspector-general of police in respect of the taking over of the Superannuation Fund by the Government.

Jail Guards.

The sanctioned strength of the jail guards is 14 sub-inspectors, 117 head constables, and 1,570 constables. The number actually employed during the year was, on an average, 14 sub-inspectors, 121 head constables, and 1,788 constables. The additional force was supplied from the district reserves. It has been represented that this constant demand upon the reserves is calculated to impair their efficiency, and that the sanctioned strength of the jail guards should therefore be permanently increased. The matter is now under consideration.

Treasury Guards.

The sanctioned strength for guarding treasuries is 189 head constables and 972 constables. The actual force so employed during the year was 167 head constables and 997 constables. The work was well performed. No robberies took place.

The police also furnished escorts for the conveyance of treasure and prisoners to the extent marginally noted, exclusive of guards furnished to commissioners and magistrates when on tour.

Escorts.

1 Inspector.
3 Sub-Inspectors.
41 Head Constables.
316 Constables.

The general conduct of the police as a body was, as regards discipline, considered by the inspector-general to be satisfactory.

General conduct.

The detective department of the police has been made permanent with the sanction of the Government of India. The work done by that department during the year is shewn below:—

Number.	Description of cases.	Number of cases.	Number of men arrested.	Number of men discharged.	Number of men made Queen's witnesses.	Number of men convicted by magistrates.	Number of men committed to the sessions.
1	Habitual thieving by Sonareahs ...	1	18	4	...	14	...
2	Poisoning cases in the districts of Hazarecbaugh and Lohardugga	6	12	...	...	...	12
3	Poisoning in Patna ...	1	1	...	...	...	1
4	Mail Banghy robbery in Midnapore	1	7	...	...	...	7
5	Dacoity cases in Lohardugga ...	3	4	...	...	...	4
6	Ditto ditto Midnapore ...	12	18	2	2	...	14
7	Ditto ditto Backergunge ...	2	11	1	1	...	9
8	Opium smuggling	29	53	9	...	44	..
	Total ...	55	124	16	3	58	47

The number of police cases under trial in the criminal courts, and the manner in which they were disposed of, is shewn in the following comparative return, the results for 1868 being fully exhibited in statement D 4 in the Appendix:—

Disposal of police cases under trial.

Years.	Number of cases ascertained to have occurred.	Persons arrested without Warrant.							Cases prosecuted by information before Magistrates.				
		Number of persons arrested.	Released without trial.	Acquitted, including released on appeal or at Sessions.	Ordered to find security.	Convicted and committed.	Finally convicted.	Average number of days occupied by each case.	Number of informations lodged.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number acquitted.	Number ordered to find security.	Number convicted.
1867 ...	52,388	55,941	2,784	18,660	536	32,744	31,434	4·32	55,301	70,921	22,480	743	35,107
1868 ...	51,666	51,285	2,291	16,700	337	29,550	28,220	4·93	63,279	76,987	33,070	1,539	39,319
Decrease ...	722	4,656	493	1,960	199	3,194	3,214		...		...	...	...
Increase ...	...	...	...		...	...	...	·61	7,978	6,166	10,590	796	4,212

Altogether there was an increase of 7,196 cases, but the percentage of convictions on the number brought to trial in 1868 was only 51·8, against 52·1, the percentage of convictions in 1867. The increase in heinous offences is shewn in the following table —

Nature of Crime	Cases in 1867	Cases in 1868	Increase	Decrease
Murder	420	445	25	
Culpable homicide	226	239	13	
Dacoities	552	523		29
Robbery with hurt	89	93	4	
Ditto, other cases	436	352		84
Kidnapping	188	228	40	
Rape	104	110	6	
Unnatural offences	21	22	1	
Exposure of infants	70	103	33	
Recovery of stolen property	1,962	2,150	188	
Selling girls for prostitution	47	17		30
Mischief, with aggravating circumstances	930	1,918	1,988	
Total	4,434	6,183	1,897	143

Annexed is a comparative return of offences against the person committed during the last two years, from which it appears that, though there was an increase in 1868 in the cases reported, there was also a more than proportionate increase in the number of convictions.

Offences against the person	1867	1868
Cases reported	4,578	4,831
Arrests made	7,484	7,678
Convictions	3,177	3,506

The table in the margin shews that there was a very large increase in 1868, as compared with the previous year, in the number of offences against property attended with violence; while the increase in the number of convictions was so inconsiderable as to be scarcely deserving of notice.

Offences against property with violence	1867.	1868.
Cases reported	1,006	17,999
Arrests made	4,749	8,374
Convictions	2,215	4,200
Offences against property without violence		
Cases reported	27,358	20,919
Arrests made	21,034	27,973
Convictions	12,906	9,449

A comparative return of stolen property recovered by the police during the last two years is given on the margin. The percentage of recovery in 1868 was a little lower than that in 1867, though greater care was taken to exclude property which in the first instance was entered as stolen, but which on investigation proved to have been taken in consequence of a dispute as to right.

Year.	Value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	
1867	10,93,816	3,20,272	29·30
1868	9,91,641	2,80,278	28·2

Financial result of the re-adjustments and alterations in the Bengal police establishments, as suggested by the late Colonel Bruce, and sanctioned by this Government.

A detailed report, as noticed in last year's Administration Report, was submitted to the Government of India in February 1868, shewing to what extent the re-adjustments and alterations in the police establishments of the Lower Provinces, suggested by the late Colonel Bruce, had been actually carried out. The Government of India having desired to be furnished with a comparative statement shewing the net financial results of these changes, the requisite figures were submitted in September last. The actual cost of the police for 1865-66, the year in which the revised allotment took effect, was Rs. 45,20,052, being an increase of Rs. 1,61,685 over Colonel Bruce's proposal, but a saving of Rs. 8,10,457 on the former actual expenditure.

Action taken with reference to the contrast drawn in Colonel Bruce's report between the personal supervision exercised by the European police officers in Bengal and in the Punjab, and the result thereof.

The Government of India having at the same time directed attention to the contrast drawn in Colonel Bruce's report between the personal supervision exercised by the European officers in Bengal and that in the Punjab, Colonel Pughe was requested to report what had been the effect of his circular of 13th July 1864, impressing on the district superintendents of police the necessity of their constantly moving about in their districts and conducting in person the investigation of serious crimes. He replied, that as a body the district superintendents shewed great interest in their work, and promptly took up the investigation of all heinous cases.

Proposed amendment of Act V. of 1861.

With the sanction of the Governor General in Council, a bill was introduced into the Lieutenant-Governor's Council for making laws and regulations for the modification of an important condition of Act V. of 1861, namely, that by which the entire area of the Lower Provinces (as of other local Governments) has been formed into one general police district. The proposed measure will put it in the power of the Executive Government to separate any part

of the country from what is now one general police district, and to form it into a distinct district, with a special police organization suited to its condition; the circumstances of different parts of the country being so unlike one another as to render uniformity of organization throughout undesirable. But the immediate object of the measure is to enable the Lieutenant-Governor, under sanction of the law, to form Assam into a separate police district. If any further steps are taken, they will not probably at present go beyond the separation of outlying divisions, such as Chittagong, or Orissa, or Chota Nagpore, in two of which at least the population to be dealt with is entirely distinct from the races that inhabit Bengal Proper and Behar.

The annexed statement exhibits the nature and number of heinous crimes ascertained to have been committed in Calcutta and the suburbs during 1868, as compared with the results in the preceding year. The total number of cases of all descriptions brought to trial in Calcutta during 1868 was 23,759, while the total number of persons arrested by the police and brought up on summons was 31,357. Of these, 973 were released by the commissioner without trial, 22,773 convicted, and 7,312 acquitted by the magistrates; 219 convicted and 66 acquitted by the High Court, 3 sent to the lunatic asylum, and 1 was awaiting trial at the close of the year. The total number of convictions was 22,992, and of acquittals 7,378, shewing a ratio of 75·6 convictions to 24·4 acquittals. The computed value of property stolen in Calcutta was Rs. 1,52,450-12-2½, of which Rs. 66,088-4-11½, or 43⅓ per cent., was recovered by the police.

Calcutta and suburban police.

	Calcutta.		Suburbs.	
	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.
Murder	3	6	1	1
Attempt at murder	1	3	...	1
Ditto at suicide	18	12	2	1
Culpable homicide	2	5	5	2
House-breaking	51	104	120	102
Theft	2,516	2,302	727	749
Rape	6	2	...	...
Kidnapping	19	17	1	9
Causing grievous hurt	32	22	8	3
Other cases	1,072	852	147	106

In the suburbs the total number of cases brought to trial was 3,128, while the total number of persons arrested by the police and brought upon summons was 4,280. Of these, 365 were released by the commissioner without trial, 3,423 were convicted, and 436 acquitted by the magistrates, 2 convicted and 3 acquitted by the Sessions Court, and 51 were awaiting trial at the close of the year. The total number of convictions was 3,425 and of acquittals 439; convictions being to acquittals in the ratio of 87·4 per cent. to 12·6 per cent. The estimated value of property stolen in the suburbs was Rs. 26,676-13-3, of which Rs. 13,845-4-6, or 52 per cent., was recovered by the police.

With a view of effecting an improvement in the European branch of the Calcutta police force, a proposal was sanctioned for raising the scale of pay by reducing the strength from 60 to 50 men. The measure was adopted from 1st June 1868, and has been attended with marked success, the number of dismissals and resignations in the force having considerably diminished.

In reviewing the Calcutta Police Report for 1867, attention was drawn to the failure of the police in dealing with heinous crime, as evidenced by the results of their operations during the last five years. This failure was supposed to be due either to the want of a sufficient trained native element in the superior ranks, or to the absence of a special detective branch. A scheme providing for the reorganization of the upper ranks of the regular force, and for the creation of a special detective branch—the whole involving a monthly increase of expenditure amounting to Rs. 2,150—was accordingly sanctioned, and took effect from 1st December 1868.

Payment of the cost of the police employed in municipalities.

The amalgamation of the municipal police with the general police in mofussil towns having been generally carried out, a question was raised, whether the municipalities should pay a fixed monthly sum or only the actual cost of their police. It was determined that the municipalities should pay only actual cost. With this view, and to ensure regular payment, it was ordered that the wages of municipal policemen should be drawn from the treasury by the district superintendent of police on the same date and in the same manner as he draws the pay of the rest of the police; and that the actual amount so drawn should be recovered by the collector, month by month, from the municipalities concerned.

Grant of a subsidy towards the expenses of the municipal police force in the town of Howrah.

The municipal commissioners of the town of Howrah, in submitting through the commissioner of Burdwan the budget estimate of the cost of the municipal police force employed in that town during the year 1868, again urged in strong terms their claims to some assistance from imperial revenues, to enable them to bear the very heavy charge of their police. The arguments adduced in support of the application seemed to the Lieutenant-Governor to be sound and reasonable; and His Honor strongly recommended it to the favorable consideration of the Government of India, adding that the reasons which induced the Government of India to contribute one-fourth of the charges of the police in Calcutta would apply with equal cogency to Howrah. The Government of India complied with the recommendation, and sanctioned the payment of a subsidy of one-fourth the cost of the police of Howrah, on the understanding that the amount could be paid out of the 50 lakhs of rupees fixed as the limit for the cost of the district police in Bengal.

In reference to this condition, it was explained to the Government of India that the ordinary cost of the Bengal police amounted to Rs. 48 lakhs, exclusive of the expenditure on buildings and repairs, which was necessarily very heavy, and had in some districts been abnormally increased by disasters, such as the cyclone of November 1867 and the late floods: and besides this, an unforeseen and large expenditure had been imposed on the budget on account of the Chota Nagpore troop It was also pointed out that the necessity of entertaining additional men in the place of those sent to Keonjhur had seriously disturbed the estimates of the year, and that all this made it perfectly certain that the budget grant of the year would not be sufficient to bear the extra charge of the Howrah subsidy.

Under these circumstances, the Government of India accepted the Lieutenant-Governor's recommendation, and sanctioned the payment of the subsidy from imperial revenues, apart from the budget allotment for the district police.

Frequent changes of thannah boundaries restrained.

In June 1868, the boundary commissioner complained that frequent alterations of thannah boundaries were made by district superintendents of police. It was pointed out to him that no jurisdictions were, or could be altered at the will of a police officer of any grade or rank. On every proposed change the district magistrate and the commissioner of the division were consulted, and the orders of Government were required. But the inconvenience which arose from such alterations being too frequently made, was strongly impressed on the inspector-general of police, the commissioners, and the local officers; and as about this time considerable alterations in the boundaries of thannah jurisdictions were anticipated in the Dacca Division, the Lieutenant-Governor suggested to the commissioner and the inspector-general of police the expediency of reviewing the arrangements in the different districts of the division as a whole, in communication with one another and the boundary commissioner, so that all desirable changes might be adopted once for all.

Withdrawal of police guards from Mohundijooah and Borpathor in the Naga Hills, and the arrangements made for the protection of those places.

In July 1868, the police out-posts of Mohundijooah and Borpathor were transferred from the districts of Nowgong and Seebsagur respectively to the district of the Naga Hills. With reference, however, to the altered circumstances of the frontier, the local authorities recommended the withdrawal of the police guards posted at those places, and suggested the following arrangements for having them guarded and cared for by the villagers, *viz.*, to issue four old pattern muskets to four of the villagers of Mohundijooah, appointing the men to be chowkeedars, and giving them the charge of the guard-house and stockade there, to be kept in order as a rest-house for travellers; and to place the

masonry block-house at Borpathor in the same manner under the chowkeedars of that place, who were already armed with muskets. These measures were approved and carried into effect by the Government.

Subsidiary village police for the Hill Tracts of Chittagong.

In last year's report it was stated that a scheme for the organization of a subsidiary village police in the Hill Tracts of Chittagong was under the consideration of Government. When, however, an attempt was made to carry out the scheme, it was found that it was not acceptable to the hill people, who were averse to anything like organization, drill, and discipline. They, however, consented to mass and fortify their villages; and orders were issued for the supply of arms and ammunition to each fortified village, which was required to keep a guard at the gate of the village stockade and to assist the Government police in the event of a raid. A proposal for instituting annual shooting matches at Kassalong and Sungoo, and for distributing prizes to the extent of Rs. 500 among the successful shooters, was sanctioned.

Administration of the Arms' Act.

Towards the close of February 1868 there was found reason to believe that some diversity of practice existed in regard to the actual enforcement of the provisions of sections 26 and 28 of Act XXXI. of 1860, though they were apparently understood by most district officers as an absolute injunction, making it obligatory on them to prohibit the use of arms by any person except under a license. A report as to the actual practice in the different districts was called for from the commissioners; but as regards the construction of the law, the Lieutenant-Governor was of opinion that, though it might have been intended in 1857, when the first Arms' Act was passed, and possibly also in 1860, that the power given to magistrates to interfere with the carrying of arms should be freely and extensively used, it could never have been the intention of the Legislature to perpetuate in peaceful and quiet times, as a practical and uniform rule, a prohibition to the many millions of native subjects of the British Government to carry any sort of weapon either for self-defence or for the destruction of wild animals unless they obtained a special license from a magistrate to do so; and instructions in accordance with this view were issued to the district officers. His Honor, however, felt that in particular districts it might be proper that the provisions of the Arms' Act should be enforced more strictly than elsewhere; and in respect to such districts he considered that special instructions should be laid down for the guidance of magistrates, rather than that each officer should be left to work the law according to his own discretion. The several commissioners were therefore called on to report in which of the districts of their divisions they thought such stricter enforcement to be desirable. From the reports submitted, it appeared that in several districts it was not necessary to insist on the people taking out licenses to own or carry arms; and in those districts the local officers were

directed to refrain from enforcing section 26 of Act XXXI. of 1860, except only in special cases, in which there was really good ground for believing that such a measure was requisite for the preservation of the public peace. But in the districts noted in the margin, the magistrates were required to insist on licenses being taken out before arms were carried, to refuse to give licenses where there was good ground for so doing, and to adopt strict measures for disarming those who attempted to carry arms without license. The reasons which induced the Government to issue such stringent instructions in respect of these districts were, that some of them being situated on the frontier, the unrestricted right of possessing and carrying arms was found to afford facilities for selling them to the hostile tribes on the border; while in others the people were so turbulent and prone to engage in affrays and riots, that it was necessary to put a check on the possession of arms by them. In the district of Backergunge especially the use of fire-arms in affrays had increased to such an extent, that the commissioner of the division recommended a general disarming of the district under section 32 of Act XXXI. of 1860. It was desirable, however, before resorting to this extreme measure, to try first the effect of working rigorously sections 26 and 31 of the Act, and the commissioner was accordingly instructed to take steps for the stringent enforcement of those sections throughout the district.

All the districts in the Assam, Cooch Behar, Dacca, and Chittagong Divisions.
Gya, Patna, and Shahabad, in the Patna Division.
Bogra, Rungpore, Dinagepore, and Moorshedabad, in the Rajshahye Division.

The question of imposing a thorough check on the import of arms and ammunition into the several districts in Bengal, as well as on their transport from place to place within such districts, had also engaged the attention of Government during the year. Early in September, the commissioner of police, Calcutta, and the inspector-general of police, Lower Provinces, were called on to prepare, in communication with one another, and submit for the approval of Government, a set of rules for the proper regulation of such import and transport. The principle upon which they were instructed to frame the rules, was to apply the check *first* in the district or place in which the arms or ammunition were intended to be exposed for sale or brought into use. The rules were submitted in December and were under the consideration of the Government of India at the close of the year. They have since been approved with some slight modifications and put into operation throughout the Lower Provinces.

Under these rules the importation or transport of all arms and ammunition of the descriptions mentioned in sections 5, 6, and 25 of Act XXXI. of 1860 is prohibited unless they are covered by a license or pass. Persons desirous of importing arms or ammunition into any district are required to apply for a license to the commissioner of the division* in which the arms and ammunition are to be exposed for sale, kept, or made use of. Commissioners are authorized to grant licenses at their discretion for the importation, in reasonable quantities, of arms and ammunition, but they

* In Calcutta, to the commissioner of police.

are not to grant licenses for the importation of fire-arms in large quantities without reference to the local Government; nor are they to grant any licenses for the importation of fire-arms unless satisfied that the weapons are required for *bonâ fide* sporting purposes. A copy of all licenses, and, where a license authorizes the importation of any considerable quantity of fire-arms, a copy also of the Government orders in the case, is to be sent to the chief police officer at the port at which the goods are to be landed, and the consignee on arrival of the goods is to produce his license to the said chief police officer, who will thereupon grant a pass for the delivery of the arms and ammunition mentioned in the license. The collector of customs is not to deliver any arms or ammunition unless protected by a pass from the chief police officer of the port. He is also held responsible for seeing that the arms imported answer to the description given in the pass, and, in case of doubt, is required to detain the arms and refer the point for the orders of Government. If the arms and ammunition are to be removed from the port, the police officer, at the time of granting the pass for delivery from the Custom House, will also grant a pass for the transport of the goods to the place to which the importation is sanctioned in the license, and send a copy of the pass to the magistrate of the district from whence the license was issued. The arms and ammunition must be taken direct from the port to the place entered in the pass, and must not be sold or made use of at any intermediate place. Any persons desirous of transporting any arms or ammunition of the descriptions marginally noted into any portion of the territories under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, or from one district or town in the said territories to another district or town, must apply for a pass to the commissioner of the division, who may grant it, subject to the conditions and restrictions stated above. When arms or ammunition are brought into a district protected by a pass, the person in charge of the goods must immediately on arrival deliver the pass to the magistrate in charge of the district or town, whose duty it will be to ascertain that the arms and ammunition correspond with the entries in the pass, or that any excess, deficiency, or discrepancy, is satisfactorily explained. Any person transporting arms in violation of these rules is liable on conviction to the penalties prescribed by section 23 of Act XXXI. of 1860.

Fire-arms, bayonets, swords, daggers, spears, spearheads, of lead, sulphur, saltpetre, gunpowder or other ammunition.

The foregoing rules do not apply to arms and ammunition imported or transported by any person in small quantities for his private use, but a license or pass may be granted for such arms and ammunition at the discretion of the officer to whom the application is preferred.

In July 1868, the inspector-general of police, Lower Provinces, submitted, for the approval of Government, certain rules for regulating the procedure of the railway police in cases of violent death or injury taking place within the railway premises. The chief object of the rules was to avoid the inconvenience

Rules for regulating the procedure of the railway police in cases of violent death, &c., within the railway premises.

which must have arisen if the transmission of the body to the civil surgeon of the district in which the accident occurred was insisted on in every case instead of being taken to the nearest medical officer. It was agreed by Government and the Railway Company that the medical officers of the Railway, equally with those of Government, might be called upon to examine the corpse of any person who had met with a violent death within the railway premises, or to treat any person who had been injured there; and the proposed rules were, with some modifications, passed by the Government.

Sub-inspectors of the railway police, and all officers above that grade, vested with the powers of officers in charge of police stations within the districts along the line.

It was brought to the notice of Government that the railway police considered themselves precluded from interfering to prevent crime though committed almost in their presence, but beyond their regular jurisdiction. Orders were issued rectifying the error in regard to their powers of arrest without warrant and for the prevention of crime; and at the same time all officers of the railway police not below the rank of sub-inspector were vested with the powers of officers in charge of police stations, under the Criminal Procedure Code.

The prevalence of arson in Chittagong, and the measures taken to repress it.

Towards the close of the year a rather serious state of things in Chittagong was brought to the notice of Government. Cases of house-burning had become very numerous in different parts of the district, and all efforts to bring the offenders to justice had proved unsuccessful. The acts were believed to be committed by professional bad characters, who could be hired for the purpose by any one who was at enmity with his neighbour. The villagers were loathe to complain or give evidence in these cases, fearing that if they did so they would become the victims of more determined attacks. From the first the local authorities recommended, as the best remedy for these evils, the quartering of extra police under section 15 of Act V. of 1861 in the villages in which the fires occurred. The Government was for some time unwilling to resort to this extreme measure, but it soon became apparent that the fires were caused by large numbers of persons acting together; that the inhabitants, if compelled to do so, could point out the guilty parties; and that the only way to make it their interest to do this was to employ extra police at their expense. Accordingly a guard of one head constable and twenty constables was ordered to be quartered for six months in each of the thannahs of Futtickcherry, Puttea, and Satkania. At the same time the attention of the commissioner was called to the Government circular of the 12th March 1868, regarding the responsibilities of landholders to report serious crimes committed on their estates, and he was desired to impress on them their liability, and to warn them of the consequences of neglecting their duty in this respect.

PART IV.—MUNICIPAL.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

Income and expenditure of the year.

The following statement exhibits the total amount available for municipal purposes in Calcutta in 1868, and the aggregate expenditure during the same period. The unappropriated balance at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 1,70,048. In addition to this, there was at the close of the year a further sum of Rs. 3,67,895, due from the water-supply account, which is recoverable at pleasure.

	Rs.	As.	P.			
RECEIPTS.						
Ordinary.						
House-rate	9,44,239	7	8			
Lighting-rate	1,97,703	10	7			
Police-rate	2,93,808	4	9			
Fees for licenses on trades and professions ...	2,17,345	14	4			
Fees for licenses for carriages and horses ...	96,741	11	0			
Fees for registration of carts and hackeries ...	41,880	2	3			
Miscellaneous receipts	64,035	15	8			
Total ...				18,55,753	2	3
Extraordinary.						
Sale proceeds of surplus lands	1,47,284	4	3			
Sale proceeds of Government paper	31,803	8	2			
Amount received from the suburban Municipality for stone ballast supplied to them	28,364	5	6			
Total ...				2,07,452	1	11
Add cash balance on 31st December 1867				2,49,691	9	2
Add refund of advances for water-supply				5,12,214	14	6
Grand Total ...				28,25,116	11	10
Expenditure.						
Payment towards Sinking Fund				94,000	0	0
Interest on loans				3,40,737	0	0
Cost of general establishment and contingencies ...				2,54,270	0	0
Expenses of the Conservancy Department				1,80,060	0	0
Expenses of the Road Department				3,19,724	0	0
Expenses of the Drainage Department				3,11,688	0	0
Charges on account of water-supply and street watering				1,00,270	0	0
Charges on account of lighting				2,08,080	0	0
Cost of lamp posts, &c.				1,36,067	0	0
Police charges				2,62,663	0	0
Charges on account of city improvements				2,55,748	0	0
Construction of public necessaries...				1,19,162	0	0
Charges on account of Pauper Hospital				60,869	0	0
Charges on account of the Town Hall, cremation of dead paupers, burning improvements...				11,707	0	0
Total ...				26,55,068	0	0

The assessment of all new buildings, and the re-assessment of such as had undergone substantial alterations and improvements, resulted in an annual increase in the estimated proceeds of the house-rate to the extent of Rs. 22,636, and of Rs. 5,659 in the lighting-rate. The decrease in the aggregate amount of house-rate collections during the year was owing to the rate having been *reduced from 10 to 8 per cent. with effect from* the second quarter of the year.

The number of licenses taken out during the year for the different trades and professions followed in Calcutta is shewn in the annexed return:—

Joint Stock Companies	82
Merchants, agents, bankers, wholesale and retail traders ...	1,726
Practising barristers, attorneys, pleaders, and law agents ...	105
Medical practitioners, licentiates of medicine, and apothecaries	65
Native doctors	21
Trades of all kinds	3,611
Brokers and petty dulolls	396
Markets and bazars	30
Hotels and boarding-houses	85
Shop-keepers of all kinds	4,919
Shops and stalls for food and drink	6,406
Shops for intoxicating drinks and drugs	107
Shops for personal apparel	1,681
Itinerant vendors of food and drink	2,216
Itinerant vendors of personal apparel	1,371
Miscellaneous pedlars	1,539
Total ...	24,360

Four wheeled carriages drawn by 2 horses	444
Ditto ditto ditto by 1 horse	2,756
Buggies	277
Horses	3,572
Ponies	1,632

The number of carriages and horses for which licenses were taken out is also marginally noted.

Act V. (B.C.) of 1868, by which the southern portion of Hastings has been made subject to the provisions of the Municipal Acts of Calcutta, came into force on the 1st July. The valuation and assessment of that locality were completed on the 19th September, when the amount of house-rate leviable for the fourth quarter of 1868 was fixed at Rs. 1,496-1-9. The tax was, however, not due until after the end of the year.

Water-supply works.

All the works at Pultah and Tallah are in an advanced state, and several of them already completed. At Wellington Square, to construct the covered reservoir exactly according to the specification was found to be attended with considerable difficulty, owing to the unfavorable nature of the soil. After much discussion it was decided to raise the level of the foundations, which has reduced the depth of the reservoir, which will now contain six, instead of eight million gallons. The time lost in settling this point was made up by increased vigor and speed in construction, and the work would have been completed had it not been considered necessary to allow the masonry in the walls time to consolidate before commencing the arched roofing.

The contract for supplying the town with water from Pultah provided for the construction of a narrow bridge to carry the main pipe across the Circular Road Canal, at a cost of Rs. 23,750. It was afterwards decided to remove the existing wooden top bridge and to construct on its abutments a plate girder bridge, and to lay the main pipe on the side of the bridge. Messrs. Brassey, Wythes, and Aird offered to construct the new bridge for Rs. 50,000, and the Government, in consideration of obtaining a permanent handsome bridge for general

traffic, agreed to supplement the funds (Rs. 23,750) at the disposal of the municipality from the water-supply account for this purpose. The bridge is in course of erection, and will, it is expected, be opened for traffic about the middle of 1869.

The water-supply works were not commenced till January 1867. The rapidity which has marked the progress of the works is therefore astonishing, and the justices are confident that in the early part of next year the inhabitants of Calcutta will be in full possession and enjoyment of a plentiful supply of pure water.

Drainage works.

During the year under review the whole of the drainage works within the area bounded by Park Street, Chowringhee, and Lower Circular Road, were completed. The main sewer from the end of Dhurmtollah to Tolly's Nullah has also been finished. The permanent pumping station at Palmer's Bridge has been completed, and the outfall works nearly so.

As the arrangements in the area drained were working successfully, the justices decided on commencing the following new works :—

1. The first-class sewers through Canning Street, Colootollah Street, and Mirzapore Street.

2. All the second class main sewers south of the Colootollah main sewer.

3. The survey and taking up land for the fifth main sewer.

4. The careful survey of the area between Park Street and Dhurmtollah Street, for the purpose of ascertaining what arrangements should be made for the drainage of the small streets and lanes into the main sewers, and the cost thereof.

Foot-paths.

In connexion with the drainage works, foot-paths in the area south of Park Street were completed during the year to the extent of 6,184 lineal feet, and a number of foot-paths previously constructed were re-picked and rolled to section, with kunkur and rubbish, amounting in all to 3,67,375 superficial feet.

Making and repair of roads.

The cost of repairing roads has increased in consequence of the justices having now to pay for stone ballast, which they formerly got on payment of the simple cost of discharging it from the ships. The aggregate extent of roads repaired during the year is 8,71,291 cubit feet, at a cost of Rs. 301,809-9-0. Seventeen public cross bridges, 146 wooden and iron drain covers have been renewed. The new line of road called Beadon Street, and the new square in the northern division of the town, were completed during the year, and are now open to the public.

Lighting of the town.

The actual number of lamps lighted on the 31st December 1868 was 2,600 by gas and 650 by oil, making an aggregate of 3,250 lamps, against 2,396 on the 31st December 1867.

Slaughter-houses.

The public slaughter-houses have been almost completed, and will be used as soon as the excavation of the canal, which is now going on, is completed.

Public necessaries.

The total number of public latrines completed at the close of the year was 24, all of which have been rented out on favorable terms.

Municipal Railway.

The municipal line of rail along Circular Road and to the Salt Water Lake, and the arrangements for working it, were completed during the year, and the town sweepings are now being removed along this line to the Salt Water Lake. This railway has been found of very great convenience, not only for the removal of sweepings, but also for the carriage of metal for the roads, and materials of all sorts for the different municipal works. A portion of the line from about Ooltadanga to the river at Baug Bazar has been leased out to the Eastern Bengal Railway Company, on terms believed to be advantageous both to the Company and to the municipality. The lease took effect from the 17th September 1868. The principal conditions of the lease are, that the Railway Company will have the use of the line for six hours daily, on payment to the justices of a monthly rent of 1,000 for the first year, Rs. 1,250 for the second year, and Rs. 1,500 for the third and every succeeding year, and on condition of maintaining at their own cost the portion of the line leased out.

Registration of births and deaths.

The statement on the margin gives the number of births and deaths in Calcutta during 1868, so far as they could be ascertained by the justices. The total number of deaths has been 13,733, being an excess of 1,636 over the previous year. This excess is probably attributable to cholera, which was more prevalent in 1868 than for many previous years; the deaths from that cause alone having been 4,186, against 2,270 in 1867.

	Births.		Deaths.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Christians	300	279	478	343
Hindoos	1,922	1,682	5,532	3,356
Mahomedans	762	677	2,521	1,474
Jews	5	1	7	7
Chinese	9	4	14	0
Parsees	1	0	1	0
	5,642		13,733	

The total number of births registered was 5,642, against 4,838 in 1867. Although this result shews that the registration was more efficient in 1868 than in 1867, it is difficult to believe that the figures reported represent the actual number of births, as, if so, the birth-rate would be only a little above one per cent. on the assumed population of the city, which can hardly be the case.

Management of the Pauper Hospital.

Number of patients remaining on 31st December 1867	334	
Number of patients admitted during 1868 ...	3,893	
		4,227
Number of patients cured or discharged ...	2,724	
Ditto ditto died	1,116	
Ditto ditto transferred to lunatic asylum	102	
Ditto ditto remaining on 31st December 1868	285	
		4,227

The figures on the margin exhibit the admissions, discharges, deaths, and transfers during the year. The total expenditure of the hospital amounted to Rs. 39,622-8-9.

General summary of income and expenditure since July 1863.

Act VI. (B.C.), 1863, or the Calcutta Municipal Act, came into operation on the 1st July 1863. The present corporation of justices had, therefore, at the close of 1868, been in existence for five years and a half. The following statement shews the total amount received and expended by the justices during that period:—

RECEIPTS.

	Rs.	
Ordinary.		
House-rate	49,75,334	
Licenses on trades, professions, and callings	12,37,268	
Carriage and horse tax	5,60,949	
Registration of carts and hackeries	1,92,387	
Lighting-rate	11,21,982	
Police-rate from 1st April 1867	4,12,659	
Fines for breach of conservancy laws	1,17,020	
Fees	62,012	
Miscellaneous receipts	60,694	
Total		87,40,305
Extraordinary.		
Cash received from the late municipal commissioners	3,97,146	
Proceeds of Govt. paper and spare lands sold	2,48,550	
Raised by municipal loans	46,99,600	
Government contribution towards road making	1,00,000	
Private subscriptions towards Burning Ghâts	36,500	
Total		54,81,796
Grand Total		1,42,22,101

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Rs.	
Ordinary.		
General establishment, office rents and contingencies	9,16,884	
Conservancy	13,76,638	
Watering of streets	4,96,517	
Construction and repair of roads and streets	22,01,070	
Illumination of the town	11,87,681	
Police charges from 1st April 1867	3,97,024	
Interest on municipal loans	9,16,359	
Payment towards Sinking Fund	94,000	
Maintenance of Municipal Pauper Hospital	70,351	
Registration of births and deaths	15,528	
Disposal of deceased paupers and of carcasses	14,165	
Miscellaneous charges	7,801	
Total		76,94,108
Extraordinary.		
Repayment of loan by the late municipal commissioners	8,00,000	
Drainage works	32,34,889	
Opening of new and widening of old streets	6,00,285	
Ditto new square	2,65,649	
Construction of Municipal Railway	5,32,095	
Ditto of foot-paths and tramways	96,517	
Ditto of public necessaries	1,56,550	
Ditto of urinals	11,296	
Ditto of municipal store godowns	22,019	
Ditto of slaughter-houses	1,60,256	
Ditto of Burning Ghat and incinerators	32,432	
Repairs and alteration of Police Hospital	20,986	
Ditto of the Town Hall, including furniture and laying on gas	56,354	
Census of the town	26,480	
Purchase of fire-engines	10,797	
Improvements of Bathing Ghâts	9,172	
Strand improvements	1,890	
Total		60,37,667
Grand Total		1,37,31,685

Mofussil Municipalities.

Receipts and expenditure of the several municipalities.

The working of the mofussil municipalities during the year has been satisfactory. The table below shews their income and expenditure under various heads.

Table showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Mofussil Municipalities during the year 1868-69.

Towns.	Balance of previous year's account.	Income during the year.	Expenditure during the year on account of police.	Amount expended for establishments, conservancy, roads, and general improvements, &c.	Balance (of account) in hand at close of the year.
Presidency Division.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Kishnagur ...	7,249 13 4	22,540 14 7	6,510 12 1	17,094 10 0	6,185 5 10
Santipore ...	5,758 10 4	13,556 13 10	4,759 10 10	8,381 6 6	6,284 7 0
Jessore ...	6,485 4 5	10,987 14 9	3,238 3 1	7,116 2 1	7,118 14 0
Ranaghat ...	112 15 3	6,375 9 10	1,338 0 0	3,282 15 5	1,867 9 8
Burdwan Division.					
Serampore ...	7,312 12 4	29,294 2 9	8,668 10 7	22,407 4 0	5,531 0 6
Midnapore ...	4,258 15 10	12,498 6 4	4,718 7 6	6,937 14 6	5,101 0 2
Hooghly ...	19,291 13 9	30,250 7 0	12,722 8 0	19,622 6 10	17,197 5 11
Ooterparah ...	332 2 5	4,305 10 9	1,044 8 5	3,240 6 10	452 13 11
Burdwan ...	8,500 8 4	43,260 13 9	10,974 0 3	33,225 12 3	7,561 9 7
Bhaugulpore Division.					
Bhaugulpore ...	7,333 9 11	32,421 9 4	9,031 15 3	21,770 13 10	8,952 6 2
Monghyr ...	5,802 1 9	33,126 0 8	8,846 15 6	21,578 6 7	8,302 12 4
Purneah ...	8,046 9 1	19,186 10 11	6,786 6 0	17,819 5 7	2,627 8 6
Jamalpore ...	1,684 8 0	14,406 0 9		15,098 0 6	992 8 3
Patna Division.					
Patna City ...	18,172 1 10	1,05,135 10 3	30,000 0 0	48,622 8 4	44,685 3 9
Gya ...	7,204 0 4	25,062 9 2	14,869 10 8	7,853 6 11	9,743 7 11
Tirhoot (Mozuffurpore) ...	23,603 0 8	24,013 0 4	6,630 0 0	21,432 2 4	19,583 14 8
Chupra (Sarun) ...	8,284 2 11	23,393 8 6	9,447 7 2	16,678 0 2	5,552 4 1
Arrah	1,135 9 9	16,136 3 4	5,185 2 8	7,992 5 8	4,094 4 9
Durbhanga	181 15 1	13,304 6 6	10,387 0 0	3,011 1 0	88 4 7
Dacca Division.					
Dacca	2,448 6 4	51,624 0 0	16,347 15 0	37,057 13 6	666 9 10
Chittagong Division.					
Chittagong	5,053 3 5	20,925 14 10	6,279 12 3	12,356 6 4	8,242 15 8
Commillah	664 14 1	7,725 15 9	1,584 0 0	6,014 5 0	791 8 10
Assam Division.					
Gowhatty	4,508 14 5	19,608 5 8	3,472 13 3	14,019 13 1	6,624 9 9

Liberal contributions of private gentlemen.

In the town of Monghyr one of the commissioners, Baboo Ram Persad, liberally came forward and provided a large sum to build a market-place and a handsome bathing-ghât in the Ganges. The thanks of the Government were conveyed to this gentleman for the public spirit evinced by him. At Chuprah

another wealthy native gentleman, Baboo Shah Bunwari Lall, and his wives, presented the municipality with a lakh and ten thousand rupees for the construction and maintenance of a serai and a "Sudaburt." A handsome gate and well were also to be constructed in connection with the serai.

The question of recognizing these acts of liberality by conferring some title on this gentleman and his wives was under consideration at the close of the year.

Conservancy Rules regarding latrines in municipalities.

The commissioner of Bhaugulpore suggested that municipalities constituted under Act III. (B. C.) of 1864 should not be allowed to enforce conservancy rules regarding latrines until Government was satisfied that proper accommodation of that description had been provided for the people; and the other commissioners, who were consulted on the subject, concurred generally in the view expressed by Mr. Money. It was not, however, considered advisable to interfere too directly and minutely in the affairs of municipalities, and the Lieutenant-Governor, therefore, desired the commissioners of divisions simply to press on the municipal committee the obvious propriety of satisfying themselves that the provisions of section 33* of the model bye-laws for the guidance of municipalities under Act III. (B. C.) of 1864 was fulfilled in spirit before they acted on the bye-law itself.

* No person shall perform any office of nature in any place outside private premises other than such as may have been appointed by the commissioners, *provided that such places have been set apart by the commissioners.*

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 10.

PART V.—PRISON DISCIPLINE.

Inspection of jails.

Forty-five jails, thirteen lock-ups, five lunatic asylums, and two sets of cells for the separate confinement of military prisoners, were visited by the inspector-general of jails during 1868. The jails at the Presidency and the Darjeeling jail were inspected frequently; two district jails were visited twice, and two others thrice. The Nowgong jail was inspected by the judicial commissioner of Assam.

Prisoners in custody—

Male	79,779
Female	3,626
Total ...	83,405

The number of prisoners in custody during the year was 83,405,* against 89,120 in 1867. This decrease is attributable to the return of things to a normal state after the influence of the famine of 1866 had passed away. Of the number of prisoners for 1868, the number remaining in jail on the last day of 1867 was 18,570, while the number admitted during 1868 was 64,835, against 67,037 in 1867; the decrease in admissions being 2,202.

Disposal of prisoners.

The following table shows in a comparative form the manner in which the prisoners of 1867 and 1868 were disposed of. There was a decrease in the year of review under every head except escapes and the number remaining in jail at the close of the year.

	1867.			1868.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Executed	75	9	84	57	2	59
Died in prison	1,142	45	1,187	952	30	982
Escaped	160	2	162	180	3	183
Released	52,519	3,164	55,683	49,297	2,300	51,597
Transferred to other districts	12,602	822	13,424	10,367	519	10,886
Remaining in confinement	17,816	764	18,580	18,926	772	19,698
Total ...	84,314	4,806	89,120	79,779	3,626	83,405

Sickness and mortality.

The following comparative statement shows the sickness and mortality in the jails in 1867 and 1868, respectively.

	1867.	1868.
Daily average of prisoners, or mean population of jail	20,183	19,413
Total number of sick during the year	27,691	25,086
Number discharged from hospital	23,260	20,008
Number died	1,187	982
Number remaining in hospital on the last day of the year	813	743
Ratio of total sick to average of prisoners in jail	137·19	129·00
Ratio of prisoners discharged from hospital to total sick	83·99	82·14

Causes and ratio of deaths.

The causes of deaths, and their percentage to total sickness and the number in jail, are shewn in the annexed statement. The total number of deaths was 982, against 1,187 in 1867; and the percentage on the daily average number of prisoners in custody was 5·05, against 5·88. This mortality rate is smaller than it has been for the 22 years preceding the year 1868. The rate from 1843 to 1867, inclusive, was 8·19, and the average of the last five years, (that is,

	Total sick.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to number in jail.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to total sick.
Zymotic diseases.				
Cholera	302	125	·64	41·39
Bowel diseases,—dysentery, diarrhœa, &c. ...	6,432	442	2·27	6·87
Fever	9,578	56	·29	·58
Other cases	2,511	13	·07	·51
Total ...	18,823	636	3·27	3·37
Constitutional diseases ...	671	132	·65	19·07
Local diseases	4,364	135	·71	3·16
Developmental diseases ...	386	69	·36	17·87
Violent diseases or deaths	842	12	·06	1·42
Grand Total ...	25,086	982	5·05	3·91

from 1862 to 1867, inclusive, the exceptional year 1866 being omitted,) was 7·00. As compared with 1867, there was a decrease of deaths from zymotic and local diseases, and a slight increase under the other heads.

Education of prisoners.

Of the 64,835 prisoners admitted during the year, 604 were fairly educated, 5,277 could only read and write, and 58,954 were entirely ignorant.

Escapes and re-captures during the year.

The escapes and re-captures of prisoners during the year are compared with those of 1867 in the subjoined table.

Year.	Daily average strength in jail.	Number of escapes.	Ratio per cent. of escapes to daily average strength.	Number of re-captures.	Ratio per cent. of re-captures to escapes.
1867	20,183	162	·80	150	92·59
1868	19,413	183	·94	177	96·72

Disposal of the laboring strength of the jails.

The daily average of prisoners sentenced to labor in 1868 was 16,671, and the manner in which they were employed is shewn in the statement below :—

Employed in ordinary manufactures	9,197
Employed in the Alipore Jail Press	423
Hired to public departments	267
Employed as jail servants	1,707
Employed as work overseers, warders, and guards	877
Employed on miscellaneous duties	1,472
Sick in hospital, inefficient from age, &c.	2,728
Total	16,671

It will be seen from the above that 55·16 per cent. were employed on remunerative handicrafts, 2·53 per cent. in the Alipore Jail Press, 15·49 per cent. as jail servants, guards, &c., while 16·36 per cent. were unemployed.

Results of the labor of prisoners.

In the subjoined table the results of the labor of the prisoners who were employed on the manufactures carried on in the jails are compared for the years 1867 and 1868.

	1867.	1868.
	No. of prisoners, 9,631.	No. of prisoners, 9,197.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Sale proceeds of jail manufactures ...	5,35,082 2 11	6,12,689 10 2½
Value of articles consumed for public purposes	9,475 5 10	11,143 4 9
Ditto in store at the close of the year	3,14,959 0 2¾	3,03,199 7 6½
Total ...	8,59,516 8 11¾	9,27,031 6 5¾
Deduct value of articles in store at the close of the preceding year	2,94,471 1 11½	3,14,960 0 2¾
Gross receipts ...	5,65,015 7 0½	6,12,071 6 3
Deduct charges ...	3,70,436 14 8	3,90,116 7 5
Net profits ...	1,94,608 8 4½	2,21,954 14 10

It will be seen that with a smaller number of laboring prisoners the gross out-turn was larger than in the preceding year, and that the net profits showed an increase of Rs. 27,347.

Results of the Alipore Jail Press.

With an outlay of Rs. 72,991-14-3 the work of the press and lithographic department yielded a net return of Rs. 4,70,669-9-9 and a net profit of Rs. 3,29,627-4-3. This sum divided among the 423 prisoners shows the amount of earnings per head to have been Rs. 779-4-2.

Cost of maintenance of prisoners.

	1867.	1868.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Rations	6,54,366 6 6	5,42,090 5 3
Fixed establishments ...	1,59,438 8 2½	1,75,351 10 10½
Extra ditto ...	15,634 5 11	13,901 6 4
Contingencies ...	2,15,769 9 0½	2,39,863 13 2
Total ...	10,45,208 13 8	9,71,187 3 7½

The cost of maintaining prisoners during 1868 is compared with that of 1867 in the statement on the margin. There was a smaller number of prisoners, and a decrease in the cost of rations and extra establishments, but an increase under the other heads of expenditure.

In addition to the above charge of Rs. 9,71,187-3-7½, an expenditure of Rs. 1,54,265-6-1½ was incurred on account of public works; Rs. 2,11,827-6-4 on account of police guards; and Rs. 46,575-3-3 for general superintendence; so that the total expenditure on account of jails during the year amounted to Rs. 13,83,855-3-4.

The most expensive prison was the Hazarcebaugh European Penitentiary, in which the cost of maintaining each prisoner during the year was Rs. 369-14-4·2. The least expensive was the Rajshahye Jail, where the cost amounted to Rs. 31-15-6·3 per head.

Net expenditure of the year.

The subjoined statement gives the net expenditure on account of prisons during the year, and also the net cost per head, calculated on the daily average of criminal prisoners. Civil prisoners are excluded, as they are maintained by their creditors.

Gross cost of maintenance.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Cost of food, clothing, establishment, and contingencies ...	9,71,187	3	7½
Cost of police guards and of general superintendence ...	2,58,402	9	7
Cost of public works	1,54.265	6	1½
Total ... Rs.	13,83,855	3	4

Deduct income from all sources.

	Rs.	As.	P.			
Net profits on manufactures, including profits of the Alipore Jail Press ...	5,51,582	3	1			
Credit to jails for hire of convicts to public departments, &c.	16.593	5	4			
				5,68,175	8	5
Net cost of maintenance ... Rs.				8,15,679	10	11
Net cost of maintenance per prisoner, there being a daily average of 19,227 criminal prisoners Rs.				42	6	9·3

Central Jails.

During the year the central jails at Midnapore and Hazarcebaugh were commenced; those of Patna and Bhaugulpore were sanctioned, but were not begun; and steps were taken to convert the Dacca Jail into a central prison for the Eastern districts.

Proposal to place the executive charge of jails in the hands of medical officers.

At the instance of the inspector-general of jails, and in order to relieve the magistrates of districts of a portion of their heavy and important duties, the Lieutenant-Governor determined, with the approval of the Government of India, to place the executive charge of jails in Bengal under the civil medical officers, who, it was found, had, as a rule, sufficient spare time for the duty, and were more experienced than the young judicial officers to whose charge jails were usually committed, and were, besides, better fitted by their professional education to deal with questions of jail sanitation.

It was decided that the existing jail arrangements at stations under the medical charge of native sub-assistant surgeons were not to be disturbed, as it was considered that officers of that class generally should not be entrusted with the charge of jails; and that no change was required in the jails at Godda, in the Khasi Hills, at Pakour, and at Nya Doomka, as the number of prisoners in each did not average fifty. It was also settled that the Maldah Jail should for the present continue under the magistrate.

In carrying out the scheme it was found that the professional duties of the civil surgeons of Dacca and Moorshedabad did not allow those officers sufficient spare time to look after jails, and the jails of those two districts had of necessity also to continue under the magistrates.

The Presidency, Alipore, Hazareebaugh, Deegah, and Meetapore Jails were already under special superintendents, and no orders regarding them were necessary. The remaining jails in Bengal were divided into four classes, as shewn on the margin, and placed under the charge of civil surgeons, who were permitted to draw an extra allowance for the additional work and responsibility thus thrown on them, in accordance with the following scale:—

NAMES OF JAILS.

First Class Jails.

Jessore.	Mymensing.
Hooghly.	Purneah.
Midnapore.	Shahabad.
Backergunge.	

Second Class Jails.

Burdwan.	Tipperah.
Dinagepore.	Furreedpore.
Tirhoot.	Rungpore.
Sarun.	Sylhet.
Gya.	Cuttack.
Bancoorah.	Monghyr.
Rajshahye.	Bhaugulpore.
Nuddeah.	Chittagong.

Third Class Jails.

Lohardugga.	Maunbhoom.
Beerbhoom.	Singbhoom.
Chumparun.	Pubna.
Noakhally.	Bogra.
Cachar.	Kamroop.
Balasore.	Gowalparrah.
Durrung.	

Fourth Class Jails.

Howrah.	Deoghur.
Debrooghur.	Darjeeling.
Nowgong.	Pooree.

	Rs.
First Class.	
For a jail in which the average number of prisoners amounts to 500 and more	150 per mensem.
Second Class.	
For a jail containing not less than 300, and not more than 500, prisoners	100
Third Class.	
For a jail containing not less than 150, and not more than 300, prisoners	75
Fourth Class.	
For a jail containing less than 150 prisoners	50

The medical officers concerned were given to understand that this allowance was liable to reduction whenever the number of prisoners in district jails was materially reduced either by the opening of central jails or from any other cause.

The magistrates of those districts in which the jails were made over to the charge of medical officers were appointed official visitors of the jails of their respective stations, and a circular was addressed to all divisional commissioners and sessions judges, in their capacity of official visitors of jails, drawing their attention to the importance which attached to the due discharge of their duty as such, and especially

so now that the executive charge of jails had been made over to medical officers, who hitherto had had little experience in jail administration and discipline.

Question of providing prisons on the continent of India for convicts sentenced to transportation.

The Government of India directed that as the number (7,000) of convicts at Port Blair was quite sufficient for one penal settlement, and as any larger number could not be accommodated there, no convicts should be sent to the Andamans from any part of India, except those who had been sentenced to transportation for life; and suggested that certain jails might be declared places of transportation for the reception of all other classes of penal servitude prisoners.

After consulting the inspector-general of jails and the commissioner of Assam, the Lieutenant-Governor recommended that the central jails at Alipore, Deegah, and Hazarcebaugh, and the whole of Assam, should be declared places of transportation, under section 51 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the local Government being allowed to select the jails in Assam to which prisoners should be sent under these orders. Meanwhile, and in anticipation of the orders of the Government of India, the inspector-general of jails has been desired to have estimates prepared for the additional accommodation that will be necessary in the jails at Gowhatty, Tezpore, and Debrooghur, for the reception of convicts from Bengal.

Rules for the attendance of prisoners as witnesses in civil and criminal courts.

During the year it was found necessary to relax the rule passed in 1863, by which magistrates were directed in no case to comply with requisitions of civil courts for the appearance of convicts either as a party to, or witnesses in a suit, and to refer to Government cases in which they considered such requisitions should be complied with.

Pending legislation, a set of rules was drawn up, under which a prisoner may be directed either by a district judge, or, when he has no jurisdiction, by the High Court, to attend and give evidence in civil or criminal cases, where he is a necessary witness, without whose evidence the party seeking to examine him cannot safely go to trial. Since the close of the year a law regulating this matter has been passed.

Classification of prisoners.

The inspector-general reported that owing to the defective construction of the jails in the Lower Provinces, classification of prisoners for any purpose of reformation, or prevention of moral contamination, was impracticable, and that nothing beyond separating the men from the women, and untried and civil prisoners from convicted prisoners, was possible until the new central jails were constructed.

The superintendent of the Alipore Jail, in reporting on the same subject, submitted that classification of prisoners according to crime would somewhat interfere with their economical employment, and, perhaps, also with their moral reformation, as, in his opinion, crime and sentence were very untrustworthy standards by which to guage the turpitude of offenders, the murderer being frequently found the least morally depraved; but he suggested a modified system of graduated classification, rising by stages from confinement in separate cells to intermediate imprisonment, each stage to be earned by good conduct.

The Lieutenant-Governor was not satisfied that even with the present jails an improved system of classification of prisoners was not to be looked for, and Dr. Mouat was requested to introduce into the Alipore Jail such a classification of prisoners as might be practicable with the existing means.

Question of devising some more profitable mode of utilizing prison labor.

Dr. Mouat's Jail Report for 1867 shewed that articles of jail manufactures to the value of Rs. 3,14,959 had remained unsold at the close of that year, while the value of unsold articles in 1864-65 was returned at Rs. 97,317 only; and as this indicated a considerable falling off in the demand for jail manufactures, the inspector-general was desired to consider whether some more profitable mode of utilizing prison labor could not be devised. Dr. Mouat's attention was, at the same time, drawn to the success which had attended the working of the Artizan School at Raipore; and it was remarked to him that there was no reason why jail industry should continue to run in stereotyped channels if the demand for its products had changed or ceased.

The inspector-general submitted an elaborate report on the subject, and the Lieutenant-Governor agreed with the conclusions arrived at by him, that until the central jails are constructed and occupied, the comprehensive scheme of prison industry sketched by him cannot be carried out in its integrity. Meanwhile, Dr. Mouat was requested not to lose sight of the fact that stocks of unsaleable articles are rapidly accumulating, and that local circumstances may often indicate a more profitable means of employing prison labor.

Proposal to make Baraset a receiving jail for the old and non-effective prisoners of the 24-Pergunnahs.

The orders of the Government of India, prohibiting the transportation to Port Blair of men over 45 years of age, unless they are strong and healthy, caused a large accumulation of old and helpless prisoners in the Alipore Jail and as their presence interfered with the manufactures of the jail, and room was required for able-bodied prisoners, the inspector-general of jails proposed that none but men capable of hard labor should be retained at Alipore, and that Baraset should be made a receiving jail for the old and non-effective prisoners of the 24-Pergunnahs.

The proposal was considered a good one, and as it involved no additional expenditure, the Lieutenant-Governor approved of it, and the Baraset Jail has now received all the old and infirm prisoners, who are employed as usefully as they possibly can be, and are better looked after and attended to than they could be in a large busy jail like that at Alipore.

The jail system of the Lower Provinces.

Paragraph 50 of the despatch of 11th April 1868, from the Government of India to the Secretary of State, regarding central jails in Bengal, contained the following statement:—"It has been somewhat unfortunate that the very worst of our jails, those of Lower Bengal, are those which have chiefly come under the observation of non-official Englishmen. Very false ideas of the state of Indian prisons have thus been encouraged."

As this statement was calculated to reflect injuriously on the management and administration of the jails in Bengal, Dr. Mouat submitted a remonstrance on the point, remarking that the only jails visited by non-official Englishmen are the Alipore, Presidency, Hooghly, and Burdwan Jails; that, except in construction, these jails are little inferior to any prison in India in regard to internal economy and arrangements; that the persons who visited them have so invariably expressed their surprise and pleasure at what they saw, that no false impression of prison management in India could have been produced by their visits to the jails.

Dr. Mouat urged that it had been repeatedly brought to the notice of the Government of India that the defects in the prison system are due exclusively to incurable defects in the construction of the jails, and to the fact that, until very recently, the charge of the jails was entirely in the hands of officers overwhelmed with other more important work. In spite, however, of these disadvantages, a system of prison administration has been carried out, which is now attracting considerable attention in Europe, and which, in some of its results, has surpassed anything that has been accomplished in any other part of India.

In 1835, the only labor on which the prisoners in the Alipore Jail could be employed yielded an annual profit of Rs. 2,500; while the discipline of the prison was so bad, that an attempt to direct the labor of the prisoners to more useful purposes was followed by the murder of the magistrate.

In 1868, exactly thirty-three years afterwards, there were 2,000 prisoners in this same jail, and the management is so judicious, that there are very few breaches of discipline among them, and their gross earnings during the year were Rs. 2,50,000.

The Government of India, upon representations to the above effect, stated that there had been no intention to impute blame to the inspector-general of jails or any other officer, as it was well known that the faults of the jails are entirely attributable to the originally bad construction and arrangement of the buildings. The Secretary of

State was requested by the Government of India to consider the words in their despatch above objected to as withdrawn.

Employment of prison vans for the conveyance of convicts from the Upper Provinces to Howrah.

It was brought to the notice of Government that several attempts at escape had been made by convicts while in transit by rail by jumping through the windows of the 3rd class carriages. It appeared further that the prisoners were often so crowded in this class of carriage, that the guards over them could not use their arms in the event of an outbreak. Orders were accordingly given that two vans, which had been expressly constructed for this purpose by the Railway Company, should, as far as possible, be alone used for the conveyance of prisoners; one van to be kept at Allahabad for the transit of convicts from the Upper Provinces to Calcutta, and the other to be stationed at Patna, for the conveyance of prisoners along the East India Railway within Bengal.

Arrangements were also made by the Railway Company for the proper fitting up and lighting of a few 3rd class carriages, to render them a suitable and safe means of conveying prisoners along any part of the line.

Mode of carrying out capital sentences.

The notice of Government was attracted to the want of uniformity in the mode of carrying out sentences of capital punishment, and it was directed that all such sentences should be carried into effect at the sudder station of the district, as enjoined by Rule 232 of the Jail Code, unless it was otherwise ordered in the warrant; and that the spot on which the execution was to take place should be fixed by the magistrate of the district, and should generally be at such a distance from habitations as to prevent the spectacle being an annoyance to any one. It was added that no execution should take place within the jail walls, and no attempt should be made to give anything of a private character to the execution; but, at the same time, undue publicity should not be courted. The medical officer was directed to attend throughout the execution, and other minor directions were given for the guidance of officers concerned.

Form of return of judicial floggings under the Whipping Act.

With a view to the collection of information to show the deterrent nature of the punishment of whipping, a form of return of judicial floggings under the Whipping Act was prescribed, to be filled up by magistrates and to be submitted monthly by them to the inspector-general of jails, Lower Provinces, for incorporation with his annual report on the administration of jails.

A proposal was made by the Government of India to place civil surgeons under the immediate supervision of either the inspector-general of jails or the local sanitary commissioner, instead of the inspector-general of hospitals, so far as the civil functions are concerned, in order to obviate the inconvenience resulting from the divided control under which medical officers in charge of purely civil duties are placed. This Government suggested, as a modification, the placing of civil surgeons in subordination to the inspector-general of jails, so far as the medical supervision of the jails was concerned. The above arrangement was not proposed because it was entirely satisfactory or consistent, but as being the best arrangement feasible. It was impossible under the Bengal Government to combine the office of sanitary commissioner, or of inspector-general of jails, with the administration of multifarious details which must devolve on the general head of a medical department. It was also suggested that a separate medical service and department should be given to so large a Government as that of Bengal. The Government of India sanctioned the first proposition, and it has been carried out.

Authority to whom civil surgeons should be subordinate.

PART VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

In October 1868, a detailed report was submitted to the Government of India regarding the difficulties which had occurred in connection with the cultivation of indigo in Chumparun and Tirhoot. At the date of the report matters were tolerably quiet, but the disputes between the ryots and the planters had at one time threatened to become very serious. The ryots were apparently determined not to carry out their contracts to sow indigo, the result of which conduct would have been not only heavy loss to the factories, but eventual ruin to the ryots themselves. The difficulty was to a great extent met by the establishment of a Small Cause Court at Mooteeharree, in which suits for breach of contracts could be brought and disposed of at once, and it was hoped that the speedy action of the court would, ere it was too late, convince the ryots that deliberate breach of contracts was not for their advantage in any shape. Mr. Bell, the officer who was deputed to preside in the court, exercised his influence judiciously and successfully out of court, by explaining to the ryots their exact position as to rights and liabilities. This led to the adjustment of many differences without recourse to litigation, and at the same time the demands of the ryots were met by concessions from the planters, whose bearing was most moderate and temperate throughout this trying period.

Indigo difficulties in Tirhoot and Chumparun.

The local officers almost unanimously reported that the cultivation of indigo had become very unpopular, and that there was not a ryot who would not abandon the cultivation if he could; and this state of things was ascribed as much to the insufficiency of the remuneration which the ryots received, as to the exactions, oppression, and

annoyance to which they were exposed at the hands of the factory servants. The Government was satisfied that the time had passed when planters could hope to carry on an indigo concern profitably by forcing on the ryots a cultivation and labor which is to them unprofitable; and it was clear that in the altered circumstances of the present time they must be prepared either to close their factories or to give to the ryots in some shape or other a remuneration which should make it worth their while to grow indigo. This necessity was recognized on the present occasion by the general body of Tirhoot and Chumparun planters, and they yielded to the pressure, raising the rate of remuneration from Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 12 per beegah. Action on the part of Government was confined to throwing the weight of the influence of its officers on the side of this party or that, to induce it to abstain from what was obviously indefensible, and to concede what was obviously right. Beyond this, Government merely provided the promptest and most efficacious means of obtaining judicial redress against intentional wrong-doers.

In reporting on the case to the Government of India, it was remarked that managers of indigo concerns now saw clearly the danger they had so narrowly escaped, and a belief was expressed that they would be careful to guard against falling into such an error again. On the other hand, if, after what had occurred, any of the proprietors or managers still obstinately refused to adapt their terms to the changed circumstances of the present time, the result would no doubt be their speedy ruin, for which they only would be responsible. But that in any case Government could do no more than it had done, and any more direct interference on its part would lead to serious mischief.

The Wahabee movement.

During the year it was brought to the notice of Government that an active movement of some kind was taking place among the Mahomedans of the Wahabee sect in several districts of the Lower Provinces. Mr. Reily, the head of the detective department of the Bengal police, was accordingly deputed to make an enquiry into its nature and extent. Up to November 1868 his enquiries had only been carried on in the districts of Maldah and Rajmehal, but it appeared certain that a jehad, or religious war, against the British power had for some time been preached, and collections in aid of the Hindoostani fanatics on the frontier made on a regularly organized system. From 12 to 15 agents were arrested and kept under detention, and it was thought probable, though by no means certain, that charges of abetting the offences described in sections 121 and 122 of the Indian Penal Code could be established against most of them. With one or two exceptions, however, they were men of inferior position, and to proceed against them formally, and at once, would have rendered further enquiry difficult, if not impossible; while failure to secure conviction would place the Government in a false and unfavorable position. It was moreover very desirable to ascertain the full extent

of this movement, and the course which seemed best was, that the leading preachers of sedition, and the more active collecting agents, as well as all foreign emissaries from the north-west frontier against whom any proof of complicity might be obtained, should be detained under Regulation III. of 1818, the inferior and subordinate agents being liberated but carefully watched; and that the detective department should then quietly, but persistently, prosecute their enquiries, until the whole of the leaders of the movement had been ascertained, and, if necessary, secured, and their power for evil neutralized and checked. The Government would then be in a position to judge whether formal prosecution of any of those concerned was advisable and could be undertaken with reasonable hope of success.

The Government of India having concurred in these views, the necessary instructions were issued to Mr. Reily in the beginning of December, in doing which it was pointed out that it was of all things most important to trace out the chain of agents through whom reinforcements of men and supplies of money were sent to the north-west frontier, and in the enquiries which have since been made this object has been kept in view.

It has been found that this movement is extensively ramified, and that there are agents stationed in different and distant parts of the country. Several of the leading agents, against whom strong presumptive evidence was discovered, were held under detention, pending the final determination of Government on the whole case. The enquiry is being still steadily prosecuted by the detective department.

Rules made to secure the use of circuit-houses to the officers for whose accommodation they are primarily intended.

During the year it came to the notice of Government that some district magistrates had misconstrued certain orders of Government, as giving them power to let circuit-houses on their own authority to residents of the station, to the exclusion of those officers who had a right to their use when travelling on duty. To prevent any future misconception of this nature, explicit rules on the subject of the management and occupation of those buildings were laid down by the Government.

The use of the English language in oral pleadings in mofussil courts allowed under certain restrictions.

During the year the High Court applied to the Government of India to be empowered, under section 2 of Act XXIX. of 1837, to prescribe the language to be used in judicial proceedings in the mofussil courts, in order that the court might permit pleaders in certain districts to plead in English. The Government of India consulted this Government on the point. Reviewing the circumstances which led to the

passing of Act XXIX. of 1837, it appeared to this Government that the object of the Act was to remove the one foreign language then in use, *viz.*, Persian, and that it would be a perversion of its intention to make use of it in order to introduce another foreign language, *viz.*, English. The Act, however, had, it was pointed out, no reference whatever to *oral* pleadings, and did not therefore stand in the way of any change which it might be desirable to make in respect thereof; and it was suggested that, under existing laws and orders,* it was competent to the High Court to make rules for oral pleading in English in the district courts. On the merits of the proposal itself, an opinion was expressed, that in the advanced state of the native bar it would probably conduce to the improvement of our judicial administration if oral pleading in English were allowed under proper restrictions, imposed with regard to the circumstances of each court or each case. The High Court concurred in these views, and issued a Circular Order, ruling that in all civil and criminal courts subject to its control, any advocate or pleader might, with the permission of the presiding judge, address the court in English when any one of the pleaders on the opposite side was acquainted with that language, or whenever the senior of such pleaders or his clients consented to this being done.

* Act XXIII. of 1861, Section 40. Section 15 of 24 and 25 Vic., cap. 1041 Letters patent constituting the High Courts.

Practice in regard to execution of processes of British courts within the limits of French factories.

In consequence of a requisition from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, the Government of India, in November 1868, called for a report from this Government as to the prevailing practice in regard to the execution of processes of British courts within the limits of the French factories in the Lower Provinces, when, from an examination of the old records of the Bengal Secretariat, and from consultation with the local authorities, the following facts were gathered. That the French possessions in these provinces, which were restored to France by the treaty of 1814, were Chandernagore, and the five *loges* or factories of Patna, Dacca, Balasore, Cossimbazar, and Jougdia. That the settlement of Chandernagore is treated as the territory of a foreign power, where the British courts have no jurisdiction, and where their processes cannot be served except through, and at the pleasure of the Governor of the settlement. Extradition of criminals is reciprocal, and is provided for by treaty. That the *loges* or factories are no longer in existence, but that the site occupied by one of them, the Balasore factory, though there is no representative of the French Government residing there, has come erroneously to be regarded as the territory of a foreign power. The Government of India, in 1819, drew, it appeared, a distinction between territorial possessions and mere commercial factories, and had held that it was never the intention of the high contracting parties to the convention of 1815 to confer on the French factories those privileges of independent jurisdiction

which had not been admitted in favor of the European powers. But this ruling had been overlooked by the Government of India when it replied to a reference made by this Government in 1865 regarding the factory at Balasore. The ground on which this factory stood was shown to be held in farm by an Ooryah, paying rent to the authorities at Chandernagore, and was regarded as exempt from British rule and the operation of British laws. Serious inconveniences have often arisen from this state of things. In 1864, the revenue authorities complained of the difficulties of extending the central distillery system to Balasore, caused by the existence of this small French possession in the heart of the town, where spirits were manufactured and sold free of tax. In 1865, two British subjects were detained in custody by Murkund Beara, the farmer of the settlement at Balasore, and application had to be made to the French authorities at Chandernagore for the delivery of the men to the magistrate of the district. In a letter from the Government of India, dated 14th January 1865, it was stated that the expediency of exchanging such French possessions for lands near Pondicherry was under the consideration of the Home Government. But in June following it was intimated that the French Government were not disposed to re-open the negociations regarding the proposed exchange of territory. In submitting the report called for by the Government of India, in November 1868, this Government expressed an opinion, that the only satisfactory way of putting a stop to the inconveniences above referred to was again to press upon the French Government an interchange of territory, by which all their possessions in this country should be consolidated at Pondicherry and Karrikal. Since the close of the year it has again urged this measure, owing to the fresh difficulty which has been experienced in procuring the extradition of criminals from Chandernagore and a place called Gyretty, in its vicinity.

Formation of the Julpigoree District in the Cooch Behar Division.

Early in the beginning of the year it was brought to notice that the conflict of jurisdictions in the sub-division of Julpigoree, in the Rungpore district, was detrimental to its general progress. The sub-division, as regards its criminal jurisdiction, was under the deputy commissioner of the Western Dooars and the commissioner of Cooch Behar; as to civil justice, under the judge of Rungpore; and in revenue matters, under the collector of Rungpore and the commissioner of Rajshahye.

Under these circumstances, the commissioner of Cooch Behar recommended the entire transfer of the sub-division in all its jurisdictions from the district of Rungpore to the Western Dooars. The measure met with the approval of the Board of Revenue and the judge of Rungpore, and after some further correspondence regarding details the following changes were sanctioned and took effect from 1st January 1869.

The sub-division of Julpigoree was separated from the district of Rungpore, and from the jurisdiction of the commissioner of the

Rajshahye Division, and the judge, magistrate, and collector of Rungpore. A new district was formed, called the Julpigoree District, having its head-quarters at Julpigoree and consisting of the tracts then called the Western Dooars and the Julpigoree Sub-division; and this district was included in the division of the commissioner of Cooch Behar, who was to exercise within it the powers of civil and sessions judge, and the judicial appellate and controlling authority in both the criminal and civil departments according to the laws in force. Within the new district two sub-divisions were formed: (1) the Sudder Sub-division, with head-quarters at Julpigoree and comprising the former Julpigoree Sub-division and the tract of country lying between the rivers Teesta and Juldhoka; and (2) the Falacotta Sub-division, having its head-quarters at Falacotta and consisting of that portion of the Western Dooars which lay between the rivers Juldhoka and the Sunkoss. In the Sudder Sub-division, so much as consisted of the late Julpigoree Sub-division remained subject to the general regulations. The rest of the Sudder Sub-division, as well as the Falacotta Sub-division, continued to be what is termed non-regulation, *i.e.*, those laws only were to be in force within it which were already in operation there, and which might afterwards be specially extended thereto.

The proposals made by the commissioner of Cooch Behar involved also the creation of a new moonsiffee at Julpigoree; but this, though approved, has not yet, pending the settlement of certain details, been carried into effect.

Alterations of jurisdiction, &c., sanctioned to meet the requirements of the Chord Line of the East India Railway.

The approaching opening of the Chord Line of the East India Railway having rendered it desirable to make special arrangements for the disposal of railway cases, and for the judicial administration of the tract of country through which the line passes, the following measures were sanctioned by Government.

The head-quarters of the Gobindpore Sub-division, in Maunbhoom, being twenty-five miles from that portion of its jurisdiction which is intersected by the Chord Line, the sub-divisional officer of Ranegunge was vested with the necessary powers to try all railway cases occurring in the said portion of the jurisdiction of the sub-divisional officer of Gobindpore. For a similar reason the power of trying railway cases occurring in the Banka Sub-division was vested in the officer in charge of Deoghur, whose head-quarters are only four miles from the line.

The head-quarters of the Nalla Sub-division were transferred from Nalla to Jamtarra, on the Chord Line of railway. The assistant commissioner of Deoghur was vested with powers to try all railway cases occurring at the Simultola, Byjnath, Muddepore, and Jugdishpore railway stations, or on the line between those stations; and the sub-assistant commissioner at Jamtarra was similarly empowered to try cases occurring at the Kurmatara, Jamtarra, and Mehegain stations, and on the line between them. A proposal was made to

remove the head-quarters of the Jumooee Sub-division to Mullehpore; but as a first class road existed between Jumooee and the railway station at Mullehpore, all that seemed wanted was that this road should be kept in good repair, and the necessary instructions for this purpose were issued from the Public Works Department.

The Hazareebaugh section of the Chord Line was within the jurisdiction of the Burhee Sub-division; but as the head-quarters of that sub-division were about fifty miles distant from the Kurhurballee terminus of the line, it was suggested that a new sub-division should be established, with its head-quarters fixed in the neighbourhood of Kurhurballee. This seemed also desirable on other grounds, as the jurisdiction of the Burhee Sub-division was far too extensive, and it was impossible for the officer in charge of it to supervise it efficiently. Accordingly the sanction of the Government of India was obtained to the creation of an additional sub-division with its head-quarters stationed at Pachamba, a village about two miles N.N.W. of the Kurhurballee terminus.

Proposed formation of a distinct judicial branch of the Civil Service.

In consequence of a despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Government of India, on the 9th April 1868, called for an expression of opinion on the following points:—(1) Whether it is expedient that a distinct judicial branch of the Civil Service should be formed, the members of which should be trained specially for the duties of the Bench, and should not look for advancement beyond the sphere of those duties; and (2) whether there are any difficulties in accepting the principle of such a change absolutely with regard to the Indian Civil Service. A select number of officers of experience and distinction, serving under this Government, were consulted on the subject, and the reports received from them were under consideration at the close of the year.

Limits of the duties of magistrates and police officers in regard to moveable property, the original owner of which cannot be discovered.

It was found that a practice prevailed in certain districts, under which police officers, acting under the provisions probably of sections 25-27, of Act V. of 1861, were in the habit of taking charge of all unclaimed moveable property found in the possession of any person, and that magistrates of districts, after the issue of the proclamation required by that law, and in the absence of any legal claimant within the time prescribed, sold such property and carried the proceeds to the credit of Government. In view to prevent any misapprehension on the part of magistrates and the police of their duties in such cases, it was deemed advisable to issue instructions for the information and guidance of all concerned.

It was explained that, with two important exceptions, the general rule of law with respect to moveable property, the original owner of

which could not be discovered, was that it belonged to the finder, who might, however, be guilty of a criminal offence by appropriating it to his own use when he knew or had the means of finding out, or did not take reasonable means to find out, the real owner.

The exceptions alluded to were :—

(*a*).—Treasure, coins, or jewels found *hidden* (and not unintentionally lost by the owner.)

(*b*).—Wrecks.

It was explained that the former belonged to the State, which usually awarded a certain portion to the finder, and that the latter (wrecks), if no owner could be found, also became eventually the property of the State; but that they were in the first instance to be retained by the salvors, who had a special property in them by way of lien for the salvage, and it was illegal for the police to take such property out of the possession of the salvors, though upon the discovery of property in such possession, they were bound to give notice of the fact to the magistrate of the district.

On the other hand, it was explained that the provisions of sections 25-27 of Act V. of 1861 would still apply to all unclaimed property of which any officer of the police might be the finder, and that the provisions of sections 130-32 of the Criminal Procedure Code would also still apply to the seizure by the police of property in the possession of any person when such property was alleged or suspected to have been stolen, or seized under circumstances which created suspicion of the committal of any offence; but that in such a case, if no claimant appeared within the six months prescribed by section 132, and the person in whose possession such property was found were able to show that it was innocently found by him, it should be restored to him.

At the same time it was further explained that the right of the State to property which was left by deceased persons, and to which there was no claimant, stood on different grounds, and was not within the purview of the above instructions.

Assignment to the justices of the peace for the town of Calcutta of certain fees and fines under the Police Act, and distribution between the Calcutta and the Suburban Municipalities of the surplus proceeds under the Hackney Carriage Act.

The justices of the peace for the town of Calcutta having represented that as the chief cost of the police was borne by the town, all fees and fines levied under the Police Act No. IV. (B. C.) of 1866 should be credited to the Police Rate Fund; and it appearing that the Suburban Municipality had already been authorized to credit the fines under the Suburban Police Act to a Special Leave Fund for the benefit of police officers drawing Rs. 20 and less per month, the assignment to the Calcutta Municipality of the fees and fines in question, with the exception of those realized under sections 26, 63, and 65 of the Act, was sanctioned, on the understanding that provision

will be made in the police budget for granting pay to a certain proportion of the police force while on leave.

The justices asked also that, under the authority of the concluding clause of section 51 of the Hackney Carriage Act No. V. (B. C.) of 1866, all surplus fees and penalties under the Act, after deducting cost of establishment, house-rent, and contingencies, might be made over to them, on the condition that all works required for hackney carriage stands, &c., would be undertaken by them from the General Municipal Fund. A portion of the surplus accumulations under the Act being fairly assignable to the suburbs, and it having been ascertained that the receipts under the Act in Calcutta and the suburbs were nearly in the ratio of three-fourths to one-fourth, the surplus proceeds under the Act were offered in the above proportion to the Calcutta and the Suburban Municipalities, upon the condition that the provision and repair of the hackney carriage stands in the town and the suburbs should be undertaken respectively by the justices and the suburban commissioners from their general funds. The municipalities having signified their acceptance of the conditions, orders were given for the allotment as above of the fines and fees under the Act as they stood on the 31st March 1868, and for a similar transfer at the close of each year, a report being made to Government of each transfer so made. The surplus on the 31st March 1868 amounted to Rs. 4,011-7-11.

The number of hackney carriages, hackney carriage drivers, palankeens and bearers, registered during the year 1867-68, under Act No. V. (B. C.) of 1866, in Calcutta and suburbs and at Howrah, is shown in the annexed table. The usual statistics of the registration of passenger boats, under section 63 of Act IV. (B. C.) of 1866, have not been received. The attention of the commissioner of police was drawn to this omission, and it was at the same time pointed out to him that, as already directed, the accounts of the year and the surplus fees of past years under that head should be shewn separately from those of the Hackney Carriage Act.

Working of the Hackney Carriage Act, and of section 63 of the Police Act No. IV. of 1866.

No. Registered.	Calcutta & suburbs.	Howrah.	Remarks.
Hackney carriages ...	2,751*	95†	*Consisting of— 71 1st class carriages 1,658 2nd ditto ditto. 1,025 3rd ditto ditto.
Hackney carriage drivers ...	2,925	112	
Palankeens ...	1,550	53	†Consisting of— 59 2nd class carriages. 36 3rd ditto ditto.
Bearers ...	6,084	207	

As compared with the previous year, there was a falling off in the number of registrations in Calcutta and the suburbs of 123 carriages; but this was explained to be due not to a decrease in the actual

number of carriages plying for hire, but to the fact that during the year 1866-67 a very large number of registrations had to be cancelled under section 8, and the greater part of the same carriages were afterwards registered.

There was a marked falling off also in the number of palankeens and bearers registered in Calcutta and the suburbs, *viz.*, from 1,797 to 1,550 in the number of the former, and from 8,438 to 6,084 in the number of the latter. The cause assigned for this decrease was the state of the districts from which the Ooriah bearers come.

The receipts from fees and fines under both the Acts referred to, in Calcutta and the suburbs and at Howrah, amounted to Rs. 20,286-8-6, and the disbursements to Rs. 21,948-12-7, showing an excess of expenditure over receipts to the extent of Rs. 1,662-4-1. This excess, however, which was explained to be caused by the falling off in the number of registrations, by the payment of Rs. 972 on account of excess expenditure at Howrah, and by the expense (Rs. 1,550) incurred during the year in bringing out the table of distances, was more apparent than real, as there was a set-off against it of Rs. 1,858, being the sale proceeds of the book referred to, which could not be shewn in the accounts of the year, as they were realized after its close. But even then the financial result of the year was far from satisfactory, and the feasibility of reducing the strength of the establishment of the department was suggested, with special reference to the falling off in the number of registrations and to the re-transfer of the control of the working of the Hackney Carriage Act from the registrar of hackney carriages at Calcutta and the suburbs to the magistrate of Howrah, which was authorized during the year 1868-69, as noticed in last year's report.

Extension of the Hackney Carriage Act to Hooghly, &c.

During the year the provisions of the Hackney Carriage Act [V. (B. C.) of 1866] were introduced within the municipal limits of the towns of Hooghly, Chinsurah, and Serampore. The measure, however, was only sanctioned as an experimental one, subject to report at the end of a year.

Extension of the Hackney Carriage Act to the Barrackpore Cantonment.

At the instance of the military authorities, and with the approval of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Government of India, sanction was given to the extension, from the 1st April 1869, of the provisions of Act V. (B. C.) of 1866 (the Hackney Carriage Act) to the military cantonment of Barrackpore, the duties of registering officer under the Act being entrusted to the bazar serjeant for the time being, subject to the control of the cantonment magistrate for the time being. The balance of all fees and fines levied under the Act that may remain after paying the expenses connected with its working will go to supplement the Cantonment Fund.

Proposal to repeal section 20 of Regulation XXII. of 1793.

The magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs, as well as the commissioner of the Presidency Division, recommended the repeal of section 20 of Regulation XXII. of 1793, observing that the prohibition it contained to build a particular kind of boat seemed out of date. The inspector-general of police, who was consulted on the subject, pointed out that the long boats prohibited by the section were the kind of boats preferred by river dacoits, and were so swift that no ordinary boats could overtake them, and that, therefore, until there were police boats propelled by steam, it could not be expedient to rescind the section, especially in Eastern Bengal and in the Soonderbunds. The Government concurred in this view.

Law reporting.

The arrangements which had been in force for the publication of reports of the decisions of the High Court having proved unsatisfactory, and a council having been formed, with the advocate-general as chairman, for the purpose of bringing out under their sanction and supervision a series of reports on the model of the new system of law reports in England, Government accepted the offer of the council to supply it with as many copies of each issue of their reports as may be required up to the limit of 800, on condition of being allowed an annual subsidy of Rs. 30,000.

The reports comprise selected decisions of the High Court, both in its original and appellate jurisdiction, decisions of the Privy Council on Indian appeals, and the circular orders of the High Court and Board of Revenue, besides Full Bench Rulings properly so called. Arrangements have also been made with the council for the publication of a special number of the law reports which shall contain the past Full Bench Rulings from the first establishment of the High Court.

Extension of the Gambling Act (II. B. C. of 1867).

The provisions of the Gambling Act [II. (B. C.) of 1867] have been extended during the year under report to the places named on the margin, and section 11 of the Act to the towns of Hooghly, Chinsurah, and Serampore.

Towns of Burdwan and Culna, in the Burdwan District.

Dinapore Nizamut Chowkeydaree Union.

Sudder Station of Hazareebaugh.

Towns of Sahibgunge and Burhait, in the Sub-district of Rajmehal, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Towns of Moorshedabad, Baloochur, Azimgunge, and Berhampore, in the district of Moorshedabad.

Sub-division of Cox's Bazar, in the district of Chittagong.

Town of Ranaghat, in the district of Nuddea.

Under section 5 of the Act, it has been ruled that no police officer below the rank of sub-inspector shall be authorized to enter and search houses for the purpose of detecting gambling.

Extension of the District Towns' Act VI. (B. C.) of 1868.

The object of passing Act VI. (B. C.) of 1868 was, as is elsewhere explained, to confer on the magistrates of towns in the interior, to which the District Municipal Improvement Act might not be extended, increased power for the conservancy and improvement of such towns, and to improve the mode of levying the cost of police employed therein. The provisions of the Act, during the year were extended to the towns named in the margin. In some of these towns, however, the conservancy provisions of Schedule K annexed to the Act have not for the present been introduced, and the powers of magistrate, under Schedules B and C have not been conferred upon the town committees, as the local authorities did not consider those towns to be yet sufficiently advanced for these purposes. In every town where the Act has been introduced, the magistrate, as defined in section 1, has been appointed a permanent member and chairman of the town committee under section 42.

District.	*Town.*
Sylhet	Sylhet.
Backergunge	Burrisaul.
Furreedpore	Furreedpore.
	Soyudpore.
Mymensing	Nasirabad.
	Shereporc.
	Kishoregunge.
	Bazitpore.
	Jamalpore.
Dacca	Naraingungo and Modungunge.
Dinagepore	Dinagepore.
Maldah	Maldah.
	English Bazar.
Bograh	Bograh.
	Shereporc.
Pubna	Pubna.
	Serajgunge.
	Comercolly.
Rajshahye	Nattore.
	Rampore Beauleah.
Moorshedabad.	Berhampore.
	Kandie.
	Lall Baugh.
	Jungypore.
Rungpore	Rungpore.
Noakholly	Sudaram.
Tipperah	Bramunberiah.
Chittagong	Cox's Bazar.
Nuddea	Kooshtea.
	Burnagore.
	Nuddea.
	Moheshpore.
24-Pergunnahs	North Suburban Town.
	South Suburban Town.
	Baroipore.
	Joynagore.
	Baraset.
24-Pergunnahs (*Contd.*)	Busseerhaut.
	Satkherah.
	Kalarooa.
	Debhatta.
	Takee.
	Augurpara.
	Newabgungo.
	Colinga.
Lohardugga	Ranchee.
Maunbhoom	Purulia.
Hazarecbaugh	Hazarecbaugh.
	Chuttra.
	Echack.
Cuttack	Cuttack.
	Jajipore.
	Kendrapara.
Balasore	Balasore.
Bhaugulpore	Colgong.
Hooghly	Bansberiah.
	Bydobattee.
	Bhuddessur.
	Kotrung.
	Ghattal.
	Chunderkonah.
Midnapore	Tumlook.
Burdwan	Daihaut.
	Culna.
	Cutwa.
Bancoorah	Bancoorah.
Tirhoot	Hajipore.
	Lalgunge.
	Roserah.
	Mudoobanee and Bhowara.
Patna	Behar.
Shahabad	Buxar.
	Doomraon.
	Sasseeram.
	Jugdishpore.
	Bhubooa.
Sarun	Sewan.
	Revilgunge.

Registry of domestic servants.

In March 1868 the inspector-general of police having recommended the introduction in the Lower Provinces of a system of registering domestic servants which had been introduced in the North-Western Provinces, some of the commissioners of divisions were consulted on the subject, and a reference was also made to the North-Western Provinces with a view to ascertain how the scheme had worked there. The result of the enquiries did not satisfy this Government that it would prove successful in Bengal.

Management of pounds in military cantonments.

A question arose during the year as to whether the sanction of the Local Government was absolutely necessary to the establishment of cattle pounds in military cantonments. The Government of India, in consulting this Government on the point, drew attention to clause 2, paragraph 10, chapter 2 of the Cantonment Rules passed under section 19 of Act XXII. of 1864, which seemed to recognize *other* lawful authority than that of Act III. of 1857 as sufficient for the establishment of such pounds; and observed that references to the Local or Supreme Government in such cases were undesirable when they could be avoided. In reply, it was said that this Government was not aware of the existence of any other authority than that given by the said Act III. of 1857, under which a pound could be legally established. The Government of India then intimated that it saw no objection to the establishment of pounds in cantonments under the provisions of that Act. The only difficulty was the proviso in section 4, that the pounds should be under the control of the *magistrate of the district*; but to meet this it was suggested that when pounds were established in cantonments, the Local Governments and Administrations should issue such orders as, without infringing the law, would give the actual management of these pounds to the cantonment authorities, and provide for transferring to the Cantonment Funds the money realized in cantonment pounds. Accordingly a circular order was issued by this Government, directing that when a pound was established in cantonments, the *direct management* should be entrusted to the cantonment magistrate or the officer appointed by the commanding officer to perform the executive duties of cantonment magistrate, and that the expense of maintaining the pound should be borne by the Cantonment Fund, the proceeds being also credited to that fund; but that the magistrate of the district should, as the law required, exercise a *general control* over the management of the pound.

Working of Act No. XIX. of 1850.

From an enquiry into the working of Act No. XIX. of 1850, (concerning the binding of apprentices), it appeared that the provisions of the Act had remained nearly a dead

letter throughout the Lower Provinces, the only place where the Act had at all been made use of being the town of Calcutta, and even here sections 1 and 4 only had been enforced, and that but partially, the results being as shewn in the annexed table.

Number of children apprenticed in 1850 to 1867, inclusive.

	By Government Calcutta Free School.		By Private Individuals.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1850 ...	6	...	1	...
1851 ...	5	...	1	3
1852 ...	9*	3	...	...
1853 ...	14	3	...	...
1854 ...	1	1	...	...
1855 ...	9	2	...	...
1856 ...	1	1	1	...
1857 ...	1	1	...	...
1858 ...	7	5	...	1
1859 ...	...	2	...	...
1860 ...	...	...	...	...
1861 ...	3	1	...	...
1862 ...	3	2	...	...
1863 ...	2	2	...	...
1864 ...	3	3	...	...
1865 ...	...	...	...	...
1866 ...	4	4	...	...
1867 ...	...	2	...	...
Total ...	68	32	3	4

* Of these, five were apprenticed by the Military Orphan Society.

The attention of commissioners of divisions was drawn to a consideration of the practicability of making the Act more generally useful, and they were at the same time asked, with reference to a call made by the Home Government, to report after an interval of twelve months, that is, as soon as possible after the 31st January 1870, on the operations of section 3 of the Act, which, by empowering any magistrate or justice of the peace to act the part of a guardian to any orphan or poor child abandoned by its parents, or to any child convicted before him or any other magistrate of vagrancy or the commission of any petty offence, enables him to bind such child over to any craft or employment under the terms of the Act.

Cure and treatment of elephants.

In February 1869 the commissioner of the Cooch Behar Division brought to notice the very great loss which arose to Government in the civil departments from the death of elephants, owing to the ignorance of the persons in charge of them as to the proper mode of treating their diseases and of managing them; and as a remedy for the evil he proposed that all the elephants of each district in his division should be placed under the charge of the deputy commissioner of the district, who should furnish them, as occasion required, to the police and judicial officers entitled to their services, and that an experienced elephant jemadar should be appointed in each district for the custody of the elephants. The commissary-general, who was consulted on the subject, approved of the commissioner's proposal, and sanction was given to its adoption as a temporary measure, subject to a further report at the end of a year. The commissioner was at the same time furnished with a memorandum of instructions which had recently been laid down by the Commissariat Department for the treatment and keep of elephants.

The new police arrangements for the Railway not to affect the duties imposed upon either magistrates, the consulting engineer, or the Railway Company, by the special rules for enquiry into railway accidents issued in 1865.

A question was raised as to whether the rules circulated by Government for the guidance of the new railway police did not relieve magistrates altogether of the duty imposed upon them by paragraph 7 of the special rules for enquiry into railway accidents issued in 1865, of holding the judicial enquiry in cases of serious accident. It was decided by Government that these special rules were repealed only as far as they related to police, but that the duties of magistrates, as well as of the consulting engineer and of the Railway Company, as laid down in those rules, were unaffected by the new police arrangements, and a circular was issued communicating the decision to all concerned.

The provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code applicable to all criminal lunatics, whether confined by orders dating before or after the Code became law.

Certain cases having come under notice, in which the periodical reports regarding criminal lunatics, required under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, had not been submitted for years, in consequence of the lunatics in question not having been presented to the visitors by the superintendent, under the belief that the Code did not apply to cases admitted into the asylum anterior to the passing of that Act, a circular was issued to all officers concerned, pointing out that the provisions of the Code were applicable to all criminal lunatics, whether confined by orders dating before or after the Code became law.

The Burtal Tea Garden flogging case.

A very bad case of flogging laborers occurred in the Burtal Tea Garden, in Cachar, during the year under review.

Mr. Colvin, the person in charge of the gardens, under whose orders the floggings were carried out, was committed to take his trial before the High Court, on charges under sections 323 and 325 of the Indian Penal Code, and was found guilty and sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

Cattle poisoning in Mymensing.

During the year an organized system of cattle poisoning, carried on by moochees, or chamars, for the sake of the skins, was discovered in the district of Mymensing. For some time the offenders had passed unsuspected, the mortality among cattle being generally believed to have been caused by a deadly epidemic. At length the inhabitants of certain villages began to suspect the truth, and being on the alert, soon found out the procedure resorted to, and complained to the police. A moochee was caught feeding the cattle with plantain and other leaves smeared with a white substance, which the civil surgeon ascertained to be arsenic. In a short time the crime was thoroughly proved and established by evidence against two gangs. In addition to the plan of thus feeding cattle, when opportunity offered, with poisoned leaves, the moochees arranged with

a Mahomedan butcher and gave him 4 rupees for every score of cattle poisoned by him. This man, being unsuspected, laid the poison about among the herds, and when he found it was consumed, gave notice to the móochees, who then went and skinned the dead cattle. Arsenic was found in the houses of the accused, and enquiry in the bazar shewed that considerable quantities of this poison were sold, but the names of the purchasers did not appear in the shop-keepers' books, and the trade was to a great extent kept secret. The magistrate of the district, as well as the commissioner of the division, recommended that an Act should be passed regulating and restricting the sale of poisons.

A similar proposal had been submitted to the Government of India in 1866, and enquiry was now made whether any decision on the subject had been arrived at. The Government of India having received a report from the Government of Bombay on the working of the Bombay Act VIII. of 1866 (to regulate and restrict the sale of poisons) came to the conclusion that the proposal to legislate on the matter for Bengal was of doubtful expediency.

Measures taken for ensuring uniformity in the returns made to the High Court by officers in the Non-Regulation Provinces.

The High Court, in their report on the administration of civil justice in the Lower Provinces for 1867, adverted to the difficulty of ensuring uniformity in the returns from the Non-Regulation Provinces, owing to the official designations of the judicial functionaries differing from those in use in the Regulation Districts, and to the fact that these different terms, synonymous in some respects, do not imply the same judicial powers in all places. To obviate this difficulty the following arrangements were sanctioned in consultation with the local officers, and in concurrence with the High Court. All deputy commissioners who were not previously exercising the powers of a subordinate judge under Act XVI. of 1868 were vested with those powers, and the same powers were similarly conferred upon all assistant or extra assistant commissioners who had passed the first standard of examination. In like manner, the powers of a moonsiff under Act XVI. of 1868 were conferred on those assistant, extra assistant, or sub-assistant commissioners in the Non-Regulation Provinces who had passed the second standard of examination. Further, it was ruled that in future all officers in these provinces, exercising the powers of subordinate judge and moonsiff, respectively, should sign the returns made by them to the High Court as "deputy commissioner (or assistant or extra assistant commissioner, as the case may be,) *and* subordinate judge," and as "assistant commissioner (or extra assistant or sub-assistant commissioner, as the case may be,) *and* moonsiff," respectively.

Proposal to enact a law to empower the High Court to order the transfer of ministerial officers of civil courts when necessary.

The High Court represented that in a recent case, in which they directed the transfer of certain sherishtadars of zillah courts, one of the zillah judges, whose sherishtadar was so ordered to be transferred, protested against the order, both on the ground of inconvenience, and also

because, in his opinion, the order was beyond the court's power to make. The court themselves entertained no doubt on the subject, but considered it advisable that the matter should be set at rest by a legislative enactment. The court further remarked that the ministerial officers of the sub-divisional revenue courts were, under existing rules, liable to be transferred every three years, and that there was no apparent good reason why the ministerial officers of the subordinate civil courts should be in a better position.

It appeared that the law gave to judges the right of nominating the civil ministerial officers of their own courts, and, further, of appointing them when they draw less than 10 Rs. a month. The removal of the civil ministerial officers was regulated on similar principles. The law, however, made no mention of transfers of ministerial officers. But the Government was of opinion that the power to make such transfers should exist, and that the High Court was the proper authority to exercise this power. As, however, the exercise by the court of such power would virtually interfere with the right of nominating their own officers which the law gave to the judges, it appeared that it could not properly be exercised without legislation.

The High Court were accordingly informed that an Act would be introduced into the Council to enable them to order the transfer of ministerial officers of civil courts when necessary. At the same time, however, the Lieutenant-Governor expressed himself entirely opposed to a regular system of periodical transfers at short intervals, on the ground that such transfers entail excessive hardship and expense on officers whose salaries are already insufficient to meet their requirements.

Transfer of the civil and criminal judicial administration of Gowalparrah to the judicial commissioner of Assam.

It was found that the commissioner of the Cooch Behar Division could not, consistently with his other duties, discharge with due punctuality his judicial functions over the whole of his division, and, as besides this the distance of Gowalparrah from the head-quarters of the division was so great as to cause serious delay in the administration of justice in that district, it was decided to transfer its civil and criminal judicial administration to the judicial commissioner of Assam from the 1st October 1868, and a notification to that effect was issued under date the 10th August 1868.

Hook-swinging.

Cases of hook-swinging were stated in the newspapers to have taken place in the Midnapore and Dacca districts. It appeared from the reports of the local officers, whose attention was called to these statements, that in the cases alleged to have taken place in the Midnapore District, the swingers had not used hooks. As the interference of Government with native customs extends only so far as is necessary in the interests of humanity, the practice of swinging

during the Churruck-poojah without the infliction of bodily torture has never been prohibited. In the cases, however, which occurred in the Dacca District, hook-piercing had been resorted to. The commissioner reported that the parties immediately concerned had been punished, but that no steps had been taken against the zemindars in whose estates the cases had taken place. The magistrate of Dacca was instructed, as proposed by the commissioner, regularly to republish a month before the commencement of the Churruck festival a notification, warning the people against the practice of hook-swinging. The revival of the custom in Dacca is attributed to the omission on the part of the executive authorities to publish such a notification for some time past.

Claim of the Setumbaree sect of the followers of the Jain religion, to the exclusive right to the use of the Parisnath Hill, disallowed.

Under a document purporting to be a firman granted by the Emperor Akbar, the Setumbaree sect of the followers of the Jain religion, who possess temples in the Parisnath Hill, preferred a claim to the exclusive right to the use of that hill. In concurrence with the commissioner of Chota Nagpore, the Government was of opinion that it was not bound to recognize the above claim, which was now put forward for the first time, even were the document on which it rested genuine,—a fact by no means certain. This decision was communicated to the Government of India, to whom the claim had been preferred.

The justices relieved of the cost of the establishment for sinking corpses found floating in the Hooghly, within the port limits.

The justices of the peace for the town of Calcutta represented that as all the port dues are carried to the credit of the Government, the cost of the establishment for sinking corpses found floating in the river within the limits of the port of Calcutta should be paid by Government, and they desired to be relieved, from the 1st March 1868, of the expenditure in question, amounting to Rs. 150 a month. The application of the justices was allowed, the disbursement of the expense being made debitable to the grant for the Bengal Marine until the Calcutta Port Fund shall be in a position to meet the expense.

The proposed location of a whole regiment at Tezpore.

During the year the commissioner of Assam suggested the necessity of locating a whole regiment at Tezpore, and the inutility of re-occupying Gowhatty with a regiment. But the opinions of the Lieutenant-Governor and the brigadier-general commanding on the eastern frontier, regarding the relative advantages of Gowhatty and Tezpore, differing from that of the commissioner, the Government of India approved of the commander-in-chief's proposal, that the head-quarters of the regiment at Tezpore should be placed at Gowhatty, with a detachment of two companies at Tezpore and one at Nowgong.

Measures for reducing the cost of troops in Assam.

The Government of India having asked for an expression of the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion on the feasibility of reducing the great cost of troops in Assam, His Honor consulted the commissioner of the division and the brigadier-general commanding the north-eastern frontier, *first*, as to the possibility of diminishing the large sum paid to a sepoy in Assam on account of compensation for dearness of provisions, and *secondly* on the expediency of reducing the strength of either the artillery or infantry forces maintained in the division. The views expressed by these officers led the Lieutenant-Governor to form the following conclusions, *viz.*, that so long as the troops employed in Assam were held to form a portion of the general army, no material reduction of expenditure could be effected otherwise than by a reduction of the numbers employed; that the infantry force could not be prudently reduced below its present strength; but that, for the two batteries stationed at Shillong and Debrooghur, respectively, the former being a mule battery and the latter an elephant battery, there might be substituted one mule battery at Debrooghur, formed from the Eurasian battery at Shillong. The Lieutenant-Governor also expressed his opinion that a police force was likely to be more effective for the protection of a frontier like that of Assam than regular troops; while there was no doubt that it would be far less expensive.

The Governor General in Council did not consider it advisable to re-open the question of the possibility of Assam being held by military police, as it had been very deliberately settled a few years ago; but on all the other points His Excellency concurred in the views expressed by His Honor, and issued the necessary orders for the proposed reduction of the artillery in Assam. The transfer of the Eurasian battery from Shillong to Debrooghur was, however, subsequently postponed with reference to existing complications with the hill tribes.

Measures for ensuring the provision of a return passage for natives engaged in India for service abroad.

The Secretary of State brought to the notice of the Government of India a case in which certain natives of this country, after having been engaged by Europeans for service in Europe as conjurors or strolling-players, were subsequently abandoned in a state of destitution in the streets of London, and had to be conveyed back to this country at the cost of the State, and desired that some measures might be adopted for ensuring the provision of a return passage for all natives, similarly engaged, not being domestic servants. The Government of India asked for the views of this Government, and thought that legislative measures appeared advisable; but after careful consideration an opinion was given, that no legislative action was necessary, as cases like that referred to by the Home Government were very rare. In order, however, to prevent the recurrence of like cases, the collector of customs was directed to assist such persons when entering into engagements in securing a satisfactory arrangement for their return passage, and the co-operation of the superintendent, P. and O. Steam Navigation Company, as well as of the agent of the

Services Maritimes des Messageries Imperiales, was requested, in view to the collector of customs being informed when such persons were about to proceed to Europe.

SECTION II.—LEGISLATIVE.

THE Report of the Proceedings, during the session of 1867-68, of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations, was brought down to the conclusion of the official year terminating on the 31st day of March 1868.

The Council continued to sit until the 11th day of July 1868, and during the period which elapsed between the close of the official year and the adjournment of the Council, the following Acts were passed:—

Act No. I. of 1868.—This Act was deemed necessary to make further provision for the safety of steam vessels plying on rivers and waters within the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Act V. of 1862 had made provision for the survey of steam boats at Calcutta, but there were not in it sufficient words to enable the Government to enforce the survey of steam vessels which did not come to Calcutta, and this Act gave power to the Government to appoint ports at which the survey of steam vessels should be compulsory. It also gave power to make enquiry into the cause of any explosion which might have taken place in a steam vessel, and for that purpose to remove portions of the vessel or her machinery. It also made provision for having on board every steam vessel a qualified engineer, and for ascertaining the qualifications of persons professing to act as engineers.

An Act to make further provision for the survey of steam vessels plying within the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. (Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 12th May 1868, and of the Governor General on the 30th idem.)

Act No. II. of 1868 provides for the remission of half the rate upon unoccupied houses, in towns subject to the provisions of the District Municipal Improvement Act, during the period of their vacancy.

An Act to amend the District Municipal Improvement Act. (Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 16th May 1868, and of the Governor General on the 30th idem.)

Act No. III. of 1868 reduces the period for presenting appeals under Regulation VII. of 1822 to thirty days, thus assimilating such cases to others heard before revenue authorities.

An Act to amend the law respecting appeals in cases under Regulation VII. of 1822. (Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 2nd June 1868, and of the Governor General on the 16th idem.)

Act No. IV. of 1868 gives power to the Government to assess and settle islands thrown up in a large and navigable river, without waiting for the period of decennial survey. It provides that gradual accessions to such islands shall be deemed increments to them, and prevents their attachment to the main land divesting the Government right. It also provides for making roads across islands which may become attached to the main land.

An Act to amend the provisions of Act IX. of 1847 (an Act regarding the assessment of lands gained from the sea or from rivers by alluvion or dereliction within the provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa). (Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 8th June 1868, and of the Governor General on the 24th idem.)

An Act for subjecting the southern portions of Hastings to the provisions of the Municipal Acts of Calcutta. (Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 30th June 1868, and of the Governor General on the 9th July 1868.)

Act No. V. of 1868 subjects to the Municipal Acts of Calcutta the southern portions of Hastings or Coolie Bazar, the whole of which had previously been excepted from the operation of this Act.

An Act to provide for the better regulation of the police in towns under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and for the conservancy and improvement thereof. (Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 7th July 1868, and of the Governor General on the 25th idem.)

Act No. VI. of 1868 provides for the maintenance of a police force in, and for the conservancy and improvement of towns to which it may not be deemed expedient to extend the provisions of the District Municipal Improvement Act. It directs the appointment of town committees in towns to which the Act may be extended, and constitutes such committee the advisers of the magistrate in the municipal affairs of the town; and it further enables the Government to invest the town committees with the powers of the magistrate under the Act. It imposes upon the town committee and magistrate the duty of providing for the support of a local police force, and confers on them powers for the conservancy and improvement of the town.

An Act to make further provision for the recovery of arrears of land revenue and public demands recoverable as arrears of land revenue. (Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 16th July 1868, and of the Governor General on the 10th August 1868.)

Act No. VII. of 1868 makes additional provision for the recovery of arrears of land revenue and other public demands recoverable as arrears of land revenue. By various Regulations and Acts certain classes of debts and demands payable to Government officers had been made recoverable as arrears of land revenue, but in consequence of alterations from time to time in the law, and especially in consequence of the repeal of Act VIII. of 1835 by Act VIII. of 1865 (B. C.), these provisions had become inoperative for want of any procedure applicable to such cases. This Act was intended to supply this defect, and for this purpose it empowers collectors to make and file certificates of such demands, including arrears of land revenue not realized by the sale of the estate from which they were payable, and gives to such certificates the effect of a decree of the civil court. It also gives power to sell for arrears of revenue, under the provisions of Act XI. of 1859, tenures not being estates. It extends the time for appealing against sales to sixty days, and extends the notice of sale to thirty days.

An Act to repeal Act XXI. of 1857 so far as it affects the suburbs of the town of Calcutta. (Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 28th November 1868, and of the Governor General on the 30th December 1868.)

Act No. VIII. of 1868.—Act XXI. of 1857 had made provision for the police and municipal government of the suburbs of Calcutta and Howrah, but subsequent legislation had provided for such parts of the suburbs as were suited for separate municipal institutions. This Act, therefore, repealed Act XXI. of 1857 so far as it applied to the suburbs of Calcutta.

The Council re-assembled on the 14th day of November 1868. During this session, and up to the close of the official year 1868-69, the following Acts were passed:—

Act No. I. of 1869 was passed to subject to punishment certain classes of gross cruelty to animals, for the punishment of which, even when committed in towns, no provision had been theretofore made, and to enable the Lieutenant-Governor to make punishable cruelty to animals in rural districts to which it might be thought expedient to extend the Act.

An Act for the prevention of cruelty to animals. (Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 28th January 1869, and of the Governor General on the 1st March 1869.)

Act No. II. of 1869 was rendered necessary by disputes and difficulties which had arisen in Chota Nagpore. In this division there had existed from time immemorial certain tenures known as bhuinhari, under which certain Kole cultivators were entitled to hold lands at rents and services almost nominal. Many attempts at encroachment had, however, been made both by zemindars and ryots, and the consequence of these attempts had occasionally led to considerable disturbances. It was therefore deemed expedient to provide a tribunal to define and determine once for all the lands of bhuinhari tenure, and this Act was passed with this object.

An Act to ascertain, regulate, and record certain tenures in Chota Nagpore. (Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 28th January 1869, and of the Governor General on the 9th March 1869.)

During the close of the session of 1868, the bill to amend the procedure in suits between landlords and tenants had been brought in. The object of this bill was to transfer the jurisdiction in such suits from the collector to the civil courts; but many difficulties of detail in arranging this transfer were discovered, and at the close of the official year, the select committee had not yet made a report.

A bill to provide facilities for obtaining the evidence in civil and criminal cases of prisoners detained in any jail or prison was also brought into the Council, and its clauses were settled by the Council; but as a similar bill had been subsequently introduced into the Council of the Governor General, the further consideration of this bill was postponed.

A bill to amend the constitution of the police force in Bengal was brought in on the 13th of March 1869, and was read in Council and referred to a select committee on the same day.

In the Appendix E 1. will be found a statement of the Acts passed by the local Legislature during the official year, and in Appendix E 2. another statement of the bills proposed or pending before the Council at the close of the year.

SECTION III.—POLITICAL, MEDICAL, &c.

PART I.—POLITICAL.

NEPAL.

Proposal of the Nepalese Government to establish timber depôts in British territory.

During the year a proposal was made by the Nepalese Government to establish in British territory depôts where their timber might find a ready sale, and it was requested that those Nepalese officers and men who would have charge of the depôts, and those who would be employed in conveying wood there and in disposing of it, might be permitted to carry arms. Calcutta and Patna in the Lower Provinces were fixed upon, among other places in British territory, for the establishment of such depôts.

No objection was raised to the proposal, but it was intimated that the privilege of carrying arms should be generally confined to officers of standing, and not be extended to ordinary servants in charge. The project, however, fell through.

Disputed boundary between Tirhoot and Nepal.

A question of boundary arose on the borders of Tirhoot and Nepal, from a sudden change in the course of the River Daush (the recognized boundary line). Certain grass lands formerly belonging to Nepal were on this account claimed as British territory by the local landholders. The Government of India, upon reference made, laid down the following as the principle on which to decide this and similar cases, *viz.*, that where there was no particular provision made for such cases by any existing treaty, land, capable of identification, *suddenly* separated from its parent state by avulsion or sudden change in the stream of a river, and which has not been subjected to the gradual process of diluvion and accretion, should still be considered as part of the original state; but where accretions are formed by slow and imperceptible processes, so as not to enable the boundary to be traced and followed, the land should be the property of the state to which it accreted. This decision was accepted with satisfaction by the Nepal Durbar.

COOCH BEHAR.

Administration of the state of Cooch Behar.

The original civil jurisdiction in this state is vested in the dewanny ahilkar and his assistant; from the decisions of the latter an appeal lies to the former, and the ahilkar's decisions are appealable to the deputy commissioner.

Business disposed of in the civil courts.

Business disposed of	Total number of cases under trial.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending.
By Deputy Commissioner as Judge of Appeal, civil cases	108	101	7
By Deputy Commissioner, revenue cases	6	5	1
By Dewanny Ahilkar, civil cases ...	1,680	1,470	210
By Dewanny Ahilkar, miscellaneous work	843	637	206
Total ...	2,637	2,213	424

The business disposed of in the civil tribunals is shown in the statement on the margin. The result of appeals in civil cases preferred in the deputy commissioner's court is favorable to the lower court, as in 63 cases out of 91 the orders of the lower court were upheld. The receipts of the courts from stamps, fees, &c., amount to Rs. 25,758, and the disbursements to Rs. 6,807.

Business disposed of in the revenue courts.

The amount of revenue business disposed of during the year is shewn in the return below:—

Business disposed of	Total number of cases under trial.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending.
Rent suits	1,500	1,204	296
Miscellaneous cases	1,627	881	746
Total	3,127	2,085	1,042

The late dewan during his incumbency only decided two rent suits. The present dewan, recently appointed to the state, has decided during his session 1,204. The business of the mal cutcherry is steadily increasing.

Prisoners in jail.

The average number of prisoners during the year has been 197, as compared with 208 of the preceding one; and there has been a decrease in percentage of deaths, being 6·6 against 7·4 of the preceding year.

The current collections of land revenue have been well brought up, but the arrears are for the most part long standing and unrealizable; the collections on the whole are rather less than the current demand.

Revenue realized from all sources.

Receipts.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.
Land Revenue including Shairut, Miscellaneous, &c.	3,19,533	3,76,425	3,33,353
Abkaree and Opium ...	2,337	6,429	14,388
Miscellaneous	3,048	4,299	26,404
Stamps	53,648	63,339	69,433
Zemindaree	222,416	2,33,023	2,33,203
Law and Justice ...	9,201	10,511	15,690
Interest on Government Securities	52,186	80,158	84,883
Education	1,055	1,052	715
Hospital Subscription ..	32	311	184
Debutter	27,640	33,943	27,710
Chowkeedary-tax ...		1,062	
Pound fund		378	
Police			065
Public Works			1,262
Charges General ...			7,400
Total receipts ...	6,91,096	8,10,930	8,15,290
„ expenditure...	5,39,554	6,33,197	6,89,057
Balance ...	1,51,542	1,77,733	1,25,333

The general financial position of this State for the last three years is shewn in the margin, the total receipts for this year amounting to Rs. 8,15,290 and the total charges to Rs.6,89,957, which give a surplus of Rs. 1,25,333 The arrear demand in the Rajah's zemindaree is so very large, and so little of it has been realized, that the commissioner has been called upon to submit a special report showing how long it has been outstanding and what reasonable prospect there is of recovering the whole or any part of the balance. The expense of collection was Rs. 19,092, rather more than 8 per cent. of the collection made.

Education.

There are four girls' schools, having a nominal attendance of 65 pupils; 38 pupils only, however, actually attended during the preceding year. Thirty-six youths of the Rajah's family are now boarded at the capital and receiving education, and four are at the Ward's Institution at Benares. Arrangements have also been made for the erection of a building as a library, and in addition to the aided schools in Cooch Behar, proper assistance has been granted to schools within the Rajah's zemindaries in Rungpore and Julpigoree. In many instances the people were anxious to establish English schools, but it has been considered desirable to satisfy the demands for Vernacular education before advancing to English.

Sanitation and public works.

Surplus funds have this year been judiciously laid out in sanitary operations, whose object is the improvement of the capital: abandoned tanks and hollows have been filled up, and the ground levelled and drained, &c. On the roads good substantial bridges are being substituted for the temporary structures hitherto used.

The Rajah.

The Rajah, who was six years of age in October 1868, is progressing in his physical and mental training at the Wards' Institute, Benares.

Statistics of crime, &c.

The schedule of crimes committed in the state is given in the margin. The total number of cases was 992, against 1,060 in the preceding year, and the total number of persons concerned 1,762, against 1,902; so that there has been a decrease this year in both respects. The number of persons under trial in the court of the Ahilkar Fouzdaree and his subordinates was 1,635, of whom 596 were convicted and 35 committed to the sessions. The number of persons tried in the Sessions Court presided over by the deputy commissioner was 33 (against 47 in the preceding year), of whom 21 were convicted. The number of criminal appeals heard by the deputy commissioner was 69, in 46 of which the order of the lower court was confirmed.

Nature of Crime.	Number of cases.	Number of persons concerned.
Offences agaist public tranquillity	5	40
Offences by, or relating to public servants ...	5	15
Contempts of lawful authority by public servants	21	82
False evidence and offences against public justice	33	52
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps	1	
Offences relating to weights and measures ...	1	1
Offences affecting public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals	2	2
Offences affecting the human body ...	248	414
Offences against property	549	937
Offences relating to documents and property marks...	5	15
Criminal breach of contract	4	7
Offences relating to marriage	30	59
Defamation	26	42
Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance...	40	80
Miscellaneous offences	13	16
Total ...	992	1,762

Survey and settlement of Cooch Behar and the Eastern Dooars.

The commissioner of Cooch Behar proposed at the commencement of the year that the revenue survey of the district should be placed under the supervision of a competent officer, the revenue surveyor, 5th division, who should be seconded by three settlement deputy collectors, and an efficient establishment; so that the *measurement* and *settlement* of the country, which has been long delayed, may follow one another as closely as possible. With this view the Cooch Behar commissioner was instructed to arrange at once for the appointment of a subordinate staff for service under the orders of Mr. O'Donel, the revenue surveyor, who was on this account vested with the powers of a collector in Rungpore and Cooch Behar. The expenses of these operations are met from the revenues of the Cooch Behar State.

The *settlement of the Dooars*, which was under the consideration of Government during the close of the year, was postponed till next cold season, but the professional survey party was directed to finish what remained of the survey of the Dooars.

BOOTAN.

Draft Rules for the settlement of the territory acquired from Bootan.

In consequence of a decision, on appeal, by the High Court in a case regarding the relative rights of the occupants of the soil and of the State in the territory acquired from Bootan, it was submitted for the consideration of the Government of India that steps should be taken to remove for the present, from the cognizance of the judicial courts, all suits in respect to land, or the rent, revenue, or produce of land, in the lately annexed territory, and to make special provision for the decision of such suits. The Government of India agreed that it was decidedly impolitic to extend to a newly acquired and rude country, and to questions relative to the settlement or disposal of controverted rights in land, the jurisdiction of such a tribunal as the High Court, which, however excellently qualified to adjudicate cases of intricacy or complexity, cannot look at motives of policy or expediency, or the general welfare of the community, and which is obviously confined to the decision of naked issues of law or of fact, and to the oral and documentary evidence laid before it. It was therefore suggested that a set of rules might be prepared for the guidance of local officials in the treatment of questions of settlement, revenue, and rent, and that the Government of India should, after approving the rules, pass an Act making them operative in the Bootan Dooars, and barring altogether the jurisdiction of the High Court. The rules, it was suggested, should provide for the following objects:—

1. The withdrawal of the appellate civil jurisdiction of the High Court from the Dooars.

2. The introduction of Regulation IX. of 1833, and of Regulation VII. of 1822, or of such portions of those Regulations as were necessary. It was suggested that deputy commissioners might eventually be vested with powers under those laws to pass decisions on all questions connected with the rights and interests in land, subject to appeal to the commissioner of the division, but not liable to be interfered with by the civil courts.

3. The empowering of the deputy commissioner and commissioner to enquire into, and declare all rights connected with land as they existed at the time of annexation; the enquiry being conducted on principles likely to secure the public advantage, and with a due regard to equity.

A set of rules was framed in accordance with these instructions, after consultation with the commissioner of the Cooch Behar Division, and was submitted to the Government of India, with a view to law necessary to carry out these changes being introduced into the Governor General's Council.

Payment of treaty allowance to the Government of Bootan.

In last year's report it was mentioned that the treaty allowance due to the Bootan Government in January 1868 was withheld because, contrary to the terms of the treaty, an officer

below the rank of a Jungpen was deputed to meet the commissioner of the Cooch Behar Division and to receive the allowance. The second deputation, headed by an officer of the required rank, which arrived at Buxa too late to meet the commissioner, was referred to Darjeeling, but refused to proceed thither, alleging want of orders and the unsuitability of the climate of the plains through which they would have to journey. Finally another deputation, headed by Lepcha Bo, the ex-Jungpen of Daling, came to Darjeeling and received, on the 15th October, the arrears due. It was decided that the payment due on the 10th January 1869 should be made at Buxa, and, further, that the allowance might be paid in future to the Booteah Agent at Buxa if he was of the rank stipulated in the treaty.

Application from Bootan Government for cession of land about Dumsong and Daling.

An application was received from the Bootan Government, through the envoy who came for the treaty allowance, for the cession of the land about Dumsong and Daling formerly held by the Llamas, but, after referring the matter to the Government of India, the commissioner of the Cooch Behar Division was requested to intimate to the envoy, courteously though firmly, that the question of the cession of any land acquired from the Bootan Government, or by any other mode, and now forming part of the British territories, was one that could not be entertained.

Proposal to have in British territory a resident Agent of the Bootan Government.

Two proposals made by the commissioner of the Cooch Behar Division received the approval of Government. The first was to induce the Bootan Government to depute an Agent to reside in British territory and to represent that Government permanently. An expenditure of Rs. 800, to provide a residence for the Agent, and also a sumptuary allowance for him, not exceeding Rs. 50 a month, have been sanctioned on this account.

Proposal to educate two or three young Llamas in the Darjeeling Government School.

The second was that the Booteahs should be induced to depute two or three young Llamas, well acquainted with their own written language, to study English, Bengalee, or Hindustanee, at their option, in the Government School at Darjeeling. A monthly subsistence allowance of Rs. 6 each has been sanctioned for any youths who may be prevailed upon to come.

Prevalence of intestine petty war in Bootan.

Reports prevailed all along the frontier during the year that intestine petty war was being carried on in Bootan, in which the Andiforung Jungpen was said to have been the most successful.

Internal disputes in Bootan, &c.

In December 1868, the commissioner, Cooch Behar Division, apprised Government that Andiforung Jungpen, one of the principal officers of the Bootan Government, had solicited assistance against Tongso Penlo, who, it was represented, was about to invade West Bootan, and for that purpose had proceeded to Lhassa to enlist the sympathies of the Thibetans. A further application was made by the Deb Zimpen of Buxa for assistance in the civil war that broke out in Bootan. These envoys were informed that it was contrary to the policy of the British Government to interfere in internal disputes between the chiefs of Bootan. A further attempt on the part of the Bootea envoy at Buxa to purchase ammunition and enlist Nepaulese within British territory as soldiers for the Deb Rajah was forthwith stopped. At the close of the year, a question raised by the Deb Rajah of Bootan, with regard to the boundaries of the Eastern Dooars, was settled by the commissioner, who maintained that the boundary referred to was made in strict accordance with the terms of the treaty with the British Government, and was now unalterable.

Application from the Government of Bootan for the extradition of certain offenders.

In April 1868, the commissioner of the Cooch Behar Division (Colonel Haughton) solicited orders on a requisition made by the Paro Penlow for the surrender of 15 Bootanese offenders who had taken refuge in British territory.

The offences with which the leader of the party was charged were:

1*st*.—That he was a revenue defaulter.

2*nd*.—That he had stolen eight or nine cows.

3*rd*.—That he had broken down several valuable bridges in order to effect the escape of himself and party in safety.

In reply it was pointed out to Colonel Haughton that the offence of being a revenue defaulter was not one for which a refugee could be made over to a foreign Government, and it would have to be carefully ascertained that the charge of cattle-stealing, for which extradition can take place, is supported by satisfactory proof.

The Lieutenant-Governor, after some correspondence with the commissioner, consented to recognise the Paro Penlow, under the terms of section 1 of Act No. VII. of 1854, as an officer of the Bootan Government duly authorized to demand extradition of criminals, and the commissioner was authorized to act on behalf of the Bengal Government in receiving such applications for extradition; but he was at the same time to obtain the authority of Government in each case before actually handing over the offender.

The commissioner was also desired not to insist on a formal descriptive roll, under section 1 of Act VII. of 1857, from people like the Bootcahs. Some accurate description or indication of the person whose delivery was sought should suffice.

In the September following, the Paro Penlow sent in an agent to prosecute the persons whose extradition he demanded, but that functionary was unable to produce any evidence beyond hearsay for the conviction of the accused.

Since the enquiry was concluded, the principal refugee and most of his followers have settled their difference with the Penlow and have expressed their wish to return to Bootan. The deputy commissioner of Julpigoree was directed to inform them that they were at perfect liberty to return, but they would cease to be under British protection the instant they crossed the frontier line.

Murder of Memba Kajee.

Early in December last, the commissioner of the Cooch Behar Division reported the murder in Bootan of one Memba Kajee, who resided within twenty miles of the British frontier. He had been notorious as a restless intriguer, and had apparently made himself obnoxious to the Bootcahs. Attempts were made by members of his family and others to have it believed that this outrage had taken place within the limits of British jurisdiction; but the commissioner was satisfied, after careful enquiries, that this was not the case, and that there had been no violation of the frontier.

The relatives of the deceased have been told that if they choose to reside in British territory, they must remove well within the frontier, as all experience proves that the residence of such persons on the frontier is a fertile source of disputes.

Recognition of the zemindars of Sidlee and Bijnee as Rajahs.

It was noticed in last year's report that the zemindars of Sidlee and Bijnee had been directed to submit a formal application to be regularly invested with the title of Rajah by the Governor-General. The application was made during the year under review, and the Government of India has sanctioned the recognition of the title so far that the present Rajahs shall be addressed in future as Koomit Narain, Rajah of Bijnee, zemindar; and Gouree Narain Rajah, zemindar of Sidlee.

KHASI AND JYNTEAH HILLS.

Election of Chand Roy and Hain Manik as Seims respectively of Nunklow and Mulleem.

The following casualties occurred during the year among the chiefs of the states in the Khasi and Jynteah Hills.

Bor Sing, Seim of Nunklow, and U Meclay Sing, Seim of Mulleem, died, and the election by the people of Chand Roy and Hain Manik, respectively, to the chiefships of those states was approved and confirmed. On the new chiefs signing the usual agreements, sunnuds and khilluts were conferred on them. A nuzzur was taken in each case corresponding to the value of the khillut granted.

THE TRIBUTARY MEHALS OF CUTTACK.

State of the mehals during the year.

The administration of the Tributary Mehals of Cuttack was on the whole quiet, except in the case of Keonjhur, which is noticed separately. Internal disputes took place in some of the mehals, but not such as to affect the peace of the country; and only in the case of Noyagurh had the superintendent of the mehals to interfere in the administration, in order to remedy the state of things brought about by the Rajah's misrule and inattention to business.

Financial condition of Government estates.

The financial condition of the estates under Government management is shown in the following table :—

	Bankee.	Ungool.	Bamunghatta.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Total demand	27,468 8 6	31,176 5 5	32,463 10 1
Collections	17,665 0 5	29,318 11 3	18,688 6 5
Balances	9,802 15 1	1,857 10 2	13,775 3 8
Surplus collections	0 3 5		1,373 5 9
Charges	14,140 10 7½	13,046 3 4	15,871 11 3

Realization of tribute from the estates.

The demand and collections from the tributary estates are shewn in detail in the annexed statement. The sum of Rs. 5,085-7-6 has been realized in advance.

Names of Killahs.	Total demand.	Collections.	Surplus collected.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Autghur	2,800 0 0	2,800 0 0	
Autmullick	480 0 0	960 0 0	480 0 0
Bond	800 0 0	800 0 0	
Burumba	1,397 15 5	1,397 15 5	
Dhenkanal	5,099 0 9	6,863 0 8	1,763 15 11
Duspulla	661 7 11	661 9 1	0 1 2
Hindole	551 3 11	951 3 11	400 0 0
Keonjhur	1,976 11 11	2,476 0 10	499 13 11
Khundparah	4,211 8 8	4,211 8 8	
Mohurbhunj	1,067 11 9	1,422 11 9	355 0 0
Nilgiri	3,900 7 8	3,962 3 4	61 11 8
Nursingpore	1,455 8 3	1,940 10 8	485 2 5
Noyagurh	5,525 4 1	5,525 4 1	
Rungpore	1,400 13 2	1,400 13 2	
Talchere	1,039 10 5	2,079 4 10	1,039 10 5
Tegeriah	883 0 0	883 0 0	
Total	33,250 7 11	38,335 15 5	5,085 7 6

Civil and revenue suits under trial during the year.

The total number of civil and revenue suits in the courts of Government officers amounted to Rs. 1,038, of which 933 were disposed of and 105 remained pending at the close of the year.

Criminal cases under trial.

The total number of criminal cases under trial was 564, in which 983 persons were apprehended. Of these, 619 were convicted and punished, 275 were released, and 89 remained under trial at the close of the year.

Schools in Bankee, Ungool, and the Khund Mals.

The number of boys at the schools in Bankee, Ungool, and the Khund Mals, is shown in the margin. In the two estates first-named there has been an increase from 139 to 140 for Bankee, and from 144 to 153 for Ungool, though there is considerable fluctuation in the numbers in each school during the year under review as compared with the one preceding it. In Khund Mals there has been a decrease in the number of boys attending (from 80 to 65), but 15 girls have been induced to join.

	No. of Boys.
Bankee	
School at Churchika	... 88
„ at Subumpore...	... 52
Total	... 140
Ungool.	
School at Poornagurh	... 31
„ at Tulmool	... 23
„ at Jurda	... 24
„ at Konjora	... 16
„ Poktoonga	... 31
„ Kangoola	... 28
Total	... 153
Khund Mals.	
School at Bissiparrah, 65 boys and 15 girls.	

Mode of dealing with questions of succession in the Tributary of Cuttack.

Consequent on the dispute respecting the succession to Keonjhur and the disturbances resulting therefrom, the Government of India requested an expression of the opinion of this Government as to the expediency of cancelling Regulation XI. of 1816, and leaving questions of succession to the Cuttack Tributary Mehals to be decided by the Executive Government in the Political Department, instead of by the law courts. It was argued that the engagements entered into with the chiefs of these mehals are essentially of a political nature; that the ordinary laws and regulations do not apply to the mehals, which are governed to a certain extent by the chiefs, controlled only by a general and undefined authority of the superintendent; that the question of succession, and the exercise of certain powers of government which such succession carries with it, were apparently the only matters reserved for the regular law courts in these districts; and that it was somewhat anomalous, and might lead to possible conflict between the judicial and executive authorities, that in political questions the Government should be fettered by the strictness of legal considerations.

This Government was, however, opposed to any repeal of the law, for the reasons that the Regulation had been in force for 52 years without having operated injuriously; that in the opinion of the Government of the Marquis of Hastings, it was held not expedient that the decision of these cases should devolve on the executive power; and that even the particular facts disclosed by the Keonjhur dispute did not warrant any change. It was added that it was the object of Government, in a case of disputed succession, to recognize the rightful claimant according to the usages of the estate, and that the aim of the Regulation was to secure the best possible judicial opinion as to who the rightful claimant is.

The subject has since been referred to the Secretary of State by the Government of India, which has urged that the High Court cannot enforce its own decrees under the Regulation without the aid of the Executive Government; that the judges must necessarily confine their attention to the decision of the particular issue or issues laid before them, and cannot take into consideration motives of policy or expediency as affecting the ultimate result; and that by placing the decision of all such claims in future in the hands of the Executive Government, and repealing the Regulation, not only would the Cuttack Tributary Mehals be put on the same footing as other numerous petty states in other parts of India, but also the Government which decided the case would have the means of promptly carrying out and enforcing its own decision, and would not be called on to support the decrees of another authority, which decrees, though appealable, it is bound to enforce and respect, although it cannot exercise the smallest control over the deliberations and judgments of such authority.

This Government, on receiving a copy of the despatch to the Secretary of State, pointed out to the Government of India that, viewing these mehals as mere jungle zemindaries, the general administration of which was entrusted to the Rajahs from motives of expediency, it had appeared doubtful whether it was admissible for the Executive Government to exercise any discretion in selecting a successor,—as the Government of India suggested it might do—even to the extent of rejecting on grounds of policy and general expediency the claimant whose legal status might appear best, and that it was assumed that all that Government could legitimately do was to provide for the ascertainment of the rightful successor according to the laws and usages of the estate; and this was sufficiently provided for by Regulation XI. of 1816.

KEONJHUR.

The disturbances which ensued in the estate of Keonjhur on the accession of the Rajah Dhunûnjoy, narrated in the last Administration Report, were supposed to have been brought to a peaceful termination by the renouncement of the claims put forward by the Ranee on behalf of Brindabun Chunder Bhunj, an alleged adopted son of the late Rajah, and by a formal avowal on the part of the hill tribes, in conjunction with the rest of the people, of their allegiance to the young Rajah Dhunûnjoy. Suddenly however, on the 28th of April

1868, scarcely three months after the cessation of hostilities, a fresh outbreak was announced by the superintendent of the Cuttack Tributary Mehals, the immediate cause of which it was at first difficult to ascertain. It was attributed by the commissioner of Chota Nagpore, Colonel Dalton, to some treacherous and impolitic action of the Bewurtha, or chief minister of the state, while the superintendent suspected the Ranee and the Rajah of Mohurbhunj, a brother of Brindabun Chunder Bhunj, of secretly fomenting the disaffection.

The first advices stated that Rutna Naik, a leader of the Bhoojas, inhabiting the hill tracts of Keonjhur, and one of the most refractory chiefs in the late insurrection, had organized a combination among his own and the other hill tribes in opposition to the Rajah's authority. Large assemblages had taken place, and persons sent out to treat with them had been arrested, detained, and plundered. They had also commenced to plunder and intimidate the well-disposed ryots and had burnt some villages. The Rajah became alarmed for his own safety and applied to Government for the aid of a body of police, declaring his own paiks to be untrustworthy. Dr. Hayes, deputy commissioner of Singbhoom, who was acquainted with the people, and possessed some influence over them, was ordered to the spot with as large a force of police as he could muster, and the inspector-general of police was directed to place at his disposal all the available men, holding a reserve at Balasore in case of further need. An inspector and ten constables were immediately dispatched by the superintendent from Ungool *viâ* Dhenkanal and Hoonda to take charge of the Rajah's guard, and a head constable and ten constables were also sent to Keonjhur by the Anundpore route, to keep open communication and to create confidence among the people and prevent their joining the Bhoojas. The remainder of the Gurjat reserve police were likewise collected at Ungool, with orders to proceed to Keonjhur if necessary. The superintendent addressed a perwanah to the Bhoojas, calling upon them to disperse and reminding them of their oaths and promises to the Rajah. At the same time, the dowager Ranee and the Rajah of Mohurbhunj were also addressed and warned against rendering any assistance or encouragement to the disaffected.

Dr. Hayes reported his arrival at Jyntgurh, on the border of Keonjhur, on the 1st May. He found an extensive opposition against the Rajah, but believed it to be of a passive nature, and directed mainly against the Bewurtha. Soon, however, he learnt that the Bewurtha and about fifty persons friendly to the Rajah had been carried off to the hills, with the object of detaining them as hostages until the installation of Brindabun. The insurgents, numbering about 20,000, had disarmed the guard of constables at the Gurh and dismounted the guns. The entire country was reported to be disorganized, and plundering was going on. The wild clans, Juangas and Koles, had united with the Bhoojas and were countenanced by the other races. Both Rajah Dhunûnjoy and the Ranee were at the Gurh; but the Rajah's authority was at an end, and the Ranee's authority alone was said to prevail. The combination was

considered most serious, and a considerable force was deemed necessary to suppress it. The season also was against successful operations in the hills.

A suitable force, composed of police and regular troops, was at once ordered up, to restore order and support the Rajah. It was also suggested that the Ranee should be removed to Poorec or Ranchee, unless she gave in a willing adherence to the Rajah; and in accordance with the superintendent's recommendation it was ordered that Brindabun Chunder should proceed to Balasore and reside there for a time.

Dr. Hayes advanced with a small guard of Singbhoom paiks (Koles) and reached Keonjhur without meeting any opposition on the 7th May. He found the Rajah regularly beseiged by the wild tribes, armed with bows and arrows, axes and swords; and proceeded at once to disarm and turn them out of the Gurh, which he accomplished without difficulty, so great was the effect at first of his presence. The bazar had been plundered, but the people were reassured by Dr. Hayes' arrival. The Rajah and the Ranee were said to be on good terms, but the authority of both was now extinct. The Bewurtha and about 100 persons were still detained in the hills. Dr. Hayes sent a written demand for their release and for the heads of villages to present themselves, and was hopeful that it would not be necessary to resort to force.

The following day he was joined by Mr. Ritchie with a body of 30 constables, 2 head constables, and 1 sub-inspector, from Chybassa. On the 9th May, finding that the Bhooias had not come in, nor released the captives, Dr. Hayes made an expedition into the Bhooia country for the purpose of gaining information regarding them. The people left their villages and fled at his approach, and on reaching Tarpore, the residence of the chief instigator, Rutna Naik, he found the place deserted and failed to get any news of the captives. On the 14th May, whilst still encamped at one of their villages, Betheapada, he had an interview with some of the leading men, who asked for six days' time to consult the headmen of the other dundpats with regard to the delivery of the captives, and engaged to meet him at Keonjhur if he would return there. There was, of course, strong reason to suspect that this was a mere subterfuge to gain time for the completion of their own plans; but Dr. Hayes, anxious, if possible, to succeed by conciliation and avoid hostilities, acceded to their request.

On his return to Keonjhur he found that the malcontents had collected in large numbers around the Gurh and had taken up an important position at Jonardhunpore, about three miles distant, commanding the road to Chybassa, from which, after some resistance, but without recourse to firing, they were dislodged, twenty-nine prisoners being taken and a great number disarmed. A guard of 30 constables was posted near the place to keep open the road.

The appointed day for the interview with the chiefs passed without fulfilment of their promise, and reports of a large assemblage and meditated attack on the party at the Gurh were received. Dr. Hayes now considered that hostile measures were inevitable, and applied for troops, requesting that 300 might be sent in addition to the force of 261 police with him. The rains had set in heavily, causing sickness,

and supplies were also getting scarce. Meanwhile the superintendent had sent Mr. Poole with the Gurjat reserve police and Balasore guard to Anundpore *viâ* Bhuddruck, to open communication with Keonjhur, which had been interrupted; and Mr. Ridsdale, in charge of one hundred men of the Cuttack Jail and Treasury Guard, to Keonjhur *viâ* Dhenkanal and Pallasine, being assisted with supplies and men by the Dhenkanal Rajah. One hundred men of the 10th Madras Native Infantry had been ordered by the commissioner of Chota Nagpore from Ranchee to proceed to Keonjhur. The force was subsequently increased to three hundred on the receipt of Dr. Hayes' later communication, and the commissioner was ordered to proceed with them himself and take the direct management of affairs. Lieutenant Johnstone was appointed special assistant, and Lieutenant Wimberly was deputed to take charge of the police and act in concert with the troops. Arrangements for supplies were made from Cuttack, Balasore, and Chybassa, as well as from Midnapore. A proclamation was issued, warning the people of Keonjhur against aiding those engaged in the disturbances, and the neighbouring Rajahs and chiefs were called upon to afford active assistance to the Government.

The Gurjat police under Mr. Poole, after forcing the Melan Pass, were, on the 26th May, unfortunately surprised by overwhelming numbers of the insurgents, and had to retreat with the loss of baggage and four men. On receipt of this intelligence, two companies of the Cuttack Regiment, 37th Madras Native Infantry, under Major Hawkes, were dispatched to Anundpore, to support Mr. Poole in re-opening the Anundpore route to Keonjhur.

Mr. Ridsdale, in his progress *viâ* Dhenkanal and Pulasuni, was more successful; and after defeating the insurgents who opposed him at Kussum Ghat, reached Keonjhur on the 25th May. A body of paiks sent by the Mohurbhunj Rajah also arrived the following day. Dr. Hayes now directed his efforts towards breaking up the combination between the Hill Bhoojas and the people of the plains, and inducing the latter to return to their homes and cultivate their lands. With this object several posts in the country at the foot of the hills were occupied, partly by strong guards of police and partly by armed paiks.

Shortly after the news of Mr. Poole's retreat, information came that one head constable and eight constables, sent forward by him from Anundpore to keep open postal communications with Keonjhur, had been surprised and taken prisoners at Tara, a village on the road. Other events in the neighbourhood of Keonjhur also showed that the opposition had assumed a more active character. In an attempt made to establish an outpost at Joorah, six or seven miles from the Gurh, on the 21st May, Mr. Ritchie with a party of 50 police was attacked and surrounded by about 2,000 Bhoojas. The police were reluctantly obliged to fire, killing eight men and wounding many more; four constables were wounded. The party, after dispersing the insurgents, returned to the Gurh.

For some days the communications both with Cuttack and Chybassa were closed, and the dâks were plundered. Mr. Ritchie was again sent out with 80 men in the direction of Jyntgurh, to clear the road, and encamped at Ballybund on the 1st June. The Bhoojas made

three successive attacks upon the camp in large numbers, but were repulsed and the road was opened. During this time, Mr. Ridsdale also was actively employed in clearing the Anundpore road. He was successful in arresting two of the leading Mahapaturs and recovering a number of dâk packets and other plundered property.

The detachment of troops from Chybassa under Major Gahagan reached Keonjhur on the 4th June. Thus reinforced, Dr. Hayes was enabled to strengthen the outposts and to repel attacks especially in the Hoonda Dundpat, the worst disaffected tract of country, where the rebels had mustered in considerable numbers and displayed unusual boldness. Bad weather and the prevalence of sickness prevented incursionary measures, and no intelligence of the captured constables or the other prisoners could be obtained, though some of the latter had from time to time been able to escape.

The Mohurbhunj Rajah, in addition to the supply of men, had been doing good service and giving proofs of his loyalty by arresting and making over to the superintendent messengers sent to him by the Bhoojas with overtures. From their statements, and also from intercepted letters, the complicity of the Rance with Rutna Naik and others, in originating the disturbances, seemed to be clear.

Heavy rains and floods had detained the troops from Cuttack; the superintendent was ordered to accompany them to Keonjhur and associate himself with Colonel Dalton in the management of affairs. A further detachment of two companies of the 37th Madras Native Infantry was also ordered to march to Anundpore and remain there as a reserve. The first detachment under Major Hawkes reached Keonjhur on the 26th June, followed by Mr. Thompson, with a police force from Balasore and other districts, on the 29th. On the same day Colonel Dalton also arrived with two companies of the 10th Madras Native Infantry under Captain Beeching.

The whole force now assembled at Keonjhur consisted of 407 men, four European officers, and eleven native officers of the two regiments, and 376 men with two European officers of the police, besides 334 men and native officers and European officers stationed at the outposts of Ballyband, Hoonda, Melan, and at Anundpore. Several inferior posts also were held by paiks furnished by the native chiefs, amounting to 235 in number. A large proportion of the men, and also four of the European officers, were suffering from fever, including Dr. Hayes, whose return to Chybassa in consequence was rendered necessary.

In the course of his march, Colonel Dalton sent an expedition into the north-eastern division of Keonjhur, called Chummuckpore, to compel the submission of the chiefs, and brought in all the principal men who gave themselves up. As regards the fate of the Bewurtha, rumours which had previously reached were confirmed, that he had been murdered. Information was received that the nine constables of Mr. Poole's party who had been carried off were confined in the village of Podda Kesarah, about 20 miles to the south-east. A party was immediately dispatched under Lieutenant Hunter, accompanied by Mr. Thompson, who were successful in finding and rescuing the men. The village had for some time been the head-quarters of Rutna

Naik, who fled with the inhabitants when the force entered. The mails plundered at different times were found in his house. A prisoner, supposed to be a spy, was also taken, and sent back with a written message to the Bhooias, inviting them to submit and promising clemency to those who surrendered.

On the 3rd July, Lieutenant Johnstone arrived at Keonjhur, escorted by Chuckerdhur Sing, zemindar of Pallehra, with a body of paiks. They seized on the way ten Juangas, who were watching the Kusumghat Pass; two of these were released, on their offering to bring in the whole clan. The unconditional surrender of the naiks and headmen of the Nowaghur Dundpat, or northern portion of Keonjhur, soon followed, and in the southern portion, or Hoonda Dundpat, the inspector in charge of the outpost bravely repelled an attack and captured six of the principal ringleaders.

The superintendent, Mr. Ravenshaw, arrived on the 7th July, and assumed charge of affairs with Colonel Dalton. Under their joint direction a well organized plan was formed and carried out for making a circuit through the insurgent villages, with the view of inflicting punishment on those who still held out. Expeditions were sent out in various directions. The insurgents betook themselves to hiding places in the hills, and no opposition was anywhere encountered. Herds of cattle and stores of grain were brought away, and the villages of the refractory, or those in which the prisoners had been confined, were burnt. Several of the captives were rescued, and others effected their escape. The Bhooias, in reply to the proclamation issued, sent a petition, asking for fifteen days time to arrange for submission; but while every encouragement was given to them to come in, they were informed that no suspension of hostilities would in the meantime be granted. Rewards were offered for the capture of the principal leaders Rutna Naik, Nundo Perdhan, Roonea Kole, Naghooa Juanga Sirdar, Bamdeo Runha, and the Hoonda Gurnaik.

On the 21st July, a gratifying instance of active loyalty was exhibited by the arrival, unsummoned and unsolicited, of Rajah Bindessuree Persaud Sing Deo Bahadoor, C. S. I., of Oodeypore, and manager of Sergoojah, after a march of between 300 and 400 miles, with a large retinue of sepoys and sowars to assist in the operations. To him was entrusted the duty of penetrating into the hill country by the old Bombay Road, where he captured several sirdars of the Hoonda Dundpat, and operated against the Juangas who had not yet surrendered. He took up his quarters at Byturni, and was with his men indefatigable in finding out the retreats of the Bhooias and Juangas in the hills; his followers, in remarkable contrast to our own unacclimatized troops, being comparatively free from sickness, and easily providing themselves with food from the stores of the rebels.

Pergunnait Jugder Sing, of Petoria, a jageerdar of Chota Nagpore, who also arrived with a well armed party of paiks and volunteered for service, was sent in company with Lieutenant Johnstone and a small police force to pursue the enquiry into the murder of the Bewurtha.

Events now occurring in rapid succession showed that the rebels had lost all heart, and that the brief struggle was drawing to a close. The Pallehra and Bonaie chiefs brought in many of the Bhooia head-

men of villages, who tendered their submission,and also Runeea Kole, one of their most active allies, for whom a reward had been offered. Rajah Bindessuree Sing likewise sent in several of the leaders, who either surrendered or were captured; and of the entire Bhooia confederacy, consisting of 60 or 70 head men, a few only remained at large. On the 24th August, Rutna Naik, who had exercised so great, and almost mysterious an influence in inciting the people to rebellion, and directing the disturbances, was arrested and brought in by the Pallehra zemindar; and on the same day Nundo Perdhan and Sokera, the two brothers of Rutna Naik, were brought in by Baboo Pooroosotum Dey, dewan of Bonai. Lieutenant Johnstone succeeded in his mission of discovering and identifying the remains of the Bewurtha,—a headless trunk buried in a ravine near the village of Oormunda; the head, which had been treated as a sacrificial offering by Rutna Naik, was not found.

The country was now considered to be entirely subjugated, and by the end of August the work of pacification had so far advanced, that orders were issued for the gradual withdrawal of the troops, amongst whom sickness prevailed to a considerable extent. The detachment of the 37th Madras Native Infantry left for Cuttack on the 3rd September, in charge of prisoners and accompanied by the Ranee, who was ordered to be conveyed to Cuttack pending a decision with regard to her part in the late disturbances. The detachment of the 10th Madras Native Infantry marched for Chybassa on the 14th September, and Colonel Dalton started for Ranchee two days later, leaving the management of affairs in the hands of Mr. Ravenshaw, who was now occupied in holding a judicial enquiry into the crimes and offences with which the prisoners reserved for trial were charged.

In addition to the general charges of waging war against the Queen, plunder, dacoity, and kidnapping, there was distinct evidence of the deliberate murder of the Bewurtha and three other persons. The trial resulted in the conviction of 183 prisoners, of whom Rutna Naik and six others were sentenced to death, twenty-seven to transportation for life, and the rest to shorter periods of imprisonment. The capital sentences against three of the prisoners, who acted as subordinate agents, were commuted to transportation for life, and all the other sentences were confirmed. A severe but necessary example was thus made as a warning against similar outbreaks in future. The prisoners were conducted under proper escort to Cuttack, where the capital sentences on Rutna Naik and his three prominent associates were carried out.

Affairs were in a sufficiently settled state to admit of the superintendent's return on the 1st November. It was judged expedient to leave a force of 200 police to afford substantial support and protection to the Rajah until the seeds of disaffection should have disappeared and complete order and confidence should be restored. Lieutenant Johnstone was placed in charge as civil officer, to advise the Rajah and effect a reconciliation with the late disaffected tribes. The reports up to the close of the year showed that the country was progressing peacefully.

THE TRIBUTARY MEHALS OF CHOTA NAGPORE.

Collection of tribute.

The Tributary Mehals of Chota Nagpore were perfectly quiet during the year and the tribute was punctually paid in, except in the case of Gangpore, where there was some delay on the plea of short crops; the outstandings have, however, been realized since the close of the year.

Names of estates.	Total demand.	Collections.	Balance.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Sergoojah and Jushpore	2,666 11 0	2,666 11 0	
Oodeypore	533 5 0	533 5 0	
Gangpore	750 0 0	334 5 4	415 10 8
Koria	400 0 0	400 0 0	
Bonaie	200 0 0	200 0 0	
Chang Bhukur	386 3 0	386 3 0	
Total	4,939 3 0	4,520 8 4	415 10 8

Civil and revenue cases under trial.

The statement below shows the particulars of civil and revenue suits under trial during the year.

Names of estates.	Total number of suits.	Number disposed of.	Number pending.
Sergoojah and Oodeypore	48	44	4
Jushpore	49	25	24
Gangpore	62	46	16
Koria	3	3	
Bonaie	6	6	
Chang Bhukur	2	2	
Total	170	126	44

Statistics of crime, &c.

The amount of crime reported and the statistics of the jails under the several chiefs are given in tabular form below.

Names of estates.	Number of cases.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons under trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending trial, died, escaped, &c.
Sergoojah and Oodeypore	72	198	146	69	61	13
Jushpore	51	114	100	46	40	11
Gangpore	33	89	82	44	33	5
Koria	24	80	62	27	30	5
Bonaie	12	15	16	14	1	1
Chang Bhukur	49	67	55	42	13	...
Total	241	563	467	242	190	35

Names of Estates.	Number in jail on 31st December 1867.	Sentenced during 1868.	Total.	Released.	Died.	Escaped.	Remaining in jail at the end of the year.
Sergoojah and Oodeypore ...	28	34	62	25	1	2	34
Jushpore	34	23	57	45		...	12
Gangpore	5	20	25	9		...	16
Koria	5	16	21	13		...	8
Bonaie		1	1	...		...	1
Chang Bhukur	3	30	33	15		14	4
Total	75	124	199	107	1	16	75

During the year there were 179 deaths of men, women, and children, from accidents, suicides, snake-bites, attacks of wild beasts, &c. The totals for each estate are given on the margin.

Accidental deaths, &c.

Sergoojah and Oodypore	93
Jushpore	20
Gangpore	16
Koria	15
Bonaie	9
Chang Bhukur	26
Total ...	179

The following statement exhibits the amount of miscellaneous business done by the commissioner of Chota Nagpore in connection with the Tributary Mehals.

Miscellaneous business done by commissioner.

Names of Estates.	Cases instituted direct in the Commissioner's Court.			Appeals from Decisions of the Chiefs.					Pending at the end of the year.	Roobcarics received and answered.	Petitions received and disposed of.	Perwannahs issued.
	Total of cases.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Total of cases.	*Disposed of* Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified or remanded.	Total.				
Sergoojah & Oodeypore	9	6	3	4	4	0	0	4	0	25	192	143
Jushpore			0	9	3	1	0	4	5	13	70	18
Gangpore	12	10	2	14	9	3	2	14	0	15	113	56
Koria	14	10	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	124	72
Bonaie	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	42	26
Chang Bhukur ...	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	60	35
Total ...	47	38	9	27	16	4	2	22	5	74	601	350

The scarcity felt in some parts of Central India also extended, in a measure, to the most western of the Tributary Mehals, and the

semi-savage inhabitants of the hamlets in the border country suffered from a failure of their crops and had to live on the natural produce of the forests. In the better cultivated portions of the different estates there was no actual want or severe scarcity, except in Chang Bhukur, where the people suffered both from a bad season and from devastations by wild elephants.

Temporary arrangements for the management of Koria.

Ranee Mani Koowaree, manager of Koria, having died, Baboo Doohun Sing was appointed manager for the minor heir. An allowance of Rs. 80 a month has been fixed for the minor, who lives at Ranchee, under the charge of Baboo Jokhun Singh, a brother of the late Ranee. The personal estate lately managed by the Ranee has been placed under the charge of another brother, Chotoo Singh.

NAGA HILLS.

Labor.

During the year the deputy commissioner of this new district had fully established himself at Samoogoodting. The difficulty which was formerly felt in procuring labor for the construction of roads and houses had greatly diminished. During the whole season there was not a man at work who had not accepted employment spontaneously, without pressure of any kind having been brought to bear upon him.

Health of the station.

The deputy commissioner speaks of the unhealthiness of his station during the year, but the commissioner of the division is inclined to think that this arose from causes susceptible of removal, and that the place will not ultimately prove unhealthy.

Provision of supplies.

Private enterprise has relieved Government of the risk and trouble of importing provisions. Two independent "Kyah" or "Marwari" traders, as well as several Assamese traders, have established themselves at Demapore, and the station is constantly visited by travelling "beparies" with boat-loads of merchandize. An application has also been recently received from some Mussulman traders of Nowgong to be allowed to settle at Demapore.

Relations with Nagas, Kookies, &c.

Relations with the Nagas are reported to have been satisfactory. Their conduct during the year was uniformly good. The introduction of a system of giving passes to all Angami Nagas visiting the plains of Assam was noticed in last year's report. During the year under review, 3,000 of them took passes to go down to the plains to trade, and not one of them committed any sort of offence. It is expected that a large number will also apply for passes this year with the same peaceful intentions.

The inhabitants of the village of Razeepeemah, which was destroyed last year by way of punishing the raid that had been committed

in June 1866 on the Meekir village of Jermagacha, have settled down as peaceful members of other villages.

The deputy commissioner's relations with the Kookies in North Cachar have also been satisfactory.

Our occupation of the Naga Hills is regarded very favorably at Munipore, and the Rajah is said to have expressed his entire satisfaction at the measure.

Education of Nagas.

Nothing has yet been done for the education of the Nagas. The special tuition required cannot be supplied by the Education Department, but the Bishop of Calcutta takes interest in the matter, and the commissioner expects with his Lordship's help to be able to mature a scheme for the introduction of Missionary schools into the hills.

Revenue of the district.

No demand is made on the Nagas for revenue except in Samoogoodting itself, where Rs. 238 are collected in the form of a house tax, at the rate of Rs. 2 per house a year. Fourteen hundred and twenty-one houses of other tribes are similarly taxed, and land revenue at the old rate of assessment, to the amount of Rs. 407-10, is collected at Borpathor. The total demand had been realized before the close of the year.

Raid committed by the Nagas in the district of Seebsaugor.

The raid committed by a party of Nagas on the police outpost at Gellukee, in the Seebsaugor District, in which eight persons were killed, was noticed in last year's report.

With the view of capturing the perpetrators of this serious outrage, interviews were held by the deputy commissioner with the Naga chiefs of the Tabloong, Jacktoong, Congong, Nangta, and Namsang tribes, who declared strenuously that their people had no part in the raid, and that as it had been committed by the Youngya Abors, who were a very powerful clan, it was beyond their power to capture the offenders.

Their excuse was not listened to, and Captain Clarke held that as the offending clan must have passed through the Tabloong territory, they should be held responsible; and that Tabloong, if too weak alone, should join with other clans to effect the object in view, under penalty of having the Dooars in that part closed entirely, and all trespassers treated as political prisoners. Upon this, the chiefs held a council and agreed among themselves that those of the Youngya Abors who were concerned in the raid should be identified and captured and delivered over to the British authorities, together with what muskets, police uniform, &c., they possessed.

The blockade of the Naga tribes answered the purpose successfully. The pressure put upon the Jacktoong chief led him to make arrangements which resulted in the capture of a Youngya Abor named Nagpah, one of the principal raiders, and who made a confession that he had taken a part in the outrage committed. Thoha, another of the leading raiders, was subsequently taken.

Both these men were ordered to be detained as political offenders in the Dacca Jail for life; one of them has since died in jail.

LOOSHAIS.

Our eastern frontier, bordering on the districts of Sylhet and Cachar, had for some years, since 1862, been singularly free from the incursions of the savage Looshai and Kookie tribes inhabiting the hills and jungles to the south of the Hylacandy valley, a wild and difficult tract of country, lying principally between the Dullessury and Sonai rivers, and bordered by the independent states of Tipperah on the west and Munipore on the north-east.

Suddenly, about the end of December 1868, two almost simultaneous attacks were announced, commencing with a descent upon Koilashuhur in the Tipperah Rajah's territory, whence, after overpowering the guard, committing great slaughter of men and cattle, and burning houses, the raiders advanced into Sylhet and destroyed the village of Purbubhag in Kamhati, killing three men, wounding another, and carrying off a girl, besides pillaging and burning property. The following day the police stationed at the outpost of Adumpore were applied to for assistance by some friendly Kookies, whose village in the hills, named Telalpahar, had been taken possession of by a band of Looshais after similar atrocities. The guard, consisting of one head constable and sixteen constables, proceeded and bravely attacked the Looshais, but were forced to retire after the head constable had been shot through the body and another constable wounded. The Looshais also subsequently retreated.

The magistrate of Sylhet sent reinforcements of police and promptly visited both places, but could discover not races of the marauders, who had disappeared as suddenly as they came. Various surmises were made at first with regard to this outbreak, and many conflicting accounts were received; but from the Kookies of Telalpahar it was ascertained that the attack had been made by Sookpilal, whose connection with a former massacre at Adumpore has been noticed in previous Administration Reports. This chief had, it was said, come down in consequence of a quarrel with one of the hill rajahs named Rungbhoom, who fled and took refuge in our territory After driving him from his village, Sookpilal fortified it and sent out three bands, one to attack Koilashuhur and Kamhati, the second to attack Adumpore, and the third, not further heard of, to attack the Reta Kookies. An exiled member of the Munipore Rajah's family, Kanye Sing, was said to be with them, and some Hindostani up-countrymen, probably mutineers who escaped in 1857. It was supposed that this raid was a mere diversion, and that the real object was to make an attack upon Munipore and place Kanye Sing on the throne. Some depredations in that quarter had previously been reported in the month of November. Rumours also were heard of an intended effort to release Gokool Sing, another Munipore pretender, who was confined in the Sylhet Jail for causing the disturbances alluded to in last year's report. It was thought necessary to remove Gokul Sing at once to Dacca, and as the Looshais were still said to be hovering about in the neighbourhood, a detachment of the 7th native infantry was sent from Cachar to aid the magistrate; and General Nuthall, commanding the troops at Shillong, was ordered to render any further necessary aid. Mr. E. Baker, deputy inspector-general of police

Assam Division, was also directed to proceed to Sylhet with a picked body of police from other districts, and instructions were given to prevent further aggressions and, if possible, to pursue and punish the raiders.

Whilst these preparations were going on, an attack took place, early on the morning of the 10th January, on the Nowarbund tea garden, about 25 miles south of the station of Cachar, followed on the 14th by a similar attack upon the Moniarkhal garden. At both places the buildings were sacked and burnt down, several of the coolies, men, women, and children, were killed, and some carried off. The police at the stockaded outposts in the vicinity of the gardens, though outnumbered, behaved well, and checked the savages and finally drove them from the gardens. These outrages were believed to have been committed by bands belonging to the Looshai chief Vonpilal.

The deputy commissioner of Cachar lost no time in going out and taking measures to strengthen the outposts for the protection of other outlying gardens. An expedition was organized for the purpose of following up the marauders to their villages. Instructions were given to inflict all possible punishment upon them in the event of their refusal to submit and surrender all captives and refugees, whether Munipooree or Hindoostanee. The policy enjoined by Government was that none but the actual offenders should be attacked; that the operations should be completely finished before the early rains; and that on no account should anything be done which would involve operations again in the next year. It was decided by the commissioner, Mr. Simson, in concert with Brigadier General Nuthall, that two columns of troops, consisting of the 44th and 7th native infantry, and a portion of the Eurasian battery of artillery, should advance, one along the course of the Dullessury to Sookpilal's villages, and the other along the Sonai to Vonpilal's villages, while a detachment of the 7th native infantry and police should make a feint by marching from Sylhet towards Rungbhoom's friendly villages and endeavour to effect a junction with the Dhulessury column. It was also arranged that a body of the Munipore Rajah's forces should act in co-operation, and that the Tipperah Rajah should afford aid to the party from Sylhet. Tidings, however, reached on the 10th February, that another raid had been committed by Looshais on the Munipore territory at Kala Naga, which prevented the despatch of the Rajah's men.

The central column, commanded by General Nuthall, advanced along the Dullessury as far as Pukwa Mookh and the Boolungang river, when they were impeded by heavy and incessant rain for seven days, which rendered the route impracticable, and compelled their return on the 7th March. The Sylhet detachment under Mr. Baker, accompanied by the magistrate, Mr. Kemble, reached with some difficulty the river Gootur on the 16th March within sight of the villages of Sookpilal and his sister Bamwitangiri, situated on opposite heights. An advance was made towards them, which was opposed by the Looshais, who were, however, easily beaten off; but in consequence of want of supplies, and finding no signs of General Nuthall's column, the party was forced to retire.

The east column, under Major Stephenson, accompanied by the commissioner and deputy commissioner also experienced heavy rain,

but surmounting all obstacles reached Bazar Ghât, on the Sonai river, on the 12th March. Here they were met by messengers with presents from the Looshai villages of Vonpilal and his mother Impanoo. The death of Vonpilal a few days previous was announced, and assurances were given that their tribe had not been engaged in any of the late raids, which were ascribed to Sookpilal on the Sylhet border, and at Nowarbund and Moniarkhal to the people of another chief, called the Deota Rajah. It was decided, therefore, that no hostile measures could be taken against Vonpilal's villages, and that it was too late in the season to advance against the more distant tribes; but in order to make a more effectual demonstration, it was resolved that the deputy commissioner, with part of the force, and the battery under Lieutenant Brough, should go on to the villages, a day's march distant, and there conclude negociations. The nearest village of Moizul was reached in spite of certain angry manifestations, and the chief muntries having presented themselves and tendered their submission on behalf of Impanoo and the infant son of Vonpilal, promising to use all endeavours to procure the restoration of the captives and refugees, the whole party returned.

The expedition thus terminated about the end of March, and its objects having only partially been attained, fuller particulars of the result of the operations, with the view of determining the future steps to be pursued, were awaited at the close of the year.

HILL TRACTS OF CHITTAGONG.

Independent frontier tribes.

It was stated in the report for 1867-68 that during that year the Chittagong Hill Tracts had enjoyed perfect immunity from the attacks of the border tribes, and that the deputy commissioner had entered into engagements with the chiefs of the Howlong and Syloo clans, by which they had bound themselves by the most solemn oaths to abstain from all hostilities towards British subjects. During the year under review disturbances were unfortunately renewed. In January 1869 an attack was made by a large body of strange hillmen on the police post of Chima, a portion of the guard stationed there having been previously drawn off to another quarter by a report of Kookies having appeared in that direction. Of the ten men left behind, seven were killed and two wounded, and the women and children of the whole guard were carried off into captivity, together with a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition. A similar outrage was committed in February in the Mroong village of Khijaparah by a marauding party, which has since been shewn to have come from Arracan. An attack was also made on the village of Lahak, on the Koladyne, in which many persons were killed or carried away. Enquiries have made it almost certain that the atrocities at Lahak were committed by the Howlongs. Twenty of the captives taken from this village were found in possession of a Howlong chief, who readily admitted his complicity in the outrage. There is some reason to believe that the Howlongs were also implicated in the Chima raid.

But it was impossible to reach these tribes with any hope of inflicting on them any real punishment, except by a very expensively

organized expedition, which the requirements of the case did not seem to justify, and the whole question of frontier defence was under consideration at the close of the year.

As far as is yet known, the amicable arrangements with the Syloos and the tribe of Rutton Pooea have remained undisturbed; but there is reason to believe that the tribes of Bunjogees and Khoomees on the south have been implicated with the Howlongs in the raids noticed above.

Removal of district head-quarters Rungamuttea.

During the year the head-quarters of the district were experimentally transferred from Chundergonah to Rungamuttea. How far the experiment will succeed, it is not yet possible to say. Rungamuttea was not found more healthy than Chundergona, but a place is often more unhealthy in the first year of its occupation than afterwards, owing to the recent clearings; and it is hoped that this will prove to be the case with the new station, which possesses many advantages in other respects.

Fair at Kassalong.

A fair at Kassalong had been suggested by the Lieutenant-Governor, and the local authorities took much pains to secure its success. Unfortunately, however, a few days before the fair was to begin, cholera broke out in the neighbourhood, and the news having spread, no Kookies made their appearance. Six men of Rutton Pooea's tribe, who had not heard about the cholera, and a few hundreds of our own hillmen, were all that attended; but these were so highly pleased with the arrangements, that it is believed that on the next occasion, if no untoward misfortune should occur, the attendance will be considerably larger.

Police.

Throughout the year the police of this tract have done much useful work, and a proposal to increase the pay of the constables has been sanctioned by Government.

Civil and revenue work during the year.

The following statement shews the amount of civil and revenue work done in the Hill Tracts during the year. The number of cases instituted was very nearly equal to the institutions of 1867-68, which numbered 220.

Cases.	Number pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Average of three previous years.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending at the end of the year.
Civil cases	12	61	73	101·7	68	5
Revenue cases	3	44	47	25 5	47	...
Execution of decrees	9	20	33	68·7	33	5
Settlement cases	8	26	34	4·7	21	13
Waste land objection cases ...	...	...	...	17·7	...	...
Registration cases	...	38	38	111·2	38	...
Miscellaneous cases	1	18	19	16·7	16	3
Appeal cases	1	3	4	1·2	4	...
Total ...	34	219	253	413·4	227	26

The number of criminal cases tried during the year is shewn in the annexed return. The number of cases instituted in the preceding year was 124, in which 239 persons were concerned. The decrease during the year is supposed to have been owing partly to there having been no officer in the Sungoo Subdivision for nearly seven months, and partly to the disturbed state of the southern frontier.

Trial of criminal cases, &c.

	Cases.	Persons.
Cases remaining from last year ...	3	19
Cases instituted during the year ...	82	206
Total ...	85	225
Number of persons convicted		104
Number of persons committed... ...		2
Number of persons acquitted, discharged, &c.		109
Number of persons died, escaped, or transferred		...
Number of persons pending trial at the end of the year		10
Total ...		225

The collections of hill revenue during the year are shewn on the margin. There has been an increase of revenue to the extent of Rs. 6,138-7-3 as compared with last year, which is owing to new settlements made during the year, as well as to some capitation tax and grass land revenue having been transferred from Chittagong to this district. A further increase is anticipated during 1869-70. About 11,000 acres of waste land have been settled during the year at an annual rental of Rs. 2,476. One fishery on the Kurnafooli was sold by auction for Rs. 215-2-0, but was resigned by the purchaser after paying one instalment of the price. It was consequently again let for Rs. 119-6-0 to certain fishermen, it being thought inexpedient to put it up to public sale again.

Revenue demand during the year.

Description of revenue.	Total demand.	Collection during the year.	Balances.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Capitation tax ...	15,188 0 0	10,090 0 0	5,098 0 0
Grass land revenue	473 2 0	473 2 0	
Gurjun oil revenue	476 0 0	476 0 0	
Tolls on Kurnafooli...	7,566 0 0	7,566 0 0	
Tolls on Sungoo, &c.	2,215 0 0	2,215 0 0	
Tolls on Fenny, &c....	1,114 0 0	1,114 0 0	
Forest produce settlements ...	2,476 0 0	2,476 0 0	
Fisheries on Kurnafooli ...	83 13 0	83 13 0	
Total ..	29,862 15 0	24,764 15 0	5,098 0 0

The total expenditure of the year was Rs. 1,26,822-6-3, as shewn in the margin, being about Rs. 1,050 in excess of the expenditure of the previous year.

Expenditure.

	Rs. As. P.
On account of deputy commissioner's establishments and contingencies	35,958 5 11
Kookie presents	2,645 7 4
Public works	3,500 0 0
Schools	3,148 10 10
Police	81,569 14 2
	1,26,822 6 3

Schools in the Hill Tracts.

In accordance with the sanction of Government, the head-quarters school was transferred in January from Chundergona to Rungamuttea, the Kalindee Ranee having liberally caused two large buildings for residence and teaching, and a cook-house, to be erected at her own expense. As the transfer was effected late in the year, nothing definite can be said as to the success of the school at Rungamuttea; but the other two schools at Banderbun and Manikcherry have made fair progress.

Attempt to introduce plough cultivation in the Hills.

An attempt was made during the year to introduce plough cultivation into the hills, with a view to induce the hillmen to abandon their present objectionable mode of cultivation by jooming. Several petitions were received from influential persons for grants of lands susceptible of cultivation by the plough, and a sum of Rs. 30, re-payable on easy terms, was sanctioned by Government for each family settling down, to enable it to purchase plough and bullocks. But the hillmen could not be prevailed upon to adopt a new mode of tillage, and the petitions consequently were all withdrawn, with the exception of that of Dewan Kistochunder, who, having ryots of his own acquainted with plough cultivation, has made a small beginning in the matter, and intends to persevere. It is expected that Hurrishchunder, the grandson of Kalindee Ranee, and one of the Chuckma Dewans, will take up another piece of land in a short time.

Loans to hillmen from Road Fund.

With the double object of obviating the difficulty which sometimes occurs in obtaining a sufficient number of coolies for work on roads and paths, and at the same time of relieving the hillmen from the oppression of usurious Bengallee money-lenders, the commissioner of the division authorized the advance of money from the Road Fund at the borrowing season, to be repaid in labor in the cold weather, at the rate of three days' work for a rupee, no interest being charged on the loans. The scheme did not succeed at first, the hill people looking upon it with the doubt and distrust with which it is usual for them to regard anything that is new. The bad crops of last year, however, have lately increased the demand for money, and the men have been very glad to take it on the terms offered. It is hoped that when they see, during the cold weather, that there are no real grounds for their distrust, they will fully appreciate the advantages of a plan so well calculated to benefit them, and will avail themselves of it more readily in future.

Deputy Commissioner's relations with hill chiefs.

The relations of the deputy commissioner with the principal chiefs, such as the Bhomong, Kalindee Ranee, and the Mong Rajah, are reported to have been satisfactory during the year.

GARROW HILLS.

Settlement of blood feuds.

During the year the deputy commissioner of the Garrow Hills met many of the independent chiefs, and was entirely successful in settling long-standing blood feuds which had existed between the villages of

Subalgiri and Dekkrungiri, Somanpara and Baldagiri, and Mundulgiri and Chundugiri. Twenty-one villages in the neighbourhood of Toora, including some of those above mentioned, voluntarily submitted to his authority and agreed to pay revenue at a fixed rate per house.

The title of zimmadar abolished, and the office amalgamated with that of lushkur.

The office of zimmadar, the title of which was a cause of much confusion, was consolidated with that of lushkur, and the title dropped. The inferior lushkurs have had their authority curtailed, and are now denominated by the native title lukma, which is understood to mean the head of a family, or representative of the senior branch of it. The conduct of the lushkurs is reported to have been, on the whole, satisfactory.

Crime and Justice.

There were three cases of murder during the year, in two of which the offenders were sentenced to transportation for life. The murderers in the third case were not discovered up to the end of the year. There were no other crimes of any consequence, and the civil cases were very few and simple. The attention of Government has been drawn to the existence of slavery in these hills in a form exactly like that existing in the Khasi Hills when we first entered them: measures will be taken to remedy this state of things.

Police.

The permanent police force was 100 strong, exclusive of officers, and was a very efficient body of men, recruited principally from the aboriginal races dwelling in the plains of Assam, the Meeches, Rabhas, Konches, and Garrows.

Treasury and Money Order Office.

A Treasury was established for receipt of Government dues and payment of salaries, and a Money Order Office was also authorized.

Public Works.

More than fifty miles of road have been opened out during the year, and loaded beasts can now travel from the Brahmaputra to the top of Toora, nearly 4,000 feet above the sea.

Agriculture.

The articles principally grown in the Garrow Hills are dhan, pepper, cotton, gourds, and urhur. An attempt has been made during the year to introduce the culture of potato and of a better kind of cotton.

Revenue.

The revenue derived during the year from different sources is shewn below.

Sources of revenue.	Demand.	Collections.	Balances.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Revenue zemindaree mehals... ...	6,757 1 6	6,691 4 10	65 12 8
Government khas mehals	1,386 0 0	1,359 0 0	27 0 0
Nuzeran	1,303 13 8	1,018 0 0	285 13 8
License to catch elephants	2,814 0 0	2,814 0 0	
Timber revenue	403 2 0	403 2 0	
Total	12,664 1 2	12,285 6 10	378 10 4

NAWAB NAZIM.

Minority accounts of the Nawab Nazim of Moorshedabad.

The minority accounts of Syud Munsoor Ali Khan, the present Nawab Nazim of Moorshedabad, the settlement of which had been long delayed, were carefully gone into by Mr. W. D. Fox, the private secretary and confidential agent of the Nawab Nazim, on his Highness' behalf, and by the Dewan Nizamut on behalf of the Agent to the Governor-General. The Nawab laid claim to a refund of Rs. 4,41,859-7-3, as having been disbursed from his private allowance instead of from the Nizamut Deposit Fund: but this Government, acting on the recommendations of the Agent, proposed to the Government of India the payment to the Nawab of Rs. 3,28,987-5-9 from the Nizamut Deposit Fund, in full satisfaction of all demands, and that items aggregating Rs. 1,12,872-1-6 should be disallowed. Since the close of the year the Government of India has approved the recommendations of this Government, and the Agent has been directed to make the refund sanctioned, obtaining beforehand the signature of the Nawab Nazim to a final acknowledgment of settled accounts.

Visit of the Nawab Nazim of Bengal to England.

Early in this year his Highness the Nawab Nazim of Moorshedabad communicated to Government his desire to visit England. Colonel Layard was accordingly deputed to accompany his Highness, who left for Europe on the 16th February.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Capture and imprisonment of Gokul Sing, the Munipore raider.

It was stated in the last year's report that some of the Munipore refugees who were concerned in the attack made on Munipore in October 1866 were arrested and deported to Hazareebaugh. In the year under review the leader of the raid, Gokul Sing, for whose apprehension a reward of Rs. 1,000 was offered, was captured in Cooch Behar. He was then removed to Sylhet and tried by the sessions judge of that district on a charge of having waged war against a power in alliance with the Queen. He was convicted on his own confession, and sentenced to seven years' transportation. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, remitted this sentence, and directed that Gokul Sing be treated as a political prisoner and kept under permanent surveillance in the Dacca Jail, under the provisions of Regulation III. of 1818. As Gokul Sing was arrested by the Cooch Behar Police on information supplied by the Sylhet police, the reward which had been offered for his capture was divided between the informants and captors.

Capture and imprisonment of Dyabunto Sing, a Munipore raider.

During the year under review, Dyabunto Sing, a Munipooree Rajputra, strongly suspected of having been concerned in the raids committed in Munipore by Kanhai Sing in 1865, and by Gokul Sing in 1866, was arrested and deported to Hazaree-

baugh, to be there kept under surveillance with other Rajputras detained there in conformity with the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor and the provisions of Regulation III. of 1818. Dyabunto Sing, or, as he was generally called in Cachar, Kala Rajah, is the eldest grandson of Chorjet, Rajah of Munipore about the time of the Burmese invasion. He was long known as one of the most determined and dangerous plotters among the exiled Rajputras, and had hitherto successfully evaded the police.

Levy of nuzzeranna on succession to native states and chiefships.

The following rules for the levy of nuzzeranna on succession to native states and chiefships in India, were promulgated by the Government of India.

1.—That in successions in the direct line, nuzzeranna shall be levied to an amount equivalent to one-half of the year's revenue of the state or chiefship.

2.—That in successions by collaterals, it shall be levied to an amount equivalent to one year's revenue.

To these rules the following exceptions were attached:—

(*a*.) States and chiefships between which and the British Government treaties exist, or which are held under treaty engagements.

(*b*.) States and chiefships which already pay an annual nuzzeranna or tribute in any shape, save in cases where the said annual nuzzeranna shall be less than ten per cent. of the ordinary revenue, in which event the nuzzeranna on succession shall be levied on the revenue, less the annual nuzzeranna.

(*c*). States and chiefships where a nuzzeranna on successions is already leviable and fixed by existing arrangements as to amount.

In cases where the succession follows within one year after the last preceding succession, no nuzzeranna is to be levied, and where it follows two years after, the nuzzeranna may be remitted in part or in whole by the Local Government.

In promulgating these rules, Local Governments were requested to submit a return of chiefs within their jurisdictions, showing their position with reference to the rules. This Government, in replying, reported that the so-called tributary estates of Chota Nagpore did not fall within the class of political states referred to by the Government of India; that Serai-killah and Khursowan, also under the commissioner of Chota Nagpore, came under exception (*a*); that some of the Tributary Mehals of Cuttack paid tribute in excess of 10 per cent. of their revenue and thus came under exception (*b*); while from others, in consequence of existing engagements, Government could exact no further payments; that Cooch Behar came under both exceptions (*a*) and (*b*); that the Khasi and Jynteah Hills states fell under exception (*c*); and that Hill Tipperah never having paid any succession duty, should not now be called upon to do so.

The Government of India also laid down in respect of estates situated within British territory, but not held on a political tenure, that the levy of nuzzeranna would, except under special circumstances, be inexpedient.

Deportation of certain natives of Trans-Indus origin out of British territory.

The presence of bodies of natives of Trans-Indus origin in the Lower Provinces was brought to the notice of Government during the year, and, from information subsequently received, it appeared that these men had been wandering about India for some years, at times as one gang and at others in separate smaller gangs. Though ostensibly traders, their motives and conduct were open to suspicion, and it was decided to send them out of British India, under the provisions of Act IV. of 1860. To this end a gang of 115 persons, who were found in the district of the Orissa Division, was brought down to Calcutta, another band of 31 persons was collected by the police in the town and suburbs of Calcutta, 17 were released from the Alipore Jail, where they had been imprisoned for theft, on condition that they would go back to their homes, and a gang consisting of 168 persons (including 5 children) was sent under proper escort, and at the expense of Government, to Allahabad by rail, the Government of the North-West Provinces being requested to arrange for their being passed on thence towards their own country and out of British territory.

Instructions of the Government of India as to the mode of dealing with bands of foreigners.

Later in the year instructions were received from the Government of India, as to the mode of dealing with bands of foreigners of doubtful, if not lawless, character found wandering in British India. It was directed that existing orders prohibiting the issue of passports should be strictly observed; that the provisions of the Arms' Act XXXI. of 1860 should be stringently enforced; and that when the presence of foreigners was found undesirable in one district, the Magistrate, instead of passing them on to an adjacent district, should report the matter to Government, which would, if necessary, deal with the case under the provisions of sections 3 and 4, Act III. of 1864, (an Act to give the Government certain powers with respect to foreigners). It was moreover enjoined that no vexatious or unnecessary interference was to be exercised towards peaceable foreign merchants or traders who might visit India to traffic at particular marts, or to reside at particular centres of commerce and industry.

Roman Catholic Missionaries in Thibet.

With reference to the endeavours made to communicate with the Roman Catholic Missionaries in Thibet, which were noticed in last year's report, the deputy commissioner of Luckimpore reported that the Mishmee messengers who were dispatched by him to open communication with the Missionaries got as far as a village called Oonjom, tributary to Llama, 15 days' journey from Suddya, where their further advance was stopped by deep snow. The head man of the village was a relative of one of the messengers, and they remained there for upwards of a fortnight, obtaining from the Mishmees of the neighbourhood, and from a party of Llamas they found there engaged in collecting revenue, news of the Missionaries, who were said to be well treated and at liberty to come and go. It was said that the Missionaries wished to cross over to

Luckimpore, and had once made the attempt, but could not advance beyond four days' journey, to a place called Gheila, from which they had to turn back. Another attempt was made by these messengers to reach the Missionaries about the middle of the year, but, like the previous one, it was ineffectual, as they were stopped at a village called Jujja, about sixteen days' journey from the frontier, by the head man. This village is described as the Dooar into the Llama country, and the head man is responsible for the keeping of it. The messengers seem to have made no secret of their purpose; and although the head man would not allow them to proceed, he promised to deliver the letter which the deputy commissioner had addressed to the Missionaries, and to be prepared to give an answer when they should come back for it, asking for this service a present of Eria silk cloth.

In March 1869, the deputy commissioner organized a party, consisting of 10 Kamptees and 10 Mishmees, headed by Chowsun Gohai, the brother of an influential Khamptee chief, who were prepared to make an expedition into Thibet to endeavour to hold communication with the Missionaries. The party were to proceed towards Thibet ostensibly for the purpose of trade, and they were furnished with Rs. 200 in cash and Rs. 365 worth of merchandise. Chowsun Gohai was also supplied with brass wire and beads to enable him to negociate with and conciliate the Mishmee tribes on his way, but was told to maintain strictly his character of trader, and not to scatter his gifts as if his sole object was to penetrate into the country.

PART II.—EMIGRATION.

The total number of emigrants despatched to the colonies during 1868-69 was 10,274, against 5,154 of the year preceding. The names of the colonies and the number of emigrants despatched during the two years is compared in the margin, and the figures show that emigration has received a fresh impetus even in the case of Mauritius, from which requisitions had almost ceased for the various causes assigned in last year's report. The number of laborers imported to that island this year was nearly four times that of the previous year. There was no emigration to Réunion, Natal, St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Kitts, or St. Croix.

EMIGRATION TO THE COLONIES.

Number of laborers despatched.

	1867-68.	1868-69.
Mauritius ...	313	1,237
British Guiana ...	3,001	5,014
Trinidad ...	1,840	2,248
Jamaica ...	...	1,426
St. Vincent ...	...	349

Percentage of females embarked.

The percentage of females embarked for the different colonies was as follows :—

Mauritius	37·99
British Guiana	38·4
Trinidad	44·4
Jamaica	41·22
St. Vincent	42·92

Number of emigrants returned and mortality among them.

The number of emigrants who returned during the year was 1,446 from the Mauritius and 250 from St. Croix. The percentage of mortality among the former was 1·86, and among the latter 2·0.

Admissions and mortality in depôt.

The statement in the margin shows the admissions and mortality in the several depôts. In the British Guiana and Trinidad depôts cholera broke out. Out of 64 attacked 44 died in the former depôt, and 7 out of 13 attacked in the latter. With this exception there was very little sickness.

Depôt.	Admitted.	Died.
St. Vincent	354	2
Mauritius	1,529	12
Jamaica	1,539	15
Trinidad...	2,551	27
British Guiana	6,403	74

Depôts.

The general management of the depôts was satisfactory, and sanitary improvements—such as the construction of improved privies and drains, &c.,—were made wherever they were found necessary. The Jamaica depôt was temporarily located at Bhowanipore; but as the site was not quite suitable, arrangements were being made to procure better accommodation.

Mortality among emigrants in transit.

The death-rate among emigrants in transit in 1867-68 was ascertained too late to be included in last year's report. It is now shown on the margin. Particulars as to the rate for the year under review had not been received at the close of the year.

	Deaths.	Percentage.
Mauritius ...	3	0·95
Trinidad ...	50	2·71
British Guiana	87	2·89

Amendment of Act XIII. of 1864, relating to the emigration of native laborers to the colonies.

During the year the question of amending Act XIII. of 1864, relating to the emigration of native laborers to the colonies, was taken up by the Government of India, who proposed modifications on the following points:—(1) estimate of length of winter voyage from Madras to the Mauritius and Seychelles; (2) increase of space to adult emigrants on board ship; (3) prohibition of emigration when infectious disease or other cause exists at the place of destination; (4) increase of fees leviable.

This Government was consulted and, besides approving of the modifications proposed, recommended (1) the discontinuance of the practice of mustering and counting emigrants on board by the officer of customs or pilot after departure of the vessel from port; (2) the extension of the power of registering emigrants; (3) the making of a provision allowing of the relaxation of the limits fixed by section 45, Act XIII. of 1864, as to the time when emigrant vessels shall sail

from Calcutta; (4) the empowering of the local Government to relax, in cases of real difficulty, the rule in regard to the proportion of female to male emigrants to be embarked; and (5) the modification of Schedule B of Act XIII. so as to permit of the amount of wages which a recruiter is authorized to offer being inserted in his license to prevent deception being practised on emigrants. Act VI. of 1869 was passed as the result of these proposals.

An application for permission to despatch emigrants from the Mutlah, received this year, was rejected as being opposed to the law; and a proposal to amend the law on this point was received too late for consideration, Act VI. of 1869 having already been passed.

Return of time-expired laborers from the Mauritius to be notified.

A case occurred in which a batch of time-expired coolies returning from the Mauritius per ship *Hindoostan* were allowed to quit the vessel before she came into port, none of the formalities required by the law having been observed and the men having been treated as ordinary passengers, not as return emigrants. As there was an understanding with the Mauritius Government that no immigrant should be allowed to leave the colony without a passport, and that all departures of immigrants should be notified to the Emigration Agents of the Presidencies to which they proceeded, enquiries were instituted, and it was ascertained that since 1860 time-expired immigrants had been allowed to go wherever they chose instead of being compelled to return to India, and that no restrictions were imposed in the case of such men when their number in any ship did not exceed 50. It has now been arranged that when time-expired laborers, whatever be their number, proceed to any British ports where there is a Protector of Emigrants, their departure should be notified to that officer.

Proportion of female to male emigrants.

The number of female emigrants allowed to proceed to the colonies from this country was fixed at 50 females to 100 males; but this proportion was found too high, as women could not be obtained without difficulty and without having resort to a low class. The Government of India therefore allowed this Government, pending a reference to Secretary of State, the discretion, in cases of absolute necessity, of reducing the proportion to 33⅓ females to every 100 males. Subsequently the Government of India, acting under the orders of the Secretary of State, fixed, as a temporary arrangement, to be reconsidered at the expiration of a year, the minimum proportion of 40 females to 100 males.

This order has been communicated to the Emigration Agents of the different colonies in Calcutta, with an intimation that it will be strictly enforced, and the Protector of Emigrants has been also asked to watch the operation of the modified rule and to report after a year's trial.

Proposed establishment of depôts for up-country emigrants at some distance to the north of Calcutta and at stations upon the line of Railway within the limits of the North-West Provinces.

With reference to the measures taken in connection with the despatch of emigrants to the West Indies, and the mortality on board emigrant vessels in 1864-65, the Government of India suggested, as noticed in last year's report, the establishment of a single depôt for up-country men at some distance from Calcutta, and near the railway line. It was, however, pointed out by this Government that the mortality in the existing depôts is at present very small, and that the fever which broke out on board the emigrant ships bound to the West Indies during the winter of 1864-65, not only did not show itself previously in the depôts, but even those sickly emigrants who were weeded out and returned to depôt at every embarkation, escaped. It was also shown that each colony has its own depôt in Calcutta with its own agent and medical officer, and it would be obviously inconvenient for the recruited coolies of one agent to be mixed up with the coolies of another. But to obtain at a depôt away from Calcutta anything approaching to the careful supervision which the coolies at present receive, they would either have to be so mixed up or there must be a double set of agents and medical officers for each colony. If the proposed depôt was to be managed by a single agent and medical officer on the part of Government, the increase in expenditure would be very serious, as the Calcutta depôts would still have to be kept up. It was further shown that the proposed scheme would add to the present difficulty of recruiting a proper proportion of women, and that it would encourage the fraudulent practices of recruiters, which it has been found so difficult to struggle against.

Before finally deciding on the question, the Government of India desired to be made acquainted with the views of the local Government in regard to a modification of this proposal, to the effect that depôts should be established at towns upon the line of railway within the limits of the North-West Provinces. It was submitted, in reply, that there could be no doubt of the necessity for having all emigrants under the observation of the Emigration Agent a certain period before their shipment, and as a detention of some days in Calcutta was unavoidable, it was better that the entire detention should be only in one place, and under the eye of the agent himself. The establishment of depôts in the North-West Provinces, besides, would not do away with the necessity of depôts at the port of embarkation, and there would be no reduction in expense here in consequence of the establishment of depôts elsewhere. It was also shown that the mortality of up-country men in the Calcutta depôt was certainly not great, there being nothing in the air of Bengal which renders a residence of fourteen days or a month dangerous to up-country men. The railway has also greatly mitigated the fatigue and exposure of a journey down to Calcutta. But the main argument against the proposed depôts in the North-West Provinces was, that they were not shown to be necessary by the facts of the case. The fever which prevailed on board certain emigrant ships which sailed to the West Indies in 1864-65 was exceptional, and has not recurred.

The present system, on the other hand, was working well; the ablest and most conscientious supervision had been secured, and the results were satisfactory. The Government of India accepted the views of this Government on the subject, and the project was accordingly abandoned.

In connection with this subject the Government of India took the opportunity to suggest that a short statement of the peculiar features of the fever which caused the heavy mortality on board emigrant ships in 1864-65, and of its dangers, and of the medical and sanitary measures that ought to be adopted on its appearance, might with advantage be supplied to every medical officer in charge of emigrants. This Government has asked that the sanitary commissioner with the Government of India may be requested to draw up such a manual which could be circulated largely where it would be most useful.

TRANSPORT OF LABORERS TO ASSAM, CACHAR, AND SYLHET.

Number of coolies despatched.

The following statement shews the number of laborers of both sexes despatched to Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet under the Labor Transport Acts, together with the mortality and desertion among them during the voyage, and the percentage of females to males embarked :—

PROVINCE OR DISTRICT.	NUMBER OF COOLIES EMBARKED.								
					INFANTS.				
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Percentage of women to men.	Number of coolies absconded.
Assam	3,991	2,056	379	302	190	156	7,074	51·51	28
Cachar	2,932	1,721	289	217	122	100	5,381	58·69	58
Sylhet	31	21		1	1		54	67·74	
Total ...	6,954	3,798	668	520	313	256	12,509	54·61	86

The total number of coolies sent during the year was 12,509, or 3,576 more than the number despatched in the previous year.

Number of contractors and recruiters.

There were 20 contractors at work during the year, against 16 in the previous year; but only 4 of these, *viz.*, Baboo Gobind Chunder Dutt, Messrs. Andrews and Hendry, Mr. R. A. Phillipson, and Mr. A. H. Williamson, worked with depôts. The total number of recruiters employed was 721, against 433.

Mortality among coolies in depôts and in transit.

The total number of coolies received in the Calcutta depôts was 13,955, among whom the mortality was 0·55 per cent., against 2·58 of the previous year; the mortality from cholera being 0·36, against 0·73. These satisfactory results are due (1) to the better class of laborers sent down to the depôts; (2) to better

management in the depôts; and (3) to the larger proportion of up-country coolies received.

The mortality among coolies in transit is shown below. A comparative statement is also given, exhibiting the percentage of mortality of the year under review and that preceding it, from cholera and other diseases, in the depôts, in the Assam steamers, and in the boats and steamers on the Cachar and Sylhet line.

Province or District.	Coolies how conveyed.	Number of coolies despatched.	Mortality.	Deaths from cholera.	Deaths from other cases.	Percentage of deaths.	Percentage of deaths from cholera.	Percentage of deaths from other cases.
Assam	By steam	7,074	132	102	30	1·86	1·44	·42
Cachar and Sylhet ...	By steam and boats	5,435	174	148	26	3·21	2·72	·48
Total ...		12,509	306	250	56	2·44	1·99	·44

Year.	Depots.		Assam Steamers.		Boats & Steamers to Cachar and Sylhet.	
	Percentage of deaths from cholera.	Other diseases.	Percentage of deaths from cholera.	Other diseases.	Percentage of deaths from cholera.	Other diseases.
1867-68	0·73	1·85	2·58	1·37	4·92	0·75
1868-69	0·36	0·19	1·44	·42	2·72	·48

Depôts at Kooshtea, and statistics of sickness and mortality.

The Kooshtea depôt arrangements were good, and in the sleeping sheds platforms were provided to avoid damp. The figures in the subjoined statement of sickness and mortality compare very favorably with the results of the year previous, notwithstanding the increase in the number of laborers who passed through Kooshtea:—

Diseases.	1867-68.						1868-69.					
	Number of coolies arrived at Kooshtea.	Number admitted into hospital.	Cured.	Died.	Percentage of Deaths to		Number of coolies arrived at Kooshtea.	Number admitted into hospital.	Cured.	Died.	Percentage of deaths to	
					Admissions into hospital.	Total arrived.					Admissions into hospital.	Total number arrived.
Cholera	...	40	16	24	60·0	·32	...	24	10	14	58·33	·12
Dysentery	...	4	1	3	75·0	·04	...	4	3	1	25·0	·008
Other diseases ...	...	3	2	...			...	4	3	1	25·0	·008
Total ...	7,292	46	19	27	58·69	0·37	11,114	32	16	16	50·0	0·14

Return of imported laborers employed in the tea districts in 1868.

A statement (F) in the Appendix furnishes detailed information in respect to the imported laborers employed in Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, during 1868. The total number of laborers remaining employed at the end of the year being 29,461.

Report of the tea commissioners.

In last year's report it was noticed that the commissioners appointed to enquire into the state and prospects of tea cultivation in Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, had returned to the Presidency after making their investigations. The principal recommendations made in their report are detailed below.

1. The commission suggested that intending purchasers should be allowed to buy land at prices adjusted between themselves and the collector, the lands selected being put up to auction only when the purchasers did not agree to the collector's terms; or that there might be a fixed price at which the first applicant for any waste land should be entitled to purchase. This Government, in reporting to the Government of India on the case, approved of the latter of these two propositions, and suggested that two or three rates according to broad distinctions of locality might be fixed and adhered to.

2. They next proposed that the rule which requires applicants for waste lands to cut boundary roads round their lots to keep them open, be dispensed with. From this opinion this Government dissented, considering it essential that boundaries should be clearly defined.

3. The third proposal was that the rule for erecting masonry boundary pillars be modified by substituting an earthen mound, surmounted by a pole with charcoal buried at its base. It was pointed out by the commissioner of Assam that earthen mounds had already taken the place of masonry pillars.

4. The commission brought to notice the planters' wish to make an exception in the rates of assessment between tea-growing lands and those under other crops. This was considered quite inadmissible.

5. It was next proposed that the existing Calcutta depôts, which were very confined and too limited in area, be done away with, and a central depôt be established in lieu outside Calcutta, and its use made compulsory on all contractors. The opinion, however, of the medical inspector was opposed to this suggestion, which would entail much expense on contractors, and was really not required by the necessities of the case. This view was concurred in by this Government.

6. Another proposal was that the contract price at which rice was supplied to the laborer should be limited, and never exceed Rs. 2-8 per maund. The existing provisions of the law on this head appeared, however, to be practically sufficient.

7. The seventh suggestion was that the licensing of places of debarkation be done away with, the laborers being medically inspected at the sudder station next preceding the place of their debarkation. This proposal was approved with slight modifications. It was also insisted upon that the medical inspection before despatch should be made more stringent.

8. The commission urged that the number of laborers proceeding up in steamers should be limited to 500, and in the case of boats, to 50. This was approved.

9. The commission thought that recruiting during the months of February, March, and April, should not be forbidden. The Government agreed on this point with the commissioners.

10. An important suggestion made by them was, that in order that the employer and laborer should as much as possible deal directly with each other, all contractors and recruiters for the supply of labor to the tea districts (who really have no interest in the good of the cooly) should be gradually dispensed with; and that private recruiting, under certain restrictions, should be encouraged instead; such recruiting to be conducted by *bonâ fide* garden sirdars. It was suggested that each batch of recruits should not exceed 50 in number, so as to prevent sickness on the way to the gardens. The views of the commissioners were, to some extent, accepted; but it was considered indispensible to insist, under all circumstances, on the appearance of the men recruited before the registering officer of the district, and on their participating fully in the benefits of Government protection.

11. The commission remarked on the excessive mortality which had hitherto attended emigration to the tea districts, ascribing it not only to the malarious nature of the climate, but to the inferior description of laborers imported. The Government considered that no amount of medical inspection could provide a perfect remedy; for the reason, that the wages which a planter in Assam can offer are not sufficient to induce robust, able-bodied men, in good circumstances in their native villages, to meet the risks of emigration. It was thus that an inferior class of laborers, who found it difficult to earn a livelihood at home, sought employment in the tea districts. If none but robust men were allowed to emigrate at a time when there was a demand for labor, emigration would be so reduced, as to be inadequate to the requirements of the employer. Various minute improvements suggested by the commission under this head, it was proposed to meet by executive rules framed under a provision of law to that end.

12. The most important of all the alterations proposed by the commission was the abolition of the office of protector, and the substitution of circle medical inspectors. These inspectors, it was suggested, should be qualified European doctors in the pay of the planters. A central hospital, attached to each circle for treatment of severe cases by the medical inspectors, was also proposed. It was considered by this Government impossible to give effect to these schemes; nor was any necessity shown for a change. Planters were already willingly resorting to European medical superintendence, and the introduction of the system proposed would certainly be unpopular. It was, however, proposed to the Government of India that the cost of all the protecting establishments, whether in Assam or Cachar, should be paid from public revenues, and not by the planters.

13. The commission urged that the term of contract should be limited to three years, as it is under the existing law (leaving it to the laborer to re-engage on the completion of his contract), instead of

extending the period to five years, as desired by the planters. The Government accepted this proposal.

14. The commission next recommended a special penalty for the unlawful detention of a laborer beyond his contract term. This suggestion was approved.

15. The commission further discussed the question of punishment for desertion, and the cancelment of contract. They recommended that the first offence of desertion should be punished with one month's rigorous imprisonment; the second with two months'; the third with three months'; and that an aggregate sentence of six months should lead to a cancellation of contract. This was accepted by Government as a compromise between the conflicting views prevalent on this point.

16. More stringent measures were next suggested, in order to prevent the enticing away of laborers before completion of their contracts. On the whole, it appeared that either no redemption of contract should be allowed, or that, if allowed, the laborer should be required to pay full value for his discharge, and not merely what he could afford to pay.

The suggestions made by this Government in connection with the report met generally with the approval of the Government of India, and were taken into consideration by the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor for making Laws and Regulations when passing a bill for consolidating and amending the law in regard to the emigration of laborers to the tea districts.

Power of superintendents of labor transport to prevent fresh laborers being sent up to a tea garden declared unfit for human habitation under section 44, Act VI. (B. C.) of 1865.

In consequence of cases which had occurred from time to time, the advocate-general was consulted as to whether the superintendents of labor transport had the power to prevent fresh laborers being sent up to gardens which had been declared unfit for human habitation under section 44, Act VI. (B. C.) of 1865, and where, by reason of such unfitness, the contracts of laborers already on the gardens had been declared null and void. The advocate-general having given his opinion that the superintendents of labor transport had such power under sections 12, 21, and 26 of Act III. (B. C.) of 1863, lists of tea gardens which had been declared unfit for human habitation were procured and forwarded to the superintendents of labor transport, with instructions to act on the advocate-general's opinion.

Experiment for the supply of sheep to laborers in the tea districts.

Mr. Williamson, the manager of the Behalee tea factory, in the Durrung District of Assam, tried the experiment of importing sheep for sale to the laborers employed by the factory. The result was looked for with interest, as it was supposed that the class of laborers who suffer from diseases caused by innutri-

tion would benefit; but the experiment proved a failure, owing to mortality among the sheep.

Improvement in the management of tea gardens.

The improvement in the management of the tea gardens in Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, during the year under review, has been satisfactory. It was among the newly-imported laborers, who were of a very inferior description, that disease worked most mischief; but the percentage in deaths in nearly all the gardens was less than in past years, which was attributed in a great measure to the care and attention of the managers and proprietors, and improvements made in the state of the lines, drainage, and house accommodation. The Tiphook garden, which had obtained an unenviable notoriety for unhealthiness, has become, solely from these measures, one of the healthiest in Assam. In the gardens in Cachar, the mortality, as compared with preceding years, has been very low; and the fact of numbers of time-expired coolies (estimated at 15,000) remaining in the gardens, without agreements, or under civil agreements, proves that they are well treated, and that their wants are attended to. The absence of proper medical advice for some of the smaller plantations has been noticed, and the protector was advised to urge upon the proprietors the necessity of securing competent medical aid. Difficulties were also felt in some of the gardens in Cachar and Seebsagur in getting wholesome water, and the protector was instructed to lose no opportunity of pressing upon managers the necessity of doing all in their power to remedy this. In Sylhet, the rate of mortality has also decreased.

Fraudulent recruitment of coolies, and legal questions connected therewith.

A case occurred in which a laborer sent from Cachar by his employer to his native district, to recruit coolies for the garden on which he worked, was, together with the coolies he had collected, fraudulently induced to sign an agreement to serve in another garden. There was not sufficient proof to convict the recruiter who perpetrated the fraud, but two questions, raised as to the bearing of the law, were referred to the advocate-general for his opinion; *viz.*, (1) whether a laborer, while under contract for one garden, being induced to enter into a second contract for another garden, would be bound to work out the second contract on the expiration of the first; and (2) whether laborers fraudulently induced to enter into a contract, and deserting, could, if apprehended, be compelled to fulfil their engagement. To the first question the advocate-general replied that a laborer cannot, while under one contract, enter into any other; and to the second, that fraud would be sufficient to render a contract null and void. But as the imputation of fraud would be a defence that would readily suggest itself to a deserter, every precaution should be taken to ensure the accuracy of such statements before they were admitted.

Abolition of the Panchgaon debarkation depôt.

The debarkation depôt which existed at Panchgaon has, on the recommendation of the local officers, been abolished; there being already a depôt at Kattigora, only two miles distant. The Kattigora depôt has been enlarged, one house being placed on the north bank of the river for coolies destined for north-west Cachar, and another on the south, to accommodate the Hylakandy gardens.

PART III.—MEDICAL.

Medical College Hospital building and conservancy.

The faulty construction of the Calcutta Medical College Hospital building, and the insalubrity of its situation, hemmed in as it is to a great extent by buildings and surrounded by offensive drains and sewers, has long formed a subject of complaint. Much of the mortality among the patients treated at the hospital has year after year been attributed to these causes, and measures calculated to mitigate their influence have from time to time been suggested and adopted.

The college authorities, as well as the inspector of hospitals, condemned the hospital as unfit for the objects for which it was intended, and suggested the appropriation of the hospital building for the university, and the application of the money sanctioned for the university to the erection of a new hospital on sound hygienic principles in a more healthy locality.

A committee was appointed to report on the alleged imperfections of the building, and the best means of remedying them. It was pointed out that the hospital would not meet the requirements of the university, for which a separate building has been planned and is under construction.

The committee were of opinion that in very many of the main essentials of a really good hospital, both as regards site and construction, the College Hospital is most defective; and that the best means of securing a good hospital would be to abandon the present building altogether, and erect another in its stead in a more healthy locality. But as this measure would necessitate the removal of the college also, of which the hospital is an adjunct, and involve considerable expense, the committee confined their attention to the defects of the existing building, and to the best means of remedying them.

The committee's recommendations may be classified under the following heads:—

(a). Improvements in the sewerage and conservancy of the neighbourhood of the hospital.

(b). Purchase of land to the south of the hospital, and the erection on it of (1) a cholera ward; (2) a ward for noisy patients; (3) a dead-house; (4) a lying-in hospital; and (5) an ophthalmic hospital.

(c). Additions to and alterations in the existing buildings.

It is estimated that to carry out the recommendations of the committee, in order to remedy the radical defects of the building in a satisfactory way, an outlay of six lakhs of rupees is needed.

Some of the more urgent alterations in the existing building, the cost of which is comparatively small, have been sanctioned from the funds at the disposal of this Government, and the main question of extending the premises and of erecting new buildings was referred to the Government of India. It was pointed out that the combined Medical College and Hospital are not a mere local institution, but an institution designed to meet the wants of the whole of northern India by supplying sub-assistant surgeons and native doctors for civil duties and by training medical subordinates for the army. For these reasons, and as the present financial condition of the Calcutta Municipality does not admit of any portion of the estimated outlay being defrayed from that source, and as there are no local funds available to meet the required expenditure, the claim of the hospital upon the general revenues was strongly urged.

The Government of India have agreed to contribute for this work a sum equivalent to any amount that may be raised by private subscriptions or contributed by the municipality.

This offer has been communicated to the British Indian Association, with a request to suggest the best means of raising a subscription for the object in view.

The number of in-patients treated in the medical, surgical, and midwifery wards of this hospital during the year 1868, exclusive of those in the eye-infirmary, was 4,575, against 5,014 treated during the preceding year. Of these, 2,176 were Christians, and 2,399 natives. The total number of deaths being 804, and the death-rate on the whole 33·64 per mille greater than in 1867, and in excess also of the average of the last fifteen years by 1·64. This mortality is not ascribed to any particular causes; but, so far as human means go, no efforts are spared to watch the mortality and reduce its ratio. The death-rate among the Christian patients is, however, more favorable than the average of the preceding fifteen years; and it is satisfactory to learn that greater success was obtained in cholera cases, and that the results of the last four years* indicate a progressive improvement in the amenability of the disease to treatment, both amongst Christians and natives.

Medical College Hospital.

Class of Disease.	Christian Patients.		Native Patients.	
	Total treated.	Total deaths.	Total treated.	Total deaths.
Zymotic diseases ...	1,158	95	1,105	315
Constitutional diseases ..	84	25	96	42
Local diseases	522	46	547	91
Developmental diseases	232	13	273	120
Violent diseases .	180	11	378	46
Total ...	2,176	190, or 87 30 per mille	2,399	614, or 255 94 per mille

* Years.	Deaths to treated per 1,000.
1865 ...	546·3
1866 .	504·7
1867 ...	518·5
1868	439·2

In the surgical ward the number of important operations performed during the year was 188, against 181 in the preceding year; the number of deaths being 25, against 36,—a result attributable to the liberal supply and free use of disinfectants, as well as to the measure of reducing the number of patients in each ward from 25 to 16. The total number of patients cured in this ward was 129; 8 were relieved, 1 unrelieved, and 25 were under treatment at the close of the year.

In the midwifery ward the number of patients under treatment was 774; this, though slightly less than the patients (802) treated in 1867, shows an increase over former years. The mortality is large: 59 deaths out of 774 admissions, or 76·2 per 1,000. But as a considerable proportion of these deaths is attributable to neglect and *mal praxis* among native midwives, they must be considered as almost accidental. The number of confinements was 173, against 134 in 1867.

In addition to the 4,575 in-patients already enumerated, 544 in-patients were treated in the eye-infirmary ward, against precisely the same number treated in 1867. Of these, 272 were restored to a perfect degree of sight,—a very creditable result.

The out-door dispensaries continue to afford a large and increasing amount of relief. The aggregate number in all branches was 36,772; being 1,510 more than in 1867, and 880 more even than in 1866.

The following statement exhibits, in a condensed form, the entire amount of relief (in-door and out-door) afforded during the year, as compared with the preceding two years:—

	Wards and out-door dispensaries.	Total number of patients treated.		
		1866.	1867.	1868.
In-Patients.	Medical and surgical	5,013	4,212	3,801
	Women and children...	641	802	774
	Eye-infirmary	530	544	544
Out-Patients.	Medical and surgical	22,749	18,279	20,477
	Women and children	8,975	12,274	11,232
	Eye-infirmary	2,032	3,272	3,660
	Dental dispensary	1,236	1,407	1,403
	Total	42,076	40,790	41,891

Under the new medical warrant of 1867, the appointments in the Medical College are laid down as shewn in the margin. At present the marine surgeoncy and the sugeoncy of the mint and customs are held by separate officers; but when the present incumbents vacate these appointments, they will be taken up as provided for in the warrant.

Re-distribution of chairs in the Calcutta Medical College.

1. Principal of Medical College, professor of medicine, and 1st physician.
2. Second physician, professor of medical jurisprudence, surgeon to the mint and customs.
3. Senior surgeon, professor of surgery.
4. Second surgeon, professor of (surgical) anatomy.
5. Ophthalmic surgeon, marine surgeon, and professor of ophthalmic surgery.
6. Obstetric physician, professor of midwifery, and superintendent of vaccination.
7. Chemical examiner and professor of chemistry.
8. Resident physician, College Hospital, and professor of pathology.
9. Resident surgeon, College Hospital, and professor of physiology.
10. Minor professorships.—
(a.) Botany.
(b.) Hygiene.
(c.) Dental surgery.
(d.) Comparative anatomy.

The chair of medical jurisprudence is now filled as a minor professorship by the police surgeon, instead of forming part of the duties of the 2nd physician; while the professorship of materia medica, which is assigned to the principal medical store-keeper in the warrant, is held by the 2nd physician. Strong recommendations have been made, on the grounds of expediency and efficiency, for the retention of the existing arrangements permanently.

As a temporary arrangement, the house physicianship of the college has been combined with the chair of physiology; but it is intended eventually to combine the house physicianship with the professorship of pathology, as laid down in the warrant. It has also been proposed to modify the warrant so far as to disconnect the resident surgeoncy from the professorship of physiology, reducing the salary of the former and providing for the latter as a separate full professorship.

The whole subject remained under consideration at the close of the year.

Burial of Christian pauper patients dying in the Medical College Hospital.

This year the justices of the peace for the town of Calcutta refused any longer to bear the charge for the burial of Christian pauper patients dying in the Medial College Hospital, and it therefore fell on Government to defray the cost, as a contingent charge of the hospital. The expenditure on account of each burial also had to be increased during the year from Rs. 5 to 7.

Calcutta Nurses' Institution.

This useful institution still continues in existence. It supplies 13 nurses and a matron to each of the Medical College and General Hospitals. The Government contributes for these nurses a monthly sum of Rs. 700, and the balance of expenditure is made up by subscriptions from the public. The

hospital authorities testify to the valuable assistance rendered by the nurses.

Connected with the Hospital Nurses' Institution, there is the Canning Home, which supplies nurses to the public. This is self-supporting, deriving its income from funds, amounting to Rs. 80,000, held in trust, and from the hire of nurses.

The receipts during the year from all sources came up to Rs. 26,904-12-4, while the expenditure was Rs. 24,292-4-3.

Calcutta North Suburban Hospital.

The establishment of the North Suburban Hospital in Chitpore was noticed in last year's report. During the year under review a call for assistance, made by the committee of management, was liberally responded to by the public; and the want of funds, which at one time threatened to put an end to the institution, ceased to be felt. The income from all sources, including balances in hand, was Rs. 10,836-11-11, and the expenditure, Rs. 5,231-11-4. The surplus is being funded for the purpose of providing a proper building for the hospital, which is much needed, and which will secure its permanency.

The returns of sick show that 721 patients were admitted during the year, of whom 303 were discharged cured, 130 were relieved, 41 left without benefit, 5 absconded, 210 died, and 32 remained under treatment on 31st December 1868. The daily average of sick in the hospital was 37. There were 6 major and 32 minor surgical operations performed.

Municipal Police Chowkeydaree Hospital.

Remained on 1st January 1868 ...		73
Admitted during the year ...		1,943
Total ...		2,016
Discharged cured		1,816
Died*		92
Remaining on 31st December 1868 ...		108
Total ...		2,016

* Deaths within 24 hours ...	15	
Ditto one week ...	18	
Ditto one month ...	35	
Ditto three months	25	
Total ...	93	

The table annexed exhibits the admissions, discharges, and deaths, from 18th January to 31st December 1868, in the Amherst Street Hospital, which was made available for the sick of the Calcutta police from the 1st of July 1867.

The improvements in this hospital, made during the year, at a cost to the municipality of Rs. 16,222-13-7, have tended materially in diminishing sickness and deaths. For instance, out of a total of 250 cases of *acute dysentery*, one only died; and the deaths in the force, constituting 3,000 and upwards, were below that of the previous year. Further improvements are contemplated by the municipality.

The particulars given in the annexed table exhibit the number of admissions, discharges, deaths, and transfers during the twelve months commencing from 1st January to 31st December 1868.

Report on the Calcutta Municipal Pauper Hospital for 1868.

Total number of patients remaining under treatment at the close of the year ended 31st December 1867 ...	334
Total number of patients admitted during the year 1868,	3,893
Total ...	4,227
Total number of patients cured or discharged ...	2,724
Total number of patients who died in the hospital ..	1,116
Total number of patients transferred to the Lunatic Asylum	102
Total number of patients remaining under treatment at the close of the year	285
Total ...	4,227

The total expenditure on account of the current charges of this hospital amounted to Rs. 39,613-8-9, as shown below:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Establishment	11,950	9	6
Dieting	17,654	6	0
Medicine	2,456	13	6
Clothing, &c.	2,447	3	0
Contingencies	5,104	8	9
Total ...	39,613	8	9

Native Hospital at Howrah.

The committee of the Howrah General Hospital represented the urgent necessity for establishing a new hospital in Howrah, intended especially for native patients, and solicited Government aid for the purchase of an eligible site. The object being a public one, the Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned a grant of Rs. 5,000 for the purpose.

From the table in the margin it will be seen that while there has been a small increase in the number of in-door patients treated in the native hospital, there was a falling off in the number of applicants for outdoor-relief to the extent of 28,122.

Calcutta Native Hospital and its dependent dispensaries.

	1867.	1868.
Number of in-door patients	1,302	1,378
Ditto out-door ditto... ...	1,70,765	1,42,643

The daily average of in-patients at the native hospital during the year was 67, against 72 of the previous year; and the results of their treatment are shown in the annexed statement. The percentage of deaths to the number admitted was 20·60,

	1867.	1868.
Cured	875	851
Relieved	156	183
Died	218	284
Remained under treatment... ...	53	60
Total ...	1,032	1,378

against 16·74 of the preceding year; while of the 53 patients remaining over at the end of 1867, 37 were discharged cured, 9 died, and 7 were either transferred, relieved, or absconded.

The daily average of out-door patients during the year was 391, against 468 in 1867.

The total number of surgical operations was 3,392 (of which 49 were capital), against 3,907 in 1867. Cases of fracture were 207 in number. Of these, 8, or 3·86 per cent., terminated fatally.

In the Chitpore and Gurranhutta branches the number of surgical operations performed was 1,924 and 481, respectively. No separate statement has been furnished for the Park Street Dispensary.

The number of patients treated in the three branch dispensaries, and the daily average attendance, are shown in the annexed* statement.

	1868.	
	Number.	Daily average.
*Park Street Dispensary	83,119	228
Gurranhutta ditto	82,458	225
Chitpore ditto	60,073	186

The total receipts on account of the hospital and its branches during 1868 were Rs. 66,890-2-10, and the total expenditure Rs. 62,487-11-9.

The table in the margin compares the expenditure under the principal heads for two years. There was in 1868 an increase of Rs. 3,871-8-10, due to the increase under the head of general charges.

	1867.	1868.	Difference.
	Rs. As. P	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Native Hospital ...	28,404 1 1	28,290 10 8½	113 6 4½, decrease.
Park Street Dispensary ..	5,841 2 7	5,828 13 5	12 5 2 „
Gurranhutta ditto .	4,472 1 1	4,048 6 10	423 10 3 „
Chitpore ditto ...	4,185 3 0	4,117 8 6½	67 10 5½ „
General charges ...	3,706 12 1	8,195 5 2	4,488 9 1, increase.
Total ...	46,609 3 10	50,480 12 8	3,871 8 10, increase.

The value of the funded property is now estimated at Rs. 3,19,911-10-0. The value of the dead stock, consisting of the native hospital house and grounds, and the Chitpore and Gurranhutta Dispensaries, at Rs. 1,28,693-7-6.

The amount of subscriptions and donations fell from Rs. 6,412 in 1867 to Rs. 5,202-9-6 in 1868.

Riverside Dispensary.

The project for a riverside dispensary has been referred to in previous reports. During the year under review a site was selected to the west of the Strand Road and immediately south of Prinsep's Ghaut, and plan and estimates, amounting to Rs. 21,497, were approved.

To meet the difficulty of obtaining conveyance at night for sailors suddenly taken ill, three hospital palanquins are to be employed and placed at three central ghauts, notice being given to the shipping where they are to be found. They are to be painted a bright color and provided with lanterns, both to attract attention and to prevent their being used by persons other than those for whom they are intended.

Charitable hospitals and dispensaries.

A statement (G 1) in the Appendix shows the number of patients treated in the several Government charitable hospitals and dispensaries during 1868, with particulars in regard to the income and expenditure of each, the cost incurred for each institution by Government, and the amount expended in the dieting of house patients.

The aggregate results are compared (in the annexed statement) with those of the two preceding years.

	1866.	1867.	1868.
Number of patients treated during the year.	305,080	335,949	3,62,054
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Income of the dispensaries from all sources .	3,23,906 12 7	3,36,227 8 4	3,58,061 12 11½
Expenditure, excluding cost to Government of European medicines	2,33,778 3 8	2,52,980 13 11	2,67,653 2 3½
Cost to Government for salaries and special allowances...	1,08,289 15 5	1,10,408 0 10	1,15,676 0 6½
Cost to Government of European medicines supplied free of charge	7,167 3 1	7,296 7 6	8,082 7 4½
Amount spent in dieting sick patients ...	33,587 1 6	30,017 2 10	29,345 6 1½

The total number of dispensaries in Bengal in operation during 1868 was 142, *viz.*:—

	Main.	Branch.	Sub-divisional.	Total.
Total number of dispensaries in 1867	60	51	24	135
Abolished in 1868	0	3	0	3
Received no returns, and therefore not included in the total	0	1*	1†	2
Balance ...	60	47	23	130
Sanctioned in 1868	2	6	4	12
Total in existence in 1868 ...	62	53	27	142

All the new dispensaries (12) sanctioned in 1868 have either buildings of their own, or rent a place for occupation.

* The Rajah of Burdwan's dispensary at Culna.
† A temporary dispensary at Beernugger, now closed.
} These were included in last year's report, and are therefore now alluded to.

The medical charge of these institutions is under the care of—

36 sub-assistant surgeons.
37 first class native doctors.
3 second ditto ditto
44 apothecary class native doctors.
14 third class native doctors.
8 fourth ditto ditto.

Total 142

With the exception of ten paid out of private funds, these officials all draw their pay from Government.

Of these 106 native doctors, about 75 can keep their records in English.

In-door patients	16,109
Out-door ditto	3,46,845
Percentage of mortality among in-door patients	17·80

The total number of patients treated during the year was 362,954, in the proportions noted in the margin.

The proportion of cured and relieved is nearly the same this year as in the preceding, but the mortality is reduced only by ·29.

Ratio per cent. of cured to treated in-patients,				1867	... 61·4
Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto,	1868	... 59·0
Ditto	ditto relieved	ditto	ditto,	1867	... 6·3
Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto,	1868	... 7·7

Regarding the surgical assistance rendered during the year, as compared with 1867, there were—

	1867.	1868.
Major operations:		
Amputations	74	82
Lithotomy	58	89
Tumours, &c.	16	10
	148	181

Of these, the returns for 1867 show perfect recovery resulted in 43·9 per cent., and 72·3 per cent. in 1868.

The admissions and mortality were, in the very great majority of instances, produced by miasmatic diseases and their sequelæ. Cholera prevailed in several parts of the 24-Pergunnahs, northwards to Nuddea, Jessore, Kishnaggur, Moorshedabad, and Rajshahye; westward to Cuttack; and eastward to Dacca, Sylhet, and Cachar. Small pox was prevalent in Dacca, Tipperah, Sylhet, and Cachar, the Southal Pergunnahs, Maunbhoom, and Beerbhoom. An epidemic fever prevailed in the Jessore and Kishnaggur Districts, spreading to Hooghly, Burdwan, &c.

Nearly all the main dispensaries were inspected by the deputy inspector-general of hospitals, in the circle in which they are situated, once during the year; a few were twice visited.

The branch and other dispensaries, with the exception of seven, were visited at intervals by their superintendents, the civil surgeons of the district; all but fourteen were inspected twice, a large proportion of them three times, and others were visited from four to eight times, according to their accessibility.

In many districts these inspections are performed under difficulties. The dispensaries are not approachable by road or river, and the time occupied in transit can be spared with difficulty from the duties of the sudder station.

Itinerant dispensaries in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions.

The temporary establishment of two itinerant dispensaries, one for the Burdwan and the other for the Presidency Division, was noticed in last year's report. These dispensaries were originally sanctioned for six months, and the one for the Presidency Division was broken up at the end of 1868, as the commissioner did not recommend its further retention. The other one was, however, maintained for a further period of six months, at the request of the commissioner of the Burdwan Division, who reported that it had been found very useful.

Cuttack Urno Chutter Fund and Hospital.

An assignment was made in the time of the Marquis of Wellesley, at the recommendation of the commissioners of settlement for Orissa, of a monthly grant of Rs. 549-14-5 from the Government Treasury, for charitable and other purposes, and constitutes what is called the Urno Chutter Fund of Cuttack. This sum was formerly thus distributed—

		Rs.	As.	P.
(1.)	To pandahs or priests for the support of 33 idols guaranteed under section 30, Regulation XII. of 1805	103	4	5
(2.)	To indigent pensioners	148	11	0
(3.)	For Cuttack Urno Chutter and dispensaries at Cuttack and Balasore	297	12	0

but the expenditure under the last head always exceeded the amount assigned. A saving, however, of Rs. 123-2-5 having occurred during the year from pensions lapsing by the death of incumbents, it was appropriated towards meeting the extra charges on account of the Urno Chutter and dispensaries. The monthly income at the disposal of the committee of the trust during the year under review was Rs. 420-14-5.

Formerly the payment of pandah and pensioners took place at the collectorate, where the expenditure and saving were recorded; while the Urno Chutter and dispensary accounts were kept by the superintendent of the fund. This double system was found to cause great inconvenience and confusion; it has therefore been abandoned. All payments and accounts in connection with the fund are now under the control of the superintendent.

At the recommendation of the commissioner, three more members were added during the year to the committee for the administration of the fund.

The hospital, which is supported by the fund, and is called the Urno Chutter Hospital, has been found incapable of meeting the wants of the subordinate European and Eurasian Government employés in Cuttack, who when sick are put to great distress for want of suitable

accommodation. The situation also of the hospital, in the heart of the town, within 150 yards of the Military Hospital, and immediately on the boundaries of the cantonment, has been more than once objected to by the military authorities. Moreover, both from the scant accommodation it affords, and from its objectionable site, it is altogether unsuitable as a hospital for natives. The necessity of providing more suitable accommodation both for natives and Europeans led the commissioner of the Orissa Division to propose the construction of an entirely new and enlarged hospital on a more appropriate site, which will serve the purposes of the Urno Chutter Hospital, the Police Hospital, and the hospital established for the employés on the irrigation works, and will at the same time meet the wants of the Europeans and Eurasians in the town of Cuttack. The commissioner has reported that a sum of Rs. 8,000 can be raised from local sources, and the grant of an equal amount has been asked for from Government. The matter remains in abeyance, pending the receipt of the plan and estimate, which have been called for.

The question of converting the old Relief Hospital at Chowligunge into a Special Pilgrim Hospital was also mooted by the commissioner, and will be taken into consideration when the project regarding the General Hospital is finally determined.

Increase to the number of lunatic asylums in Bengal.

The sanitary commissioner for Bengal brought to the notice of Government that, owing to the paucity of lunatic asylums, and the consequent removal of lunatics from long distances to existing asylums—Dullunda, Dacca, Patna, Cuttack—the mortality amongst the inmates of that at Dullunda had greatly increased, especially among those newly admitted. It was suggested by that officer that additional asylums should be provided to receive the insanes from the central, east, and west districts of Bengal, including Hazareebaugh.

The Lieutenant-Governor having satisfied himself as to the advisability of restoring temporarily the asylum at Moydapore, in Moorshedabad, to its former position, urged upon the Government of India the withdrawal of the order passed in 1864 for closing that institution, until some better permanent provision could be made; and recommended that, for the present, three new asylums which were urgently called for should be established at Bhaugulpore, Hazareebaugh, and Tezpore, or other suitable station in Assam. Bhaugulpore being selected for its healthiness, and on account of its being the centre of a large and populous tract, and where the want for such an institution was greatly felt; Hazareebaugh being next selected for the people of the district of Chota Nagpore; and Tezpore in order to receive lunatics from Assam, Cooch Behar, &c.

These recommendations were approved of by the Supreme Government, and instructions were issued for putting into habitable order one-half of the ranges of cells in the Moydapore asylum, and an European overseer was transferred there from the Patna asylum.

Of the new institutions, it was decided to open that for Bhaugulpore first; and instructions were issued for the selection of a proper

site, and for the preparation of plans and estimates for the necessary buildings.

Removal of the site of the present lunatic asylum at Cuttack within the old Cuttack Fort.

During the year under review, as the Cuttack lunatic asylum sadly needed cell accommodation for violent and dangerous patients, and means for separating prisoners in times of epidemic disease, the Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned the appropriation of a strip of land to the west of the asylum on which the Public Works Department of this Government was requested to construct a new ward for European patients; the commissioner of the division being at the same time directed to submit a plan and estimate for a new ward for acute cases.

Before, however, either of these works could be constructed, the commissioner and the official visitors of the asylum proposed the removal of the institution to a more favorable and secluded locality. The discussion arose on the occurrence of two cases of outbreak of mania, in which lunatics in this asylum attacked and wounded other inmates of the asylum, and in both cases one of the wounded persons died. In the first case an insane patient was the victim, in the other a warder. It was urged that the asylum adjoins the Cuttack jail, both institutions require more space, and neither can be properly extended without affecting the other; and it is a question whether the jail should be incorporated with the lunatic asylum, or *vice versâ*. The former would necessitate the construction of a new jail, at a very serious and heavy cost, while the latter would afford the increased space and accommodation immediately required for the jail and admit of the asylum being transferred to a more secluded and appropriate situation and being re-built on a scale suited to the present and future requirements of the institution. The construction of a central jail at Midnapore, moreover, will relieve the Cuttack Jail of many prisoners under long terms of imprisonment; and the remaining accommodation, enlarged and increased by addition of the present lunatic asylum buildings, should suffice for many years to come; and the question of re-building the Cuttack Jail may be indefinitely deferred, and the excessive cost of such a measure avoided. The commissioner recommended the selection of a site within the old Cuttack Fort for the lunatic asylum, as there is ample space, and building materials procurable from the old Fort walls, which are being dismantled, are at hand.

The inspector-general of jails, Lower Provinces, who had previously pointed out that the position of the asylum in the centre of a closely populated quarter of the town was a mistake which required correction, concurred entirely in the views of the commissioner and of the visitors of the asylum. The Public Works Department of this Government was requested to issue orders to the proper officers to settle a plan for a new asylum in communication with the superintendent of asylums at the Presidency, and to carry out the work with all possible despatch.

Superintendents of lunatic asylums to be the channel of communication in matters pertaining to the custody, transfer, release, &c., of lunatics.

Inconvenience having resulted from the practice of communicating with the magistrates of districts in which lunatic asylums are situated, in matters pertaining to the custody, transfer, release, &c., of lunatics, criminal and non-criminal, it has been decided that such communications shall be made direct to the superintendents of the asylums, who are to see that the orders for the detention of lunatics are correct, and are to be responsible for making all necessary arrangements when any patients leave the asylum. It has also been intimated that though the superintendents of asylums are required to inform the magistrate, by whose order a non-criminal lunatic is detained, of the fact of his discharge as cured, there is no reason to await a reply, but it will be sufficient for the superintendents to send such lunatic under proper escort to the magistrate of the district in which his home is situated, with a report of the case.

Rules to secure lunatics from maltreatment by their escort while in transit to an asylum.

A case having occurred in which a lunatic was alleged to have died from the effects of maltreatment by the guard who escorted him to the asylum, a set of rules was drawn up to regulate the transmission of lunatics to asylums. These rules provide for the granting a certificate of the state of health of the lunatic by the civil surgeon of the place from which he starts; careful scrutiny into his condition at all police or civil stations on the line of route, enquiry being made at any place where it is necessary; and proper examination and comparison of his condition on arrival at the asylum for which he was destined, with the certificate and entries made thereon on the way.

It is anticipated that these rules will, by ensuring the detection and punishment of offenders, prevent the recurrence of such cases of ill-treatment of lunatics.

Lunatic asylums.

In the asylum for European insanes at Bhowanipore there were 97 patients under treatment during the year, of whom 17 were cured or transferred to friends, 3 died, 45 were sent to Europe, and 32 were remaining under treatment at the close of the year. The total expenditure during the year, including passage money and sea out-fits was Rs. 56,170, of which Rs. 22,157 was incurred for passages and out-fits. The receipts on account of paying-patients during the year amounted to Rs. 2,676, against Rs. 2,091 in 1867, and Rs. 1,198 is to be credited on account of deductions in the Military Department from the pay of soldiers who have been patients in this institution.

The following statement exhibits the number of patients treated in the several lunatic asylums for native patients in Bengal, together with the ratio of deaths and cures. The percentage of cured and

transferred to friends to total treated stands at 25·71, as against 18·71 in 1867. The percentage of mortality to total treated has improved from 11·31 last year to 9·52,—a lower figure than that obtained in any year since 1863. The percentage of mortality to daily average strength stands at 15·25, as against 17·74 in 1867. These results are decidedly favorable. Patna exhibits the most satisfactory results, the ratio of mortality to daily average strength having been 3·70, as against 11·11 in Cuttack, 17·91 in Dullunda, and 22·50 in Dacca. The decrease in the general percentage of mortality would have been more marked but for the outbreak of cholera at Dacca, to which 15 out of 103 deaths were owing. The extraordinary influence of intoxicating drugs in producing various forms of insanity in India is seen from the fact that one out of every 2·67 cases treated was attributable to this cause.

Comparison of the general numerical results at the several asylums during the year 1868.

Names of asylums.	Total number of patients treated.	Discharged cured.	Improved and transferred to friends.	Discharged as not insanes.	Escaped unrecovered insanes.	Under observation.	Died.	Remaining on 31st December 1868.	Ratio per cent. of cures and transfers to total treated.	Ratio per cent. of mortality to total treated.	Ratio per cent. of mortality to daily average strength.
Dullunda ...	444	102	27	...	...	...	48	267	29·05	10·81	17·91
Moydapore ...	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	9	...	...	...
Dacca ...	321	41	14	...	8	...	45	213	17·13	14·01	22·50
Patna ...	255	77	6	2	...	1	6	163	32·54	2·35	3·70
Cuttack ...	51	8	3	...	...	...	4	36	21·56	7·84	11·11
Total ...	1,081	228	50	2	9	1	103	688	25·71	9·52	15·25

This table shows the number of lunatic patients admitted during the year in the several asylums, distinguishing the patients according to caste and creed. The total number of criminal lunatics admitted for the first time was 25, of whom 14 were admitted into the Dacca asylum, 6 into the Patna asylum, and the remaining 5 into the Cuttack asylum.

Names of asylums.	Admissions and re-admissions during the year.	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Unknown.
Dullunda ..	196	124	65	7	0
Moydapore ..	0	0	0	0	0
Dacca ...	112	76	31	4	1
Patna ...	*102	72	29	1	0
Cuttack ...	17	16	1	0	0
Total ...	427	288	126	12	1

*Excluding 2, who were not insanes.

The statement annexed shows the proportion of insanes who were kept employed in the asylums as compared with the daily average strength under treatment. Full employment of the inmates in industrial works, combined with innocent amusements, is beneficial to their bodily health and mental recovery.

Names of asylums.	Daily average strength.	Daily average number employed.
Dullunda	268	266
Moydapore	9	All employed.
Dacca	200	173·6
Patna	162	125
Cuttack	36	20·77

Expenditure.

The average yearly cost of maintenance has risen from Rs. 93-3-3 to Rs. 95-0-2, and that in spite of a considerable reduction of cost at Patna (from Rs. 89-9-1 to Rs. 63-11-4) and slight reductions at Dullunda and Cuttack. The increase at Moydapore from Rs. 55-4-0 to Rs. 88-4-1 is due to a diminution in the number of patients, and the same explanation accounts for the differences in the cost of diet in the different asylums shown in the margin.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Dacca	48	3	0
Dullunda	42	2	0
Cuttack	35	12	0
Patna	26	12	0
Moydapore	21	1	0

Vaccine operations during the year.

The statement (G 2) in the Appendix shows the number of persons vaccinated in Bengal, including all cases of vaccination performed at and around the city of Calcutta, and also those performed in the mofussil districts and within the municipalities, exclusive of the numbers vaccinated in the vaccine circles of Darjeeling, Ranchee, and Sonthal Pergunnahs. The total number of cases during the year was 2,06,173, and out of these 187,326 were reported as having been successful, and the unsuccessful operations were 18,847.

A statement (G 3), also in the Appendix, exhibits the number of vaccinations performed in the Darjeeling and Ranchee vaccine circles, and in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. In the Darjeeling circle the total number of cases was 44,533, against 25,438 in the preceding year, and the total number of successful operations were 39,363, against 22,661. In the Ranchee circle the work during the year, as compared with last year, shows an increase of 1,457. The number of cases was 7,904, against 6,447 in 1867-68; and the successful cases amounted to 4,618. The number of cases in the Sonthal Pergunnahs was 3,931, against 7,749; and the successful operations amounted to 3,521.

Revision of the vaccination staff for Calcutta and the suburbs, and organization of the metropolitan vaccination circle.

With the sanction of the Government of India, the vaccination staff for Calcutta and the suburbs was revised, and a metropolitan vaccination circle, comprising the districts of Burdwan, Hooghly, Nuddea, and the 24-Pergunnahs, was organized. For

Calcutta and the suburbs, the staff of vaccinators paid by Government was reduced from 60 to 3; all requirements being met by this number, supplemented by the 15 provided by the justices of the peace for the town of Calcutta, and 15 paid by the Suburban Municipality. The other changes consisted in alterations of salary and travelling allowances, and the total saving effected was Rs. 951-4 per mensem; the cost to Government being reduced from Rs. 2,142-4 to 1,191 a month. The establishment, as revised, comprises the superintendent-general of vaccination, 3 superintendents, 3 Government and 30 municipal vaccinators, 2 writers, and 3 peons.

For the metropolitan circle, the staff set free from Calcutta and the suburbs was absorbed. The strength of the establishment sanctioned was 1 superintendent, 3 deputy superintendents, 9 head vaccinators, 57 vaccinators, 3 writers, and 9 peons. The cost of the circle establishment, excluding the salary of the superintendent, which will depend on his rank, and including travelling allowances and contingencies, will be Rs. 2,318-8 per mensem. In consequence of the paucity of medical officers, no special superintendents could be appointed; but Dr. Charles, the superintendent-general of vaccination, was, in addition to his other duties, placed temporarily in charge of the circle.

Arrangements made for carrying on vaccination independently of the vaccination circles.

It was intimated in last year's report that a statement showing the vaccination requirements of the Lower Provinces would be submitted to the Government of India. This was done, and the statement received the sanction of that Government. The principal modifications of previously existing arrangements consisted in the revision of the vaccination staff for Calcutta and the suburbs, and the establishment of the metropolitan circle of vaccination, noticed separately; and changes in the mofussil establishments working independently of the circles, which were rendered necessary by the extension of the circle system.

In the mofussil, the number of vaccinators was reduced from 121 to 79; of whom 65 were employed throughout the year. Of the total annual salary of these men, Rs. 6,084 will be paid by Government, and Rs. 2,775 from local sources. Measures were taken to realize arrear contributions due by municipalities on account of vaccinators, and to induce municipalities that had hitherto kept aloof to contribute. It was also ruled that when a vaccination circle had been organized, and included any district where local vaccinators were previously entertained, these men could only be kept on at the expense of the State on condition that the full staff of the circle was not employed, and that there were savings to cover payments to locally entertained vaccinators. Municipalities are, however, stimulated to employ vaccinators for work within their jurisdictions, and these men are placed under the general control of the superintendent of the circle, but will not, under ordinary circumstances, be employed outside the municipal limits.

Prohibition of inoculation in the town of Bhaugulpore and the division of Chota Nagpore.

During the year the fact that the practice of inoculation among members of the fisher caste was causing the spread of small-pox in the Sahibgunge bazaar was brought to notice, and the Lieutenant-Governor extended the provisions of Act IV. (B. C.) of 1865, (an Act for the prohibition of the practice of inoculation in the town and suburbs of Calcutta and in towns) to the town of Bhaugulpore, and to the division of Chota Nagpore, comprising the districts of Hazareebaugh, Lohardugga, Maunbhoom, and Singbhoom.

Small-pox.

Small-pox broke out during the year at Bontari, in the district of Nuddea; in the Diamond Harbour Subdivision; at Kudwa, in the district of Purneah; at Oolpore, in the district of Backergunge; at Maldah; at certain places in the district of Maunbhoom; and at Bhubooah, in the district of Shahabad. Vaccinators were deputed to the infected localities, and instructions issued to impress on the minds of the people the importance of availing themselves of the services of the vaccinators sent to their relief.

Several cases came under the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor which indicated the expediency of district officers consulting the local medical officers before taking any action on reports of outbreaks of small-pox and other epidemic diseases. The magistrates have accordingly been directed to communicate in future at once to the civil surgeons of their districts any information they may receive regarding an alleged outbreak of epidemic cholera or small-pox, or any other dangerous epidemic.

The civil surgeon will report the matter at once to the inspector-general of hospitals, with whom it will rest to take such action as he may think necessary, and as may be practicable.

Though the duty of initiating measures has been transferred to the civil surgeon, the magistrate remains responsible not only for keeping the superior authorities fully informed, but also for seeing that the measures adopted are really adequate to the occasion.

Preparation of a hand-book for guidance of local officers on outbreaks of small-pox.

Mention was made in last year's report of a code of rules circulated for the guidance of local officers on outbreaks of small-pox. These rules were found to be too elaborate to be legally enforced, and have therefore been set aside. The sanitary commissioner for Bengal has been directed, instead, to prepare, in communication with the superintendent-general of vaccination, a simple and plain hand-book on the subject of small-pox, vaccination, inoculation, and prophylactic measures generally, and to incorporate a few rules for the guidance of magistrates, directing what they should do in epidemics of small-pox, so far as their legal authority at present extends. Much, it is antici-

pated, will be effected by advice and persuasion where legislative interference would arouse antagonism.

Epidemic fever in Bengal.

The magistrate of Jessore, in the Presidency Division, reported, in December 1868, that fever, accompanied with unusual mortality, broke out in the Garibpore village, of the Jenidah Sub-division, caused by the villagers drinking the water of a bheel which was full of decomposed vegetable matter. Immediate relief was afforded by Government in the shape of a native doctor and medicines. A report from the Rajshahye Division, in the sub-division of Jungipore, district of Moorshedabad, was also made, that fever of a very virulent form was prevailing in the gunge and neighbourhood. Government aid was immediately afforded by a supply of suitable fever medicines; and before the close of the year under report, the fever had considerably diminished.

Similarly, the officiating commissioner of the Patna Division reported that a severe epidemic was carrying off persons at the rate of 8 to 10 daily at Raj Ramnuggur, in the Chumparun District, whereon the civil surgeon of Motecharee was at once directed to visit the tract affected, and instruct the native doctors as to the best means of treatment; and these measures seemed to have been efficacious, for no further reports have since been received from that part of the country.

Government further learnt from the Cooch Behar Division that there was cause to apprehend danger from a type of fever having broken out at Darjeeling, in the convent, which, it was feared, would spread to the police and become more general; but owing to the timely advice of Dr. Mouat, and the precautions used by the civil surgeon of Darjeeling, the progress of this fever was checked.

From the Burdwan Division it was also reported that at Sonamookhee, in the district of Bancoorah, and also in the Hooghly District, epidemic fever had broken out. No time was therefore lost in despatching a native doctor with the necessary medicines. It was subsequently ascertained by the magistrate of Bancoorah that the fever at Sonamookhee was not in an epidemic form, and that the police had magnified a few cases which had occurred into an epidemic. An epidemic fever in a very severe form was, however, prevailing during the year under notice at Selimabad, a village in the district of Burdwan, 9½ miles west of the railway station of Mymaree. A sub-assistant surgeon and compounder were ordered to the spot; and to enable the sick (who were unable to leave their homes) to be visited, a travelling allowance was sanctioned by Government to the sub-assistant surgeon; but unfortunately those who went to aid the sufferers were themselves attacked by fever and had to be relieved. The itinerant dispensary was allowed to be kept up so long as the fever continued, and the sub-assistant surgeon was instructed to make a circuit through all the affected villages, in view to a free and liberal distribution of quinine and other proper remedies.

This fever, so fatally and generally prevalent of late years in the districts of Lower Bengal, owes its origin to the endemic, malarious and highly insanitary conditions of the soil, and of the surface of the country from defective drainage, want of tillage, crowded habitations, and foul drinking water: the effect of all this being heightened by the poverty of the inhabitants and its attending depressing influences.

At the close of last year an enquiry by a competent engineer officer was authorized, to ascertain if the system of roads and railways had injuriously affected the drainage of the country, so as to tend in any way to increase the suffering and mortality caused by epidemic fevers. On this point the Government of India had asked for information. This year the report was submitted by the chief engineer of Bengal, and the conclusions which that officer arrived at were, that neither the roads nor railways in Lower Bengal obstruct the drainage of the country so far as to cause or aggravate sickness; but some obstruction was, he thought, inevitable, and should be remedied as far as possible by the provision of side drains or otherwise; and that a certain amount of unhealthiness appears due to a want of drainage, which seems to arise from the bad state of the natural "khals" and the small drains which lead to them; and that their improvement could only be carried out by Government, and under proper regulations and special legislation: the first thing recommended being the examination of the levels of some particular tract of country, and, if necessary, the preparation of a scheme for its drainage, and a comparison of the cost of the work with the benefits to be derived from it. All these suggestions were approved of, and directions were given to carry out, in the first instance, the plan proposed for the examination of a tract of country such as that described, the expense of this preliminary enquiry, necessary for determining the measures that should be adopted to remedy defective drainage, where necessary, being borne by the State.

Mortality among pilgrims in Pooree from cholera.

The number of pilgrims congregated at Pooree in May was very large; and as it was expected that the number would go on increasing up to the 10th of July, the end of the Ruthjattra festival, fears were entertained of a serious outbreak of sickness. A fatal case of cholera having already occurred, a Notification was published in the *Calcutta* and *Bengalee Gazettes*, and circulated as widely as possible, warning intending pilgrims of the overcrowding at Pooree, of the great hardships and extortionate charges they would probably be subjected to, and that they would, besides, be exposed to the danger of an outbreak of cholera.

Cholera broke out in the early part of June, and a native doctor was sent from Cuttack to Pooree; a separate cholera hospital being opened outside the town of Cuttack for the treatment of pilgrims *en route* to and from Pooree.

Every precaution was taken to prevent cholera infection spreading to the towns of Cuttack and Balasore, and the most efficient arrangements were made for crossing rivers, so that pilgrims might not be unnecessarily detained on the return journey.

The sudden rise of the rivers checked the ingress and the return of pilgrims for a time, and caused some privations to those cut off from Pooree; but those in the town itself were supplied with rice at the ordinary prices from the Government stores.

There was no serious spread of cholera at any time, as in the whole of the Pooree District there were 292 seizures from cholera and 252 deaths, which, considering that the number of pilgrims collected at the Ruthjattra was estimated at 50,000, may be considered satisfactory.

Outbreak of cholera in the several districts.

Cholera was very prevalent throughout the districts of Nuddea and Jessore during the year. Native doctors and medicines were invariably despatched to affected localities, but the mortality was very heavy, especially in the town of Jessore. The municipality, however, took vigorous sanitary action, which was apparently productive of good. The prisoners in the jail remained unaffected throughout.

In the city of Patna cholera broke out in an epidemic form early in April 1868. The state of the town, in a sanitary point of view, was anything but satisfactory, and the mortality was correspondingly large.

In the Dacca Division, the disease appeared simultaneously in November in every district; worse apparently in Mymensing than elsewhere. It raged in numerous villages all the way from Kurubaree, close to Assam, to the coast of the Bay of Bengal, in Backergunge. Such an extensive outbreak could in no case be effectually met; but every available native doctor, and large supplies of medicine, were despatched to the affected localities at Government cost.

Outbreaks also occurred in the hot weather of 1868 in Purneah, Tirhoot, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and also in Chota Nagpore.

During the rains the disease appeared in various parts of Burdwan.

The only district in the Chittagong Division which suffered from cholera was Tipperah, where the disease appears epidemically every three years.

In the Rajshahye Division, the districts which suffered more or less were Maldah, Rajshahye, Dinagepore, Pubna, and Berhampore.

It will thus be seen that cholera has prevailed generally during the past year throughout Bengal and Behar, raging with especial virulence in Purneah, and afterwards in Tirhoot. It is impossible to cope adequately with such a state of things. The medical service cannot meet the calls made upon it when the whole country is thus affected. Measures for increasing the subordinate medical agency at the disposal of Government are, however, under consideration; but it is to the advance of sanitary knowledge, and to the spread of information among

the people, that Government must look for any real improvement in the mode of treating a crisis of the kind.

Opinions of medical officers in the Lower Provinces as to the best means of treating cholera in its various stages.

In last year's report it was mentioned that in consequence of a report regarding the spread of cholera in various parts of the Bengal Presidency, after the Hurdwar Fair, an attempt was made to bring together the results of the experience of medical officers as to the best means of treating cholera in its various stages. Subsequently, an abstract statement, embodying the opinions of 35 medical officers belonging to the Lower Provinces, was circulated through the medical department.

Arrangements for making the services of sub-assistant surgeons stationed at the head-quarters of sub-divisions more generally useful.

In order to render the services of sub-assistant surgeons stationed at the head-quarters of sub-divisions more generally useful, it was proposed that if there was at the sub-division a charitable dispensary, whose local monthly subscriptions amounted to Rs. 40 and upwards a month, the sub-assistant surgeon should have charge of both dispensary and sub-divisional duties; be paid an extra allowance of Rs. 20; and be allowed a native doctor to assist him in station duties, and to look after the dispensary during his occasional absence. The Government of India approved of the employment of sub-assistant surgeons, as proposed, and of the grant of the extra allowance to them; but ruled that native doctors should not be employed in addition to the sub-assistant surgeon, except when absolutely necessary, and that in such cases no extra allowance should be granted to the sub-assistant surgeons.

Supply of sub-assistant surgeons.

It was stated in last year's report that the question of raising the standard of examination for admission to the Medical College, and of increasing the supply of sub-assistant surgeons, was under consideration. Subsequently the Lieutenant-Governor intimated to the Government of India that it appeared that under present arrangements the annual supply would not fall far short of the number (16) which the Government of India was anxious to secure; that in regard to direct inducements for young men to enter Government service as sub-assistant surgeons, no suggestions offered themselves as appropriate; and that in regard to indirect inducements, the arrangements made under which sub-assistant surgeons could be placed in charge of civil stations on the footing of uncovenanted medical officers seemed sufficient. As another inducement, and in opposition to the views expressed by the Medical College authorities, the inspector-general of hospitals hinted at the possibility of allowing young men of inferior general education to enter the college; but this Government was strongly

opposed to any measure tending to lower the standard of qualification. At this point the matter rests.

Deputation allowances of native doctors.

Under the orders of the Financial Department of 1861, native doctors, provided they did not receive salaries of Rs. 40 or more a month, were permitted to draw a deputation allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem for extra charges. An attempt was made to get this rule extended to the case of native doctors drawing the higher rates of salary for all extra charges; but the Government of India objected to so wide an application of the rule, and only sanctioned the deputation allowance for native doctors who draw Rs. 40 and more a month in charge of charitable dispensaries being also in charge of the sub-divisional duties, including the jail.

Training of boids and hakeems for employment by Government.

The question of training boids, hakeems, and kobirajes in the European system of medicine has received attention, in order to supply, if possible, proper medical aid to the masses at low rates.

Mr. Chapman's scheme.

Mr. Chapman, the late commissioner of the Presidency Division, proposed to encourage boids and hakeems to attend at dispensaries, where they might learn the uses of the simpler drugs. Their education would thus, he thought, cost less than that of native doctors, and they might then be employed in large numbers, on a mere fraction of the pay of regular native doctors—possibly on Rs. 5 a month. He also urged that this plan would convert quacks, who almost invariably have recourse to poisons, into useful and intelligent practitioners.

This scheme was, however, set aside after consulting the inspector-general of hospitals and the sanitary commissioner for Bengal, it being held that if regular native doctors, who receive a three years' training at college, cannot now be thoroughly relied on, men imperfectly educated, and drawing less remuneration than the present system secures them, could not be trusted; and that advancement, not retrogression, was required in the training of native doctors.

Scheme introduced in the Punjab.

It having been ascertained that a scheme for utilizing the services of local native practitioners had recently been introduced in the Punjab, that Government was applied to for details. It appears that the object of the scheme which is in force in the Sealkote District is the extension of the dispensary system, and the subversion of the system of medicine known to the natives. The whole district is divided into circles of a certain number of villages. Over each circle a hakeem is appointed and paid a salary of Rs. 20 or 25 a month, a central village being selected as his place of residence. An assistant hakeem is allowed when the extent of the circle renders one necessary. At each tuhseel station a branch dispensary has been established and placed in charge

of a native doctor educated in a Government Medical College, assisted by a compounder and one or two apprentices, who thus obtain an elementary training in medicine. The native doctor exercises general control and supervision over the hakeems, and the general superintendence of the whole establishment of native doctors and hakeems is entrusted to the sub-assistant surgeon at the Sudder Station, who receives an extra allowance for this duty.

The hakeems were selected in the first instance on account of their popularity, acknowledged skill, fitness for active duty, and considerable labor, character, and ability to pass a simple examination under civil surgeons in the names of diseases and the uses of drugs; and to supply their places hereafter, youths are now being trained in the Lahore Medical College, the expenses of their education being defrayed from a fund, on condition that they will not enter any other service but that of the district to which they belong, without refunding the whole cost of their medical curriculum. To meet the expenses of the scheme, a fund has been formed from a local cess, plus a portion of the octroi duties set apart for the purpose; and it is a part of the scheme to supply medicines gratis to those too poor to pay, the cost being charged to the fund. The services of the special establishment employed are also utilized for vaccination and general sanitary purposes.

Doctor Bholanath Bose's scheme.

Doctor Bholanath Bose, civil medical officer of Furreedpore, also submitted a scheme, having the same object in view as that suggested by Mr. Chapman. He proposed to select twelve districts, and to have in each district a temporary medical school with a competent staff of teachers, &c., for the education of 100 youths of good character, respectable parentage, and knowing their own vernacular, to be appointed, when pronounced qualified, to a hundred different centres or principal villages in the district. One superintendent would be necessary for the 12 districts, and the total cost was estimated at Rs. 1,44,200, or Rs. 12,016 a year for each district. The students were to be stipendiary, and to have books and other aids supplied gratis, but were to find their own food and quarters. The instruction was to be practical, with only so much theory as would be absolutely necessary, and special text books would be required. The students were finally to pass an examination, both written and *vivâ voce*, conducted by a committee; and, if successful, to receive a certificate under proper seal and the signature of the superintendent. After a sufficient number of practitioners had been obtained to meet requirements, a school for 10 students only should be kept up at the head-quarters of districts, to perpetuate the supply. The cost of the scheme, it was stated, would have to be given by Government at first, to be recovered afterwards from donations and subscriptions, a cess on zemindars of localities where the native doctors settle, a voluntary subscription once for all from the villages where the native doctors are located, and a small license fee from all the young native doctors throughout the district, payable yearly, till the entire amount expended on each (about Rs. 120) should be wholly paid back. Dr. Bose further proposed to fix a scale of fees to be charged by these native doctors, and intimated that they might also be usefully employed

as pound-keepers, superintendents of chowkeedars, vaccinators, local sanitary officers, and local statistical officers generally, receiving extra allowances for these duties.

These two schemes were referred to the sanitary commissioner for an opinion as to whether they would meet the requirements of the Lower Provinces. His reply had not been received up to the close of the year.

PART IV.—SANITATION.

Suggestions for sanitary improvements in India.

On the motion of the Secretary of State, the Government of India called for a report from this Government as to the steps that had been taken in the Lower Provinces to give effect to the suggestions in regard to sanitary works required for improving Indian stations, prepared by the barrack and hospital improvement commissioners in 1864. It was also asked whether any modifications of the suggestions were necessary. The preparation of a manual on sanitation for the guidance of all officers employed in the public health department was also proposed.

The suggestions related to the following points:—

(1.) Drainage of stations.
(2.) Water-supply.
(3.) Principles of barrack construction.
(4.) Principles of hospital construction.
(5.) Sanitary police of barracks, hospitals, and stations.
(6.) Registration of deaths, &c.

The whole subject was referred to the sanitary commissioner for Bengal, whose report had not come in at the close of the year.

The annual report of his proceedings was not received from the sanitary commissioner in sufficient time for inclusion in this report.

Library for the sanitary commissioner for Bengal.

The sanitary commissioner, having represented the necessity for his having a library of sanitary works for reference, was authorized to expend Rs. 2,420 in the purchase of those books he most needed to form the nucleus of such a library. The Government of India was also requested to move the Secretary of State to cause the sanitary commissioner to be regularly supplied with the principal reports, &c., on sanitation published in England by authority. Subsequently, the sanitary commissioner asked for a fixed monthly allowance, to be expended in adding to the library; but after referring to the Government of India, it was deemed best to direct that the sanitary commissioner should apply from time to time for sanction to purchase any specific works which he might require.

Introduction of the Contagious Diseases' Act into Calcutta and the suburbs.

In last year's report it was noted that measures had been initiated for preventing the spread of syphylitic disease among sailors, and that the justices of the peace for the town of Calcutta had been requested to take into consideration the question of establishing a lock hospital in the town.

The justices replied that if the Government provided suitable accommodation for native and European patients, they would be prepared to defray half the current expenses of a lock hospital. They, however, raised the question whether they could legally contribute from Municipal Funds towards such a purpose. This point was set at rest by the passing of Act XXVI. of 1868, which permits municipalities to provide for lock hospitals within the limits of their jurisdiction, and to defray the cost of medical treatment, lodging, clothing, food, and subsistence allowance of prostitutes while in the lock hospitals.

Meantime, Act XIV. of 1868 (the Contagious Diseases' Act) had been passed, and was, with the sanction of the Government of India, introduced into Calcutta and its suburbs. It has been decided to employ the agency of the police in the work of detection, registration, &c.; and for the present, the prostitutes have to resort to the thannahs for registration, and to hospitals and dispensaries for examination. It has, however, been suggested to the Government of India that a system of house to house registration and visitation would be preferable, and that the expense of this could be met by an annual fee of 6 Rs. per annum levied from each prostitute, an amount which they are well able to pay, as being exempt from the license and income tax; and it is right that they should contribute towards arrangements by which they will principally benefit. Legislative action is, however, necessary before the recommendation can be carried into effect.

It has been estimated that the number of prostitutes in Calcutta and its suburbs is 9,000,* and that lock hospital accommodation must be provided for 900, or 10 per cent. of the whole number. To provide convenient lock hospital accommodation for these, four sites have been selected, on whichc heap temporary tiled huts will be erected, separate accommodation being provided in each hospital for women of European habits. The sites are at (1) Alipore, between the Military Cemetery and Tolly's Nullah; (2) at the north of the Medical College; (3) a little to the north of the junction of Mirzapore Street with Circular Road; and (4) at the junction of the Chitpore and Canal Roads, at the extreme end of the northern boundary of the town.

* Calcutta	...	...	6,000
Suburbs	...	...	3,000

For the present the old Sailors' Home and new Small-pox Hospital are being used as temporary lock hospitals.

Dr. A. J. Payne has been appointed to supervise generally all medical arrangements connected with the working of the Act, and to have medical charge of the lock hospitals in addition to his other duties.

The total cost sanctioned for the working of the Act was Rs. 10,400 per mensem, as shown on the margin, of which Rs. 7,500 is borne by Government, and Rs. 2,900 by the justices. The Suburban Municipality has not been able to defray any portion of the cost.

	Rs.
Cost of four lock hospitals, including establishments	3,300
Dieting of patients, and medicines for the above lock hospitals ...	5,400
Preventive establishment ...	1,700
Total ...	10,400

Rules have been passed under sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 20, 21, 22, and 26 of the Act, and orders were issued for the preparation of rules under sections 13 to 19.

The question of the expediency of introducing the system into Howrah and Chittagong remained under consideration at the close of the year.

Bills of health for cholera for vessels proceeding to the Red Sea.

The subject of bills of health for cholera for vessels proceeding to the Red Sea received attention last year, and was noticed in the Administration Report. Since then, this Government has received a copy of the new Turkish Quarantine Regulations in regard to cholera. Intimation was also received through the Consul and British Agent at Jeddah, that vessels arriving from Indian ports, the Straits Settlements, or Aden, at any port in the Red Sea, must be furnished with a proper bill of health from the port of their departure, as well as from any port or ports where they may touch during the voyage; and also, that the number of passengers must not exceed that allowed by law, according to the tonnage of the vessel. Failure to comply with these conditions would necessitate the performance of quarantine, or the imposition of a fine of £1-16 for every 100 tons of the ship's burthen, according to the decision of the sanitary authorities. Subsequently the fine was abolished, but vessels not provided with bills of health still have to undergo a quarantine.

Question as to whether quarantine is efficacious in preventing the spread of cholera.

In consequence of the conclusions arrived at by the Cholera Conference at Constantinople, the question of whether quarantine is efficacious in preventing the spread of cholera has been much discussed. This Government was called on for an expression of its opinion on the point in connection with the subject of the supervision of pilgrims returning to their homes, and reported that quarantine having proved a failure in the case of sea ports in Europe, it was not advisable to resort to inland cordons, where the difficulties and expense attending the enforcement of strict quarantine were infinitely greater, and the results, as proved by experience, also inadequate. It was pointed out that the leading sanitary authorities of the day, scientific and official, doubted the efficacy of quarantine, and had presented a memorial to the Privy Council, praying for an investigation of the whole subject by a Royal Commission, evidently urged to this step by a growing opposition to quarantine and a

strong sense of the injurious effects of its recent adoption in Europe. But even if the results in Europe had been otherwise, it was submitted that, in the natural history of the disease itself, there were such points of difference between Europe and India, that the experience of one country could not be applied to the circumstances of the other. In India, where the disease might take independent rise anywhere, attention would most usefully be directed to the detection and removal of the conditions which under minuter enquiry might be proved to be connected with its appearance. The measures attending this policy, it was urged, would be of such a nature as would tend to increase the comfort and well being of the people; and even if they failed in the early accomplishment of their immediate purpose, their collateral benefits would well repay their cost; whereas, of quarantine it might be said that in the very improbable event of its arresting disease, success would be purchased at so great a cost of oppression and suffering to the people, as would in their interests disentitle it to be distinguished from failure. These views were generally concurred in by the sanitary commissioner for Bengal.

Raising of funds for sanitary purposes at fairs held in the Dacca Division.

At the instance of the commissioner of the Dacca Division, orders were issued that certain zemindars on whose lands the Nagulbund fair annually takes place should not be prevented from taking a stipulated rent or fee from every person for the occupation of ground, or for mooring space for a boat at the time of the fair, on condition that they made over 25 per cent. of the proceeds to secure efficient conservancy arrangements at such fair. They, however, declined to contribute in the shape of a percentage on their receipts, though, at the same time, they expressed themselves willing to pay any legitimate expenses for conservancy purposes; and as they did subsequently act up to their professions, it was directed that, so long as they paid for efficient conservancy, there was no necessity to make any further demands on them. A similar arrangement was made with reference to the Baronee fair, in the same division.

Questions on sanitary subjects and tours of district medical officers in the interior of their districts.

During the year a set of questions, drawn up by the sanitary commissioner for Bengal, was circulated among district medical officers, in view to the collection of information, bearing generally on sanitation in the Lower Provinces. In connection with this subject, the question was raised as to whether facilities should not be given to district medical officers to make prolonged cold weather tours in the interior of their districts, so as to enable them to become intimately acquainted with the requirements of their respective charges. It was ruled that medical officers could not, consistently with their duties at the Sudder Stations, undertake such tours; but that frequent visits, of short duration, should be paid to the interior, which would conduce to the public good.

Cattle disease.

Cattle disease having broken out with virulence in the 24-Pergunnahs, veterinary surgeon H. Farrell, whose services were placed at the disposal of this Government by the Government of India, was deputed to the Diamond Harbour Sub-division of that district, to endeavour to check the disease in that locality. The report of the result of the measures which he adopted to this end had not been received at the close of the year. But simple rules for preventing the spread of the disease were prepared by him and largely circulated. The disease also appeared in Assam, in the districts of Gowalpara, Kamroop, and Nowgong; and in Behar, in the district of Shahabad. In Gowalpara the disease was described to be small-pox, and 784 head of cattle were reported to have died.

The disease in Kamroop and Nowgong (known to the people by the names of "mour," "sirale mour," "lohomy," "muska," &c., and said to resemble a combination of cholera and dysentery,) carried off large numbers of cattle, estimated in the latter district to be between 15,000 and 16,000 head. According to Dr. Purvis, the civil surgeon of Kamroop, the disease was very similar to, if not identical with, the "puschinna" of Bengal, the symptoms being as follow:—"At the commencement the animal appears languid, stands apart from its neighbours, the skin dry, coat stares, ears drop, refusal of food, although a little may be eaten the first day. There is an intense desire for liquids. About the second day a clear viscid discharge takes place from the nose, eyes, and mouth. The abdomen gets distended, and diarrhœa sets in: refusal of all food; no mastication, the only apparent desire being for water; great difficulty of breathing ensues; the discharges from the different parts change their character and soon become offensive; the stools get very liquid and frequent, containing blood, mucus, &c. The animal is soon, from extreme weakness, obliged to lie down; these symptoms go on increasing in severity, death generally occurring between the second and fifth days, and in some instances in a much shorter period. The desire for liquids is a most prominent feature in the symptoms from the commencement. So long as their strength permits, they make every effort to reach water, and, if successful, the large quantity they drink causes the disease to run its course to a fatal issue much sooner. The banks of rivers and edges of tanks and jheels are common places to find animals either dead or dying."

Dr. McLeod, the civil surgeon of Jessore, who had some experience of cattle diseases, and was consulted as to the best mode of treating that in Kamroop, expressed an opinion that greater benefit might be derived "from measures of prevention and disinfection than from any administration of medicines;" and instructions have been issued for the segregation, under the order of the police, as far as possible, of the animals attacked.

The disease which broke out in the Sasseram and Rhotas Pergunnahs, in the district of Shahabad, was also small-pox; and 3,215 head of cattle are reported to have died of this and of a hoof disease, but the former was the most fatal.

Sanitary improvement of Gowhatty and other stations in Assam.

The question of improving the sanitary condition of the station of Gowhatty, in Assam, engaged the attention of Government during the year. In November 1868 the commissioner of the division was desired to take early steps to carry out certain measures which were recommended by the sanitary commissioner for Bengal, and Lieutenant-Colonel Lowther; with a view of rendering the station more healthy than it was. The commissioner replied that the proposed improvements could be effected only at a considerable expense, and at the same time pointed out that the unhealthiness of Gowhatty had been greatly exaggerated, and that in whatever measure it did really exist, it was due more to climatic influences than to the local causes to which it had been ascribed. The Government, agreeing in this view, left the matter in the hands of the commissioner, who was, however, very urgently requested to see that whatever could be done to improve the station was really set on foot, so far as means were available, and as soon as practicable.

This opportunity was taken to draw the commissioner's attention to certain orders passed by Government in September 1866, on the subject of the improvement generally of the stations in Assam by the use of convict labor, and he was requested to report what action had been taken on those orders.

Measures taken to preserve the purity of the river near Fulta from being affected by the throwing of night-soil from the neighbouring towns.

During the year it was brought to the notice of Government that the towns of Hooghly, Serampore, Bally, Ooterpara, and Barackpore were in the habit of disposing of the night-soil and other filth and refuse collected by their conservancy establishments by throwing it daily into the River Hooghly. The Government, apprehending that this might seriously affect the purity of the river at Fulta, the place from which water is about to be supplied to Calcutta at a very great expense, directed that steps should be taken at once to put a stop to the practice. All that was required was to select a piece of ground beyond municipal limits, in which the filth, after removal, might be daily placed in trenches, and covered over; and this arrangement was speedily adopted by the municipalities of the towns under this Government. This, however, did not altogether meet the evil, as the night-soil of Chandernagore was still thrown into the river. The Governor of that settlement was requested to induce the municipality of the place to adopt the course followed in the neighbouring towns, and it was even intimated that in the event of there being any difficulty in getting land for the purpose, the local British authorities would set apart for the use of the municipality a piece of land outside the boundaries of Chandernagore. But the Chandernagore municipality declared it impossible for them to accept the proposal, inasmuch as to remove the night-soil from each house to a sufficient distance from the town, to establish public latrines, and to purchase land for the purpose of burying the night-soil, would, they said, not only put them to an expense greater than their funds could afford,

but would throw additional expense upon each householder in the town. Thus matters stood at the close of the year. Since then a communication has been made to the French Government at Pondicherry, requesting their co-operation with this Government in devising means for preventing the pollution of the Hooghly at a point where the headworks of an expensive scheme of water-supply are located. It has been pointed out that the objections of the Chandernagore municipality are not valid, considering the interest at stake; that the inhabitants of the stations and towns under this Government in the neighbourhood of Chandernagore have to pay, by municipal taxation, for the establishment of public latrines and for the removal of their night-soil; and that the people of Chandernagore cannot reasonably complain if called upon to adopt measures, obviously necessary for the preservation of the public health, which have been introduced into all the surrounding towns.

Working of the cantonment lock-hospitals.

In last year's report it was stated that lock hospitals had been established in the cantonments of Dum-Dum, Barrackpore, Chinsurah, Berhampore, Dinapore, Hazarcebaugh, and Darjeeling. It was originally arranged that the expenses of these hospitals should be borne by the Cantonment Funds, but those funds being unable to meet such expenses, the Government of India ordered that they should be defrayed from the imperial revenues and treated as charges of the Military Department; the hospitals in question having been established solely with a view to the prevention of venereal diseases among the European soldiery.

From the reports received on the working of these institutions, it appeared that in several cantonments the measure had not been attended with the desired success. This failure was owing in some cantonments to the circle of the operation of the Lock Hospital Rules being so limited, that the prostitutes could easily evade inspection by plying their trade outside the limits. In Chinsurah the want of success was attributed to certain classes of prostitutes having been exempted from the operation of the rules. It also appeared that in some of these cantonments the working of the rules had not received proper attention from the magisterial authorities and the medical officers entrusted with the management of the hospitals. Steps have been taken to remove these causes of failure.

In Berhampore, it was represented that the fees charged for registration prevented many prostitutes from coming to register themselves. As the amount of fees levied during the year was not large, the suspension of the levy of the fees in the Berhampore cantonment was authorized experimentally for one year.

A proposal was made to the Government of India, that there should be a periodical examination of the European soldiers as well as of the women; and application was made for periodical returns shewing the number of European soldiers admitted into the regimental hospitals for syphilitic diseases.

SECTION IV.—REVENUE.

PART I.

LAND REVENUE.

Demands and collections of land revenue.

The statement below shows the demands, collections, remissions, and balances of land revenue for the year 1868-69, compared with the year immediately preceding it, and with three anterior quinquennial periods.

YEAR.	Number of estates.	Current demand.	Total demand, including arrears.	Collections.	Remissions.	Balances.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1853-54	186,154	3,63,25,440	4,02,30,781	3,64,11,486	2,87,993	35,31,302
1858-59	192,162	3,67,98,363	4,01,13,713	3,66,19,214	2,15,455	32,79,044
1863-64	192,677	3,73,20,329	4,06,17,923	3,72,33,152	2,22,586	31,62,185
1867-68	228,978	3,80,02,784	4,13,27,041	3,72,13,476	98,532	40,15,033
1868-69	230,395	3,89,23,236	4,29,84,541	3,84,86,127	3,47,045	41,51,369

The result shown is a steady increase, from one period to another, in the current demand. The collections also have increased; but there has been at the same time a large increase in the remissions, and in the balances outstanding at the close of the year.

Remissions during the year.

A statement (II 1) in the Appendix exhibits separately, and in detail, the results of the year on account of each division. The increase in remissions was greatest in the Chittagong and Orissa divisions, in the former of which a remission of Rs. 37,170 was sanctioned in consequence of the cyclone of November 1867 and subsequent inundation in the district of Noakhally; and in the latter, a remission of upwards of two lakhs of rupees in the khas mehals of Pooree was granted on account of inundation and drought.

Outstanding balances.

The balances remaining unrealized were heaviest in the Orissa, Chittagong, Dacca, Presidency, and Rajshahye divisions, the largest item being the balance due from the Orissa division, which amounted to Rs. 24,31,044, of which the sum of Rs. 20,60,435 was suspended on account of drought and inundation, and remained to be written off pending only final adjustment.

The number of petty estates redeemed during the year was 94, bearing an aggregate revenue of Rs. 102-11-8, the price of redemption paid on account of them amounting to Rs. 1,951-7-4. Up to the close of the year, 15,337 estates, bearing an aggregate revenue of Rs. 8,419-12-9, had been redeemed by the payment of Rs. 98,068-13-3.

Redemption of Government revenue.

District or Town.	Number of estates.	Government revenue.	Amount paid for redemption.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Chittagong	29	10 5 0	103 2 0
Sylhet	24	0 12 2	195 3 4
Chinsurah.....	1	5 3 0	103 12 0
Calcutta.....	25	38 12 2	775 3 4
Suburbs of Calcutta.....	15	38 11 4	774 2 8
Total.....	94	102 11 8	1,951 7 4

The details of the number, area, and rental of the Government estates of which the proprietary rights were sold during the year, is shown on the margin. The number of entire estates remaining for sale is 1,853, and the number of shares 36. The sale of the former is expected to fetch about 50 lakhs of rupees, and of the latter about 3 lakhs.

Sale of proprietary rights in Government estates.

		Number of estates sold.	Area in acres.	Government demand with which sold.	Rental.	Price realized.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In 1868-69	Whole	112	48,915	34,151	41,332	2,35,587
	Shares	29	12,095	1,999	2,763	23,984
Total to the end of 1868-69	Whole	5,012	958,932	11,43,076	13 52,501	98,90,768
	Shares	343	56,091	38,568	47,075	11,50,737
Aggregate ...						1,10,41,505

The result of the sale of the plots made over temporarily to the Railway Company and since relinquished by them, is shown in the statement annexed. At the close of the year there were eighteen plots, with an area of 179 acres, ready for sale, the price expected to be realized being Rs. 18,694.

	Number of plots sold.	Area in acres.	Price realized.
			Rs.
In 1868-69	17	58	4,694
Up to the end of 1868-69 ...	94	393	83,729

Grants, leases, and sales of waste lands, and commutations of revenue.

The statements H 2 to H 5 in the Appendix furnish all the particulars relating to the grants, leases, and sales of waste lands, and commutations of revenue up to the close of the year.

The number of grants under the old rules made during the year was 5, having an area of 6,106 acres, with an eventual maximum revenue of Rs. 2,290. The total number of such grants up to the end of the year was 574, with an area of 1,249,428 acres; the present revenue received from them being Rs. 68,285, and the eventual maximum revenue, Rs. 3,96,861.

The number of grants redeemed during the year was 8, with an area of 7,509 acres, for which the price of commutation already paid amounted to Rs. 7,860, while the balance remaining to be gradually collected was Rs. 15,538. The total number of these grants redeemed up to the end of the year was 105, with an area of 248,629 acres, for which the price of commutation already paid amounted to Rs. 2,83,386, and the unpaid balance was Rs. 2,63,253.

The sales of waste lands during the year were few, only two in number, comprising an area of 2,184 acres; the price already paid for which amounted to Rs. 546, while the balance remaining unpaid was Rs. 4,915. The total number of lots sold up to the close of the year was 348, including an area of 314,206 acres; the price already paid for which amounted to Rs. 8,01,802, and the price remaining to be paid Rs. 4,70,725. Seven lots, comprising an aggregate area of 9,829 acres, were relinquished by planters during the year, under the recent concession sanctioned by Government permitting the transfer of sums paid as purchase money for relinquished lands to the credit of portions retained; and several other lots were resumed.

The number of leases of waste lands granted during the year was 76, affecting an area of 14,307 acres, with a present revenue of Rs. 2,608 and an eventual maximum revenue of Rs. 9,171. The total number of leases granted up to the end of the year was 830, over an area of 102,210 acres, the present revenue derived from which was Rs. 58,739, and the eventual maximum revenue Rs. 1,04,568.

Revision of the waste land rule which dispensed with survey before allotment.

The waste land rule which dispensed with survey before allotment, and the precautions in connection therewith laid down in December 1867, with a view to remove the difficulties of identification, formed a subject of report last year. The demand for waste lands having since been at a stand-still, the Government of India enquired whether the opportunity might not be taken to modify the rule, and to provide that in future no lands shall be considered available for sale except such as have already been regularly surveyed; and also, whether a selection of lands to be surveyed might not be made, so that those only might be available for sale which are best adapted for settlers in respect to healthiness and accessibility. To the first proposition of the

Government of India effect was given with this proviso, that a special exercise of discretion would be allowed in the case of particular plots of unsurveyed land which might be urgently required in the neighbourhood of existing grants, &c.; and the rule has accordingly been modified to that extent. In regard to the second suggestion, a report from the surveyor-general showed that the survey operations are already being carried on in almost all the most accessible and valuable portions of the waste lands in Assam, and that the survey of such lands will necessarily be first completed without its being necessary to disturb the present system of continuous progression.

Revised waste land rules.

The various concessions made by Government to purchasers of lots under the waste land rules have, from time to time, been noticed in the Administration Report. These concessions having entailed many alterations in the rules for the grant of waste lands, a code of revised rules was prepared by the Board of Revenue in consultation with the Landholders' and Commercial Association, and has received the sanction of Government.

Proceedings under the Sale Law, Act XI. of 1859.

Seven hundred and ninety-four estates, with a revenue of Rs. 46,401, were sold for the recovery of their own arrears, and realized Rs. 5,71,091. Of these, 56 estates, bearing a revenue of Rs. 4,998, were purchased for Government for Rs. 52; while the remaining 738, with a revenue of Rs. 41,403, were bought by private individuals for Rs. 5,71,039. The balance for which these 794 estates were sold was Rs. 19,018. There were no sales in Beerbhoom, Balasore, Pooree, Chumparun, and Maldah. The largest number of estates were sold in the districts of Chittagong and Sylhet.* The aggregate Government revenue of the 420 estates sold in these two districts was 12,273, and the price they fetched at sale was Rs. 1,15,290; or, on an average, upwards of nine times the revenue.

* Chittagong 244
Sylhet 176

In 58 cases purchasers forfeited their deposits under section 23 of the Act, and in one case the proprietor regained his estate. Nineteen estates separated under sections 10 and 11 were sold with a revenue of Rs. 70,201, for Rs. 1,67,828, for dues amounting to Rs. 880. The rights and interests in five estates were sold for Rs. 386, to recover arrears of revenue amounting to Rs. 546, due from other estates. The rights and interests in 45 other estates were sold for Rs. 29,800, for the recovery of demands other than land revenue amounting to Rs. 1,08,862. There were nine appeals against sales under section 25, and in five of these cases the sales were annulled.

The number of separate accounts opened under section 10 was 697, bearing a revenue of Rs. 2,52,653; making altogether a total of 4,732 accounts, bearing a revenue of Rs. 21,78,338 up to the end of the year.

Two hundred and forty-six separate accounts were opened under section 11, bearing a revenue of Rs. 17,863; the total number of accounts of this description opened to the close of the year being 928, bearing a revenue of Rs. 2,16,842.

The following table shows the entries made in the *common* and *special* registers under sections 39 to 42 of the Act, both during the year and up to the close of it:—

Description of tenures.		Tenures registered during the year.			Tenures registered up to the close of the year.		
		Number.	Area in acres.	Rent.	Number.	Area in acres.	Rent.
				Rs.			Rs.
Common	Modern ...	159	237,557	87,217	2,466	3,964,496	15,70,116
	Buildings, &c. ...	1	3	1	42	44	354
	Total ...	160	237,560	87,218	2,508	3,964,540	15,70,470
Special	Istimrari ...	...			13	248,798	69,156
	Ancient, rent not fixed ...	...			...		
	Modern ...	9	34,820	7,069	233	309,427	2,25,243
	Buildings ...	...			3	12	17
	Total ...	9	34,820	7,069	249	558,237	2,94,416

Act for making further provisions for the recovery of arrears of land revenue, &c.

The necessity of amending Act XI. of 1859 having from time to time been brought to the notice of Government, and the alterations and additions proposed having proved to be very numerous and extensive, it was considered desirable to enact an additional law on the subject; and to this end a bill was introduced into the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor for making Laws and Regulations, to make further provision for the recovery of arrears of land revenue and public demands recoverable as arrears of land revenue. It was proposed by this bill to define accurately the terms "proprietor," "revenue," "estate," "tenure," and "demand;" to make substantive provision for the sale of estates and tenures for arrears of revenue and other demands therein specifically enumerated and described; to place arrears of rent due to Government on the same footing as arrears of revenue; to provide further for the service of notice of sale on the defaulting proprietor; and to empower the collector to adjudicate on claims to any lands which it is proposed to sell. The bill has been passed into law as Act VII. of 1868.

A statement (H 6) in the Appendix gives an abstract of the proceedings under the rent laws during the year. The number of suits instituted was 91,622, against 96,928 in the preceding year. A comparison under each head is furnished in the margin. The second marginal statement exhibits a similar comparison of the number of "applications" and "notices" in the two years respectively. The number of suits instituted has been less than in the previous year; an increase being shown only under the heading of "notices of relinquishment." The number of suits revived was 3,123, against 3,268 in the preceding year; and the number of suits re-heard was 1,696, against 1,771.

Proceedings under the rent-laws.

	In 1867-68.	In 1868-69.
For pottahs or kuboolyuts, &c. ...	8,041	4,521
„ Illegal exaction, &c. ...	968	787
„ Abatement	690	434
„ Arrears of rent	79,716	79,578
„ Ejectment	129	87
„ Arrears and ejectment ...	3,549	3,379
„ Reinstatement	1,668	895
„ Distraint	1,417	1,240
„ Account from agents ...	657	602
„ Assessment of rent-free estates, &c.	5	5
„ Resistance of process cases ...	88	94
Total ...	96,928	91,622

	In 1867-68.	In 1868-69
Applications for		
Ejectment	1,281	560
Registry	131	75
Leave to measure	265	206
Measurement by collector ...	125	92
Record of tenures by collector ...	5	6
Total ...	1,807	939
Notices of		
Enhancement	24,011	12,894
Relinquishment	5,560	8,047
Deposit	16,663	16,010
Total ...	46,234	36,951

The disposals during 1868-69 were 98,068 suits and 1,075 applications, against 103,125 suits and 2,046 applications in 1867-68. The suits disposed of after formal proceedings were 68,714, against 71,281 in the previous year. 6,225 suits were pending on the file at the close of the year, of which 4,681 had been instituted within the month. The number of pending suits at the end of the previous year was 7,866. The decrees executed through the collector numbered 63,078, against 61,587 in the previous year. The number of appeals filed before the collectors was 5,542, to which are to be added the arrears of the previous year, amounting to 503 cases. The total number of appeals on the file for disposal was therefore 6,045, and of these 5,513 were disposed of, leaving 532 pending. Of the pending appeals, a large number, 426, had been filed less than two months before the close of the year. The values of new institutions during the year under report and the preceding year are compared on the margin.

	1867-68. Rs.	1868-69. Rs.
Suits ...	59,22,257	42,53,793
Applications ...	5,07,519	1,93,964

Bill for amending Act X. of 1859.

A bill was introduced into the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor for making Laws and Regulations for amending Act X. of 1859. It provides for the transfer of the trial of rent suits from the revenue to the civil courts. The bill was still under consideration at the close of the year.

Service of processes.

The number of processes issued free of charge was 50,697, and the number paid for was 365,892. The total number of processes served was therefore 416,589, a classification of which is given on the margin. The receipts and disbursements of the Process Fund are also shown on the margin. The number of journeys in which the processes were carried is shown as follows :—

Issued free	50,697
„ for 2 annas each	37,822
„ „ 4 „ „	82,942
„ „ 8 „ „	83,781
„ „ 1 rupee „	161,346
„ „ 2 rupees „	1
...	416,589

	Rs.
Balance to credit of Government last year	3,56 533
Receipts credited during the year	2,42,883
Total ...	5,99,416
Charges of the year	1,98,855
Balance at the close of the year	4,00,561

Single journeys	35,322
Journeys in which two processes were carried ...	22,420
Ditto ditto three ditto ditto ...	15,108
Ditto ditto more than three ditto ...	41,733
	114,583

Revision of the process rules.

The rules for the service of processes of the revenue courts were revised during the year, and the revised rules circulated for the guidance of local officers. The main objects of the amendments are the limitation of the period of detention of the peons, and the regulation of the payment of fees on summonses addressed to more than one witness.

Re-settlement of the Damin-i-koh.

The ten years' settlement of the Damin-i-koh expired on the 30th April 1868. A re-settlement has been effected for a further period of six years on the same principle as before, *i.e.*, based generally on the number of ploughs in each village. The result of this re-settlement has been an increase of jummah from Rs. 56,059-14-0 to Rs. 1,00,165-4-0, or to the extent of 78 per cent., of which 75 per cent. has been derived from village rent, and the remainder from miscellaneous sources. The opportunity has been taken to conciliate the manjees and pergunites by granting them an allowance of 8 and 2 per cent. respectively on the collections, in consideration of the service they render to Government in the police and revenue departments ; and it is expected that this concession will be attended with the most beneficial results.

Settlement of Saugor Island.

As the island of Saugor has suffered considerably from inundations by the sea during the past few years, measures were considered during the year for its future protection. The history of the island dates from 1811, when the attention of Government was first directed to a project for its cultivation. The island was, however, not colonized until after 1819, in which year the Saugor Island Society was formed by Mr. Trower, collector of the 24-Pergunnahs, the Government granting to it very favorable terms. Of the earlier proceedings of the society, no records have been traced; but by 1833 there were, it appears, about 7,000 inhabitants on the island. Six cyclones, accompanied by inundations, have swept over the island since it was first colonized, of which those of 1833 and 1864 were particularly disastrous in their effects. After the last visitation, the number of inhabitants left on the island was estimated at 1,428. To prevent the recurrence of such fearful waste and destruction of human life, the question was raised whether it did not behove Government to prohibit the cultivation of the island unless the proprietors consented to construct works sufficient for the protection of human and animal life. The rights of the existing grantees or occupants, who derived their title from the Saugor Island Society of 1819, were considered; and it was finally decided that these grantees were entitled to a settlement of the cultivated portion of the island on the conditions of the original grant, unfettered by conditions for the construction of embankments and protective works. It was accordingly ordered that the cultivated portion of the island should be settled with them at the rate of four annas a beegah, but that the grant should be cancelled as regards the uncultivated lands formerly assigned to the Society; and no occupation of the latter will be permitted in future, except under conditions as regards the provision of places of refuge and water reservoirs, by which the safety of the settlers will be amply secured. The occupants of the cultivated parts were, at the same time, offered a settlement rent-free in perpetuity if they would consent to erect and maintain similar works.

Exemption of certain lands in Bancoorah from assessment.

In 1864 the Board of Revenue sanctioned the institution of resumption proceedings for the assessment, in the district of Bancoorah, of certain lands which the survey had brought to light as being held free of assessment. In the course of the enquiry with a view to assessment, it was discovered, in the case of some of these lands, that they had not at any time been included in any assessment which has been made on behalf of Government; but that, notwithstanding this, the commissioner had confirmed the proceedings for their resumption and assessment. As these orders of the commissioner were opposed to the rulings of the Privy Council on the subject in cases which had been heard by the Council in appeal, it was ordered that, in all cases where the *primâ facie* evidence, as it stands on the records, shows that the land has not been assessed for a period of sixty years before resumption proceedings were instituted, no assessment proceedings should be taken; but that in each case where *primâ*

facie evidence of such possession does not exist, special reference should be made on the merits to Government.

Discontinuance of "jhoom" cultivation in Chittagong.

It was ascertained during the year that there were still on the revenue roll of the Chittagong district 89 capitation tax settlements, including 1,090 houses or heads of families, and paying to Government a revenue of Rs. 2,016-1-9; and that under these settlements "jhoom" cultivation was practised, which was described to be in practice the "wandering from place to place every year, burning all the forest and jungle, and then making shallow holes in the broken ground (instead of ploughing), in which four crops were all sown at once." As this process utterly exhausts the land for many years, and is altogether unsuitable for regulation districts, and as the settlements under which it had hitherto remained in force were about to expire, the opportunity was taken to prohibit the making of any fresh settlements of the kind in any place in the Chittagong division, the Hill Tracts excepted.

Special enquiry for ascertaining, regulating, and recording "bhuinhari" tenures in Chota Nagpore.

In many parts of the Chota Nagpore division a tenure exists known as "bhuinhari," under which lands are held either rent-free, or at very low rates, by the representatives of those who originally brought them under cultivation, the holder being bound to render a certain amount of service to the zemindars. For many years, and especially since 1858, the farmers and jagheerdars of the zemindars had persistently endeavoured to encroach on these bhuinhari lands, either by ousting the bhuinhars and taking possession of their fields as "majhas," or land which is absolutely at the disposal of the zemindars, or by treating them as "rajhas," or ordinary rent-paying lands. These attempts had been resisted by the Kôl bhuinhars, and the consequent disputes created much irritation in the district, occasionally extending to absolute collision and breach of the peace. Looking at the rude and backward state of the Kôls, it was considered desirable to provide a summary means of settling such questions, without the necessity of recourse to the courts; and in 1860 and 1861 Lall Lokenath Sahee, sub-assistant commissioner of Lohardugga, was empowered to hold local enquiries and to define and record the bhuinhari tenures. The villages in which he carried out his enquiry and registration have since that time remained perfectly quiet; but there were many villages to which his investigations did not extend. The occurrence of serious differences in these places between the bhuinhars and the middlemen was brought to notice during the year under review, when it appeared very desirable to set the question at rest by having recourse to a similar prompt and special procedure in the villages to which the former enquiry made by Lall Lokenath Sahee did not extend. By Act II. (B. C.) of 1869, accordingly, power has been conferred on the local Government to appoint special commissioners to enquire into, ascertain, regulate, and

record such tenures in Chota Nagpore; and an officer of experience (Baboo Rakhal Doss Haldar, an extra assistant in the non-regulation commission) has been appointed special commissioner under the Act. A code of rules laid down for his guidance has been published for general information; and, that the people concerned may be encouraged to come forward and present their claims and statements of rights, the Government has, by an executive order under Act XVIII. of 1867, exempted from payment of stamp duty the petitions to be presented to this officer.

Cancelment of the lease of the forest products in the Soonderbuns held by the Port Canning Company.

The circumstances under which a monopoly of the forest products throughout the unassigned lots of the Soonderbuns was granted to the Port Canning Company were noticed in the report for 1866-67, and it was stated that, in the revised lease granted to the company, a special clause was inserted for the express purpose of enabling the Government without question to re-enter on possession on six months' notice, whenever it should appear necessary to do so during the year. Numerous complaints were received of oppressions committed by the servants of the company on the wood-cutters and lightermen frequenting the Soonderbuns, and enquiry clearly established that the monopoly exercised a very mischievous influence, and was altogether incompatible with the interests of the public. The Government was therefore compelled to assert the right which it had reserved, and the stipulated notice was given to the company for terminating the lease. This order was appealed against by the company, and was upheld by the Government of India.

Advances for the improvement of land.

The Government of India directed the attention of this Government to a minute recorded by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, on the subject of encouraging applications for tuccavee advances for the construction of wells in the districts suffering from want of rain, and expressed a hope that the importance of giving assistance of this kind to the agricultural community in the Lower Provinces would be borne in mind by the local officers in all districts likely to suffer from scarcity, and in which such measures were expected to be beneficial. The enquiries that were made show that, in the districts south of the Ganges, the system of giving advances would be advantageous if the zemindars and others could only be induced to apply for advances; and, to encourage them to do this, it has been made generally known that advances are permitted under Regulations II., XIV., and XXXIII. of 1793, and that the Government is prepared to make such advances to all (from the ryots to the proprietors) who are interested in the improvement of the land and the preservation of the crops from the effects of drought or inundation. For the regulation of such advances a code of rules has been laid down, which

specifies the conditions and restrictions under which they will be given. The rate of interest is to be fixed, in each case, by the Board of Revenue.

Proposed cess for the extension of education among the lower classes.

It was stated in last year's report that the Government of India, in noticing the scheme proposed by this Government for extending the patshala scheme of vernacular education in Bengal, remarked that the imperial revenues were not to be charged with the expenditure required for that purpose, the main cost of it being fairly leviable from the proprietors of land; and that if a voluntary cess could not be levied, as in the Benares Division, legislation should be employed for the imposition of a general cess of such amount as might be necessary. In a subsequent letter the Government of India declared further, that it would in future decline to listen to any proposition the effect of which would be to throw upon the State the main burden of the cost of educating the people; and, after referring to the educational cesses levied from proprietors in Bombay, the North-Western Provinces, Oude, the Central Provinces, and the Punjaub, it again urged the necessity of raising funds in Bengal in the same manner and for similar purposes, adding that the rate to be thus levied should be calculated for the purpose of roads also, for which the proprietors of land in Bengal now pay nothing.

The question thus raised by the Government of India was carefully considered by the Local Government in consultation with the commissioners of divisions, the director of public instruction, the British Indian Association, and the Landholders' and Commercial Association; and the information obtained was such as to force this Government to the conclusion that, as the position of the proprietors of land in the Lower Provinces is so dissimilar to that of the proprietors of land in other parts of India, the proposed cess could not be levied in the Lower Provinces without considerable modification in the nature of the imposition. The argument that a cess upon landholders only was warranted by the increase in their gross assets owing to extended cultivation and high prices, can only be valid if it be shown that (1) the increased profits arising from these causes actually reached the zemindars and others who are under direct engagement with the Government for the payment of revenue, and (2) that the landholders enjoying such increased profits have derived their estates by inheritance from the original settlement-holders, and have not purchased them at market rates as an investment for capital. But, as a fact, in Bengal most of the zemindars have, by the creation of permanent subordinate tenures, placed themselves in the position of mere annuitants on their estates, and do not share in any increase of profits; while, on the other hand, the effect of the sale laws has been to transfer very many estates at full values to recent purchasers. An examination of the nature of *the land revenue in India generally, and of the limitations* placed upon it in Bengal, led this Government to the conclusion that any cess for educational or other special purposes ought to be imposed by way of general direct taxation, and not left to fall on the landholders only. But again it was capable of demonstration that,

both as regards the rates and proceeds of taxation, Bengal was already more drawn upon than other provinces; while there could be no doubt that to impose a general tax for educational purposes would tend to check private bequests and make the system of education extremely unpopular. It was questionable, moreover, whether the hypothesis on which the Government of India based its opinion as to the deficiency of vernacular education in Bengal had itself any substantial ground of truth. For all these reasons the Government of India was requested to take the question into re-consideration. At the same time, it was admitted that a scheme by which a cess could be laid upon land for the purpose of providing local roads by which the estates in the neighbourhood would directly benefit, was not open to the same objections.

Law as to liability of tenants to ejectment for making improvements on their holdings without previous consent of their landlords.

Attention was drawn by the Government of India to a decision given by the High Court at Agra, North-Western Provinces, in which it was laid down to be the general law of the North-Western Provinces, that a tenant, even though he possess a right of occupancy, is liable to ejectment from his holding in the event of his digging a cutcha well without the previous consent of his landlord; and at the request of the Governor-General in Council, it was considered whether, in Lower Bengal also, an amendment of the law was necessary to remedy this hardship. The superintendent and remembrancer of legal affairs and the Board of Revenue concurred in the opinion that, though there is no direct ruling on the point by the High Court in Bengal, the courts in the Lower Provinces were not likely to eject a tenant from his holding on the grounds in question, unless there was an express stipulation to the effect that ejection should be the result of digging a well, or otherwise changing the surface of the soil; and that, even in the case of such a stipulation, they would not necessarily give effect to the contract when doing so would amount to anything like oppression, and when no possible injury had resulted to the landlord. Legislation on the subject for the security of the tenant was, therefore, considered unnecessary.

Proposal to extend the nonage of minors.

The question of extending the term of nonage of minors from 18 to 21 years was considered in connection with the draft of an Act which was prepared to amend and consolidate the law relating to the Court of Wards. The arguments advanced in support of the proposition were (1) that if kept in a state of pupilage till he reached the age of 21, the young zemindar would be more capable of resisting the nefarious influence of the dependants of his family and others by whom he is generally surrounded as soon as he becomes his own master; (2) that he would also at the later age be more competent to do justice to his estates than he would at 18; and (3) that minors entering the Wards' Institution would receive greater benefit from the education there procurable if they could be kept there till the age of 21. The considerations urged against the proposed

alteration were (1) that in an Indian climate boys reach maturity, physically and mentally, much earlier than in England, where 21 is the age of majority; (2) that in 1858 the Legislative Council of India, having before them petitions both in favor of and against raising the age of majority to 21, fixed the age for minors under the charge of the civil court by section 26, Act XL. of 1858 at 18, and again in 1865 the Legislature fixed the age of majority in the Succession Act at 18, although the Act is applicable not to Mussulmans and Hindus born in a warm climate, but to mixed races, and even to Europeans if domiciled in India; (3) that in Madras 18 is the age fixed for majority in all classes. The conclusion arrived at by Government was, that it would be inexpedient to fix an age of majority for minors under the Court of Wards different from that fixed for other classes; that to raise the age from 18 to 21, and thus keep the proprietors generally out of the management of their estates, would be, taking the circumstances of the country into consideration, impolitic, except on very strong grounds shown to the contrary, in particular cases; and that the management of wards between the ages of 18 and 21 would be attended with much difficulty. The proposal to make the alteration was therefore dropped.

CUSTOMS.

General results.

Statement No. I 1 in the Appendix shows the entire revenue derived from customs duties at all the ports in the Presidency, together with the expenditure incurred, and the net revenue realized during the year 1868-69, as compared with the results in 1867-68 and four preceding years. The gross revenue in 1868-69, including wharf rent and other miscellaneous items, was Rs. 3,40,25,012, against Rs. 3,18,69,922 of the previous year; giving an increase of Rs. 21,55,090, of which Rs. 20,87,217 was realized from the duty on salt alone. After deducting all payments and charges, the net revenue of the year stood at Rs. 3,27,56,161, against Rs. 3,06,82,936 of the previous year, which gave an increase of Rs. 20,73,225.

Port of Calcutta.

Increase of receipts, &c.

	Rs.
Receipts in 1867-68 ...	3,09,33,367
Ditto in 1868-69 ...	3,30,26,989
Increase ...	20,93,622

The total increase of receipts on account of duty and other collections at the port of Calcutta was Rs. 20,93,622, as shown in the margin, and was chiefly realized from the import duty on salt and general merchandise. There was a falling off in the duty realized from exports as compared with those of the previous year to the extent of Rs. 1,81,499, which was attributable to the smaller exportations of grain and seeds generally, owing to the shortness of crops.

Imports and exports.

The total value of imports and exports, both dutiable and free, was Rs. 51,18,20,952, against Rs. 49,08,22,814 of the preceding year, the increase amounting to Rs. 2,09,98,138. This increase was chiefly owing to the great increase of the free export trade, amounting

to no less than Rs. 1,62,78,109. The value of dutiable imports and dutiable exports had also increased to the extent of Rs. 96,26,830; but there was a decrease in the value of free imports by Rs. 49,06,801, the decrease in machinery alone being in excess of 31 lakhs of rupees.

Review of imports.

A review of imports is exhibited in detail in statement I 2 in the Appendix, the result shown being an increase in value in dutiable articles, principally of the descriptions named on the margin to the extent noted; and also in iron, lead, spelter, and quicksilver. On the other hand, there was a falling off in the import of hardware and ironmongery to the extent of no less than Rs. 79,65,040, and also in the import of twist and copper. Of free articles, the greatest increase in value was in the import of paper and books, to the extent of Rs. 5,55,015; and in the import of gold, to the extent of Rs. 3,21,156. But there was, on the other hand, a falling off in machinery to the value of Rs. 31,51,751; of coal and coke to the value of Rs. 5,41,768; and of silver to the value of Rs. 16,91,924.

Increase in value.

Salt	Rs.	8,53,575
Piece goods	„	40,59,200
Patent metals	„	6,43,134
Tin	„	2,59,326
Wines	„	3,85,305
Spirits	„	1,44,030

Review of exports.

Statement I 3 in the Appendix compares the exports in 1868-69 with those in the preceding year. Of dutiable exports there was an increase in the value of indigo by Rs. 84,58,142, and to a smaller extent also in the value of lac-dye and shawls. On the other hand, there was a falling off in rice to the extent of Rs. 19,41,761, in oilseeds to the extent of Rs. 27,32,404, and in other grains and shell-lac, to a smaller extent. The result shown in respect to free articles is an increase in value in the articles named, and to the extent noted on the margin; and a falling off in the export of opium by Rs. 32,29,400, of cotton by Rs. 42,20,105; and also of gunnies, silk, and gold.

Increase in value.

Jute	Rs.	57,01,872
Hides and skins	„	23,60,236
Tea	„	25,68,268
Sugar	„	19,92,873
Saltpetre	„	5,86,459
Silver	„	1,07,66,676

Interportal trade.

A return of the interportal trade will be found in Appendix I 4, the result shown being a decrease in the value of imports to the extent of Rs. 3,91,358, but an increase in that of exports to the extent of Rs. 16,83,582. The greatest decrease in imports was in British piece goods, amounting to no less than Rs. 20,73,261; but, on the other hand, there was a very large increase in the imports of country piece goods and of hides and skins. On the export side there was a decrease in twist by Rs. 7,73,232, in cotton piece goods by Rs. 7,49,414, in silk piece goods by Rs. 11,28,034, and in woollens by Rs. 3,21,923; while the increase was in country piece goods by Rs. 2,91,309, in rice by Rs. 40,29,469, in

gunnies by Rs. 14,11,534, and also in mixed piece goods, saltpetre, indigo, and jute.

The falling off in the interportal trade with British Burmah was noticed in last year's report. The trade has decreased still further during the year under review, owing mainly to the direct traffic now carried on between the ports in British Burmah and Europe or Madras.

Trade with America.

The total value of the trade with America is shown in statement I 5 in the Appendix, and exhibits an increase of Rs. 32,82,213, of which Rs. 30,45,180 has been on account of the export trade. The chief articles of import were oils, tobacco, and ice, in the first of which there was a large increase, owing to the more extended use in this country of kerosine and other earth oils. Clocks and watches also have been very largely imported, the amount of value being more than double that of the preceding year. The chief articles of export were oilseeds, indigo, hides, jute, gunnies, and saltpetre, and, with the exception of gunnies, there was a very large increase under every head, as is shown on the margin. The falling off in gunnies was very considerable, amounting to no less than Rs. 14,54,177.

	Increase in value.
Oilseeds	Rs. 8,49,192
Indigo	„ 10,85,938
Raw hides	„ 6,36,553
Jute	„ 10,39,147
Saltpetre	„ 1,66,166

Trade with Australia.

The trade with Australia is exhibited in detail in statement I 6 in the Appendix. It has decreased in value to the amount of Rs. 11,36,149, the decrease being mainly attributable to the falling off in the importations of copper, the trade in which has decreased by no less than Rs. 15,56,761 in value. There was an increase in the import of gold to the extent of Rs. 3,21,483, and also in the import of horses; and the exports, both dutiable and free, have also increased, with the exception of rice and sugar, which showed a falling off to the extent of Rs. 1,06,106, and Rs. 80,395, respectively.

Shipping and tonnage of the port.

A comparative statement (I 7) of the shipping and tonnage of the port of Calcutta will be found in the Appendix. The number of vessels, including native craft, which arrived at the port during the year was 1,050, and their total tonnage 822,085 tons. Of these, 759 vessels were British, 56 French, and 47 American; the aggregate tonnage represented by them amounting to 796,010 tons. The number of vessels which left the port during the same period was 1,047, with a total tonnage of 822,965 tons. Of these, 753 were British vessels, 53 French, and 48 American; their aggregate tonnage amounting to 795,273 tons. The number of native craft which entered the port was 175, and the number which left it was the same.

The duty realized on imports and exports in Chittagong during the years 1865-66 to 1868-69 are shown separately in statement I 8 in the Appendix. The total receipts and charges for the same four years are noted on the margin for easier reference. The principal article of export from this port is rice, and the principal article of import, salt; the trade in both these articles being rapidly on the increase. The total value of the importations of salt during the year was Rs. 11,11,393, against Rs. 10,38,287 of the preceding year, and the total value of the exportations of rice Rs. 26,73,254, against Rs. 11,74,560.

PORT OF CHITTAGONG.

Imports and exports, &c.

	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.
Receipts.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Import duty ...	20,472 12 9	3,90,013 5 3	6,81,553 10 6	7,26,845 7 0
Export duty ...	71,653 0 0	89,710 14 9	1,15,709 9 0	1,81,787 12 0
Miscellaneous ...	716 3 9	3,900 7 11	6,045 6 3	6,926 1 0
	92,842 0 6	4,83,624 11 11	8,03,308 9 9	9,15,559 4 0
Charges.				
Establishments ...	16,662 6 2	16,365 6 6	19,626 11 2	15,798 7 8
Refunds ...	3,882 9 5	9,523 8 6	5,307 3 3	7,414 14 9
Other items ...	357 7 10	749 15 5	2,926 12 9	3,422 11 5
	20,902 7 5	26,638 14 5	27,860 11 2	26,636 1 10

Supervision over the loading of vessels preparing to clear out.

A lax system of supervision was found to prevail in the port in respect of vessels loading for the coasting trade, under which the owners of native vessels often cleared nominally for a home port and then proceeded to a foreign port, which, even when a subsequent realization of single duty on their merchandise was effected, made Government a loser to the extent of the interest on that money. To remedy this, a strict supervision has been provided over the loading of all vessels, whether about to clear for a home or foreign port, and all rice (the principal article of export) is now required to be removed in bags containing two maunds, from the wharf where it is weighed to shipboard, in supersession of the former practice of removing it in baskets varying in size and containing no definite quantities.

Improvements for the port of Chittagong.

The increased importance of the port of Chittagong having rendered the introduction of several measures of improvement desirable, the necessary enquiries were being made at the close of the year as to the actual amount at credit of the port fund which could be made available for the purpose. The improvements contemplated were (1) the extension of the existing jetty in the port; (2) the protection of the river bank by the erection of a stone slope; and (3) the widening of the metalled road leading from the jetty. The expediency of introducing the licensed pilot system in the port was also considered; but the idea was abandoned on the report of

the Master Attendant, that it would not answer well where the number of pilots was so few, and that the arrangements hitherto in force had not, on the whole, been attended with unsatisfactory results.

Revision of the customs tariff.

The formation of a committee for the purpose of revising the existing tariff on cotton goods, and the subsequent postponement of the revision till the value of cotton in the market became steady, were noticed in last year's report. The enquiries of the committee were resumed during the year under review, both in respect to cotton goods and to a variety of other articles, such as metals, felt, candles, kerosine oil, glass, quinine, betel-nut, &c., the duties on which appeared to be excessive; and a full report on the subject was submitted by the committee towards the close of the year. The reductions proposed by the committee were generally concurred in by this Government, and an amended customs tariff has been introduced, in accordance with their recommendations, under a notification issued by the Government of India, which came into effect from the 18th March 1869. All alterations which had been previously made from time to time by executive orders in favor of trade have been embodied in this revised tariff.

Exemption of philosophical instruments from the payment of customs duty.

In connection with the importation of some philosophical instruments by Messrs. W. Keep and Company of Calcutta, a question was raised as to the liability of such instruments to the payment of customs duty under the provisions of Act XVII. of 1867. As the members of the Board of Revenue were divided in opinion on the subject, and as it involved a somewhat general question respecting the proper mode of construing the Act, a reference was made to the Government of India, which has since directed that all philosophical instruments should be exempted from payment of customs duty.

Alterations in the rules in force for the landing of cargo from ships in port.

The Chamber of Commerce suggested the two following alterations of the rules in force for the landing of cargo from the shipping in port, *viz.*, (1) that the time prescribed by section 52 of Act VI. of 1863, for the delivery of goods to consignees after the arrival of a ship into port, be diminished from 15 to 5 days; and (2) that the procedure under which all dutiable goods are required to be taken to the custom house for examination and appraisement be so modified as to permit of an importer landing and sending goods direct to his own godowns, or elsewhere, less a certain percentage reserved for transmission to, and examination at the custom house. Both these propositions were fully discussed and carefully considered. In regard to the first the conclusion arrived at was, that the reduction of the period to the extent proposed by the Chamber of Commerce could not be adopted without causing hardship to importers and consignees as distinguished from ship-owners; but that, on the

other hand, the time now allowed was unnecessarily long. The Government of India was therefore asked to reduce the period from 15 to 10 working days, and to provide for this in the Customs' Act, which was then under revision. In regard to the modified system of out-pass proposed, it appeared that, without inconvenience, great relief could be given to the passing of bale goods which are tariffed by admitting them on samples and invoices, and that the like privilege could also safely be allowed to raw materials and such articles as pitch, tar, rosin, and malt liquors. This has accordingly been authorized, the collector of customs being bound to examine a minimum number of the packages of every invoice, but having the power to require the whole of any invoice to be passed through the custom house whenever he may think it necessary.

Rules prescribing the strength of crews on board cargo boats.

An enquiry which followed the sinking of a cargo boat by collision with the P. & O. Company's steamer *Mongolia* showed that the accident was attributable entirely to the insufficiency of the crew on board to pull the boat out of the way of the steamer. This led to a revision of the rules for the licensing of cargo boats, as it was found that the existing rules were insufficient to secure the maintenance of a crew of adequate strength on board; and four different scales were at first laid down, according to the variations in the tonnage and character of the boats. The whole subject had, however, to be re-considered towards the close of the year, in consequence of a memorial which was presented on behalf of the owners of cargo boats, complaining that the additional rules were unnecessarily severe and inconvenient; and after a prolonged correspondence on the subject, the following scales of crews were laid down for the different descriptions of vessels plying in the port, *viz.*, (1) for square-built cargo boats, open or decked—

When of not more than 15 tons burden				...	5 men, including the manj		
Above 15 tons burden and not above 20 tons				...	6	ditto	ditto.
„	20	ditto	ditto	25 „ ...	7	ditto	ditto.
„	25	ditto	ditto	30 „ ...	8	ditto	ditto.
„	30	ditto	ditto	35 „ ...	9	ditto	ditto.
„	35	ditto	ditto	40 „ ...	10	ditto	ditto.
„	40	...	...		11	ditto	ditto.

and (2) for round bottom boats of the country, which are managed with much greater ease-

When of not above 15 tons burden				4 men, including the manjee.			
Above 15 tons burden and not above 20 tons				5	ditto	ditto.	
„	20	ditto	ditto	30 „	6	ditto	ditto.
„	30	ditto	ditto	35 „	7	ditto	ditto.
„	35	...	...	...	8	ditto	ditto.

The rules, generally, were also revised at the same time, and have since been re-published for general information. The river bank between Nimtollah ghât and Prosono Coomar Tagore's ghât, together with the river frontage opposite the Sailors' Home, were further levelled and made available for the accommodation of cargo boats; and measures were also being taken at the close of the year for sloping the bank from Colvin ghât to Chandpal ghât, for the con-

venience of small passenger boats, which, for want of other accommodation, crowd at present at the ghâts intended for cargo boats only.

Proposed re-organization of the customs preventive establishment.

The question of re-organizing the customs preventive service was considered by a committee in connection with a proposal to re-adjust the existing scale of salaries in that service. The enquiries made by the committee led them to assume the existence of a wide-spread system of smuggling, to prevent which they proposed that patrol boats should be established at an increased cost of Rs. 62,476-8 per annum. The Board of Revenue were divided in opinion as to the existence of smuggling in the port. The senior member thought that if there was any smuggling at all, it was of a very petty nature; but the junior member believed in the existence of smuggling to a considerable extent, and urged the necessity of employing an additional river patrol at an aggregate increased cost of Rs. 18,730-8 per annum. The conclusion arrived at by the Government was, that a special river patrol to the extent proposed by the junior member of the Board might be necessary, but should be reserved for consideration after the return of the collector of customs at Calcutta from England, where he had gone on leave, and where he would have an opportunity of observing the system in force in English custom houses. The committee had also offered suggestions on several minor points, of which the following were approved, *viz.*, (1) that better boats should be provided for the officers of the preventive patrol than those now in use; (2) that a careful examination should be made of all parts of a ship both on her arrival and before her departure from port; (3) that the employment of koyals in the measurement of salt should be dispensed with; (4) that the weighments of salt should be reduced in number and increased in quantity, and be carried on by a self-registering machine; and (5) that special moorings should be assigned to salt ships. The committee further drew up some regulations for the guidance of the preventive service, which were generally approved.

The collector has since returned from England, and has submitted a report on the result of his enquiries into the organization and working of the custom houses in England. A report has also been received from the inspector of local account offices, on the better reorganization and working of all the establishments entertained at the Calcutta custom house, drawn up with special reference to the custom house embezzlement noticed in a subsequent chapter. Both these reports, together with a final report on the subject by the Board of Revenue, were under consideration at the close of the year.

Trade and navigation returns.

The forms prescribed for the trade and navigation returns have been revised during the year by the Government of India, with a view to assimilate the local returns with the annual returns of the trade and navigation of Great Britain which are published by the Board of Trade in London.

SALT.

The total quantity of salt cleared during the year was 7,300,729 maunds, against 8,082,080 maunds in the preceding year, showing a decrease in the amount of clearances to the extent of 781,351 maunds. The annexed statement exhibits a comparison of the results of the year with those of the closing years of three preceding decades.

Clearance of salt during the year.

Year.	Government salt.	Excise salt.	Imported salt.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1847-48 ...	4,907,387		1,615,084	6,522,471
1857-58 ...	3,665,858	18,263	3,429,278	7,113,399
1867-68 ...	1,715,393	53,710	6,312,947	8,082,080
1868-69 ...	247,791	91,142	6,961,796	7,300,729

Net revenue realized, and decrease in revenue accounted for.

The net revenue realized during the year was Rs. 2,28,38,929, against Rs. 2,60,85,341 in the preceding year, which shows a decrease of Rs. 32,46,412. This decrease is owing partly to the falling off in the quantity of salt cleared during the year, and partly, as in the previous year, to a reduction in the sales of Government salt; the stocks at Sulkea and in some of the Hidgellee golahs being exhausted.

Decrease in clearances accounted for.

The decrease in the quantity of salt cleared is mainly attributable to the depressed state of the market during the closing months of the year, when the stocks stored and remaining in bond became unprecedentedly large; and (in a less degree) to the fact that at the close of the previous year 333,220 maunds of Government salt remained uncleared, the duty on which was realized and credited in that year.

Uncleared salt remaining in bond, &c., at close of the year.

	On 31st March 1868.	On 31st March 1869.
	Mds.	Mds.
Sea-imported salt in bond	1,356,494	2,241,409
Duty-paid Government salt left uncleared ...	333,220	50,995

The marginal statement shows the quantity of sea-imported salt in bond on the 31st March 1868 and 1869, respectively, and also the quantity of Government salt on which duty had been paid, but which remained uncleared on those dates.

Falling off in the sale of Government salt, and increase in the clearances of private salt.

The falling off in the quantity of Government salt sold during the year, as compared with the preceding year, amounted to 1,467,602 maunds, and was to some extent met by an increase in the clearances of private salt, which exceeded those of the previous year by 686,251 maunds.

Comparison of detailed results.

A statement (J) in the Appendix exhibits a comparison of the detailed results of the year, with those of three previous years.

Revised rules for the transport of salt under bond, &c.

Experience having shown that several amendments and additions were required to the rules for the transport of salt, under bond, from shipboard to warehouse, the necessary revision has been made, and the results notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* for general information.

Orders for realizing full duty on importations from Bombay on the whole cargo as manifested after allowance of 5 per cent. for wastage.

The subject of the wastage of salt, on importations from Bombay, was noticed in the report for 1865-66; the belief then entertained of the arrangements for shipping salt at Bombay being that the salt was not weighed at the time of shipment, but was delivered roughly on board by measure. It has been since explained by the commissioner of customs at Bombay, that it is the practice there to weigh the salt at the place of manufacture, whence it is conveyed to the ship in lighters, marked by the salt officers with certain signs to ensure security during transit; the quantity taken being accepted as the quantity put on board. This arrangement was pronounced to be unobjectionable by the Government of India. Owing, however, to the frequency of instances of excess wastage on the importations from Bombay, it was found necessary to impose some check on the carelessness of shippers or masters, by realizing full duty on the whole cargo as manifested, less the usual allowance of 5 per cent. for wastage; and, at the suggestion of this Government, a notification to this effect was issued by the Government of Bombay, giving timely intimation to salt merchants and others of the change of practice which has since been introduced.

Revision of arrangements for suppressing the illicit manufacture of salt in the districts of the Orissa division.

The measures taken for the prevention of the illicit manufacture and smuggling of salt in the districts of the Orissa division were noticed in last year's report. These have since been revised at an estimated additional expenditure of Rs. 30,254 per annum, with a view to arrange for the establishment of salt police posts, not only to guard against the transport of contraband salt to the Tributary Mehals, but also to strike at the root of the evil by preventing illicit manufacture throughout the saliferous tract. The new arrangements have been sanctioned by the Government of India for a period of three years, but it was ordered that the three assistant superintendents of police to be entrusted with the carrying out of the scheme should be supplied from the regular police, in order to avoid increase of the expenditure on that account.

Consumption of low-taxed Madras salt in Orissa.

The subject of the consumption of low-taxed Madras salt in the Tributary Mehals of Orissa also received the attention of Government, and was under consideration at the close of the year.

Enquiry into the manufacture and consumption of untaxed salt.

The production of Puckwa salt, as a consequence of the manufacture of saltpetre, has been under the notice of Government for many years; but the policy hitherto followed has been that of non-interference and non-imposition of any duty, so long as the manufacturers adhered to their legitimate trade. During the year under review it was suggested by the commissioner of imperial customs, Agra, that a thorough enquiry should be made as to the real extent of the manufacture of this untaxed salt, and what proportion of it was actually qualified for human consumption; and this being approved, two experienced officers from the North-Western Provinces, Messrs. Adam and Whitten, were deputed to conduct the enquiry in the district of Behar—every care being taken to prevent the circulation of any report as to the object of their deputation. Notwithstanding all precautions, the enquiry was no sooner commenced than people began to infer that Government was about to change the policy hitherto followed, and the saltpetre dealers, in their alarm, applied for licenses for the manufacture of salt, it being impossible to refine saltpetre without producing a certain amount of salt fit to be used for alimentary purposes. To allay this excitement, it was found necessary to direct the local officers to re-assure the applicants for licenses that no license whatever was necessary for the manufacture of saltpetre; that they were free to carry on the trade in the manner in which they had hitherto conducted it; and that they would incur no responsibility for so doing, so long as they abstained from refining Puckwa salt for sale, or from selling it for human consumption. Messrs. Adam and Whitten did not complete their enquiry before the close of the year.

Money payment made to the Government of Chandernagore in lieu of salt.

It was stated in last year's report that a claim had been urged by the Government of Chandernagore for an increase to the money payment, made by the British Government, in lieu of the quantity of salt agreed to be supplied under convention for the consumption of the population of Chandernagore. The treaty obligations having been carefully considered, it appeared to this Government that the proposition in question could only be entertained under a distinct assurance from the French authorities that the population of Chandernagore had increased since 1815, when the first convention for the supply of 12,000 maunds of salt was agreed upon; which convention was afterwards altered by the convention of 1839, when an annual subsidy of Rs. 20,000 was fixed in lieu of the supply of salt. A report to this effect was made to the Government of India.

OPIUM.

The net revenue derived from provision opium during the year was Rs. 4,90,45,091, against Rs. 4,69,53,574 in that preceding, which shows an increase of Rs. 20,91,517. The net revenue derived from the sale of abkaree opium, which was Rs. 21,00,522, against Rs. 18,90,828, also shows an increase of Rs. 2,09,694. The actual increase of revenue during the year under review amounted, therefore, to Rs. 23,01,211, as noted on the margin.

Increase of net revenue during the year.

Increase in revenue.

From provision opium	Rs.	20,91,517
From abkaree ditto	„	2,09,694
Total ...	Rs.	23,01,211

A detailed comparison of the results of the year with those of five previous years in the case of provision opium, and of three previous years in the case of abkaree opium, is shown in statements K 1 and K 2 in the Appendix. A third statement (K 3) in the Appendix exhibits a similar comparison with five previous years in the number and value of provision chests sold; the number sold in 1868-69 being 47,235, against 47,999 of the previous year, which gives a decrease of 764 chests.

Detailed comparison of results with previous years.

The receipts from the sale of provision opium during the year are shown on the margin, and exceeded the amount estimated in the budget of 1868-69 by Rs. 50,20,517, notwithstanding a decrease in the number of chests sold as compared with that (48,000) on which the budget estimate was based. This was owing, as was the case in the previous year, to an unexpected rise in price, the average price realized per chest being Rs. 1,376-8-6, against Rs. 1,250 anticipated by the Government.

Receipts from the sale of provision opium.

	Number of Chests.	*Value realized.* Rs.
Behar ...	27,300	3,79,17,217
Benares ...	19,935	2,71,03,300
	47,235	6,50,20,517
Proceeds as estimated in the Budget ...		6,00,00,000
Excess realized ...		50,20,517

The gross yield of opium during the year, inclusive of miscellaneous receipts on account of opium supplied for abkaree and medicinal purposes, &c., was Rs. 6,62,22,551, and the gross charges Rs. 1,71,77,460, leaving, as stated at the outset, the net revenue at Rs. 4,90,45,091, which is the highest amount that has ever been realized on this account.

Gross yield and charges.

The annexed statement shows the quantity of land brought under cultivation during the past two years, the increase in the year under review embracing an area of 32,041 beegahs. The total area of cultivation sanctioned by Government, and which the agents were directed to engage, if possible, was 790,500 beegahs.

Land under cultivation.

Agency.	1867-68.	1868-69.	Increase.
	Beegahs.	Beegahs.	Beegahs.
Behar	465,378	480,685	15,307
Benares	265,570	282,304	16,734
Total ...	730,948	762,989	32,041

Out-turn for the market of 1870.

The aggregate out-turn of provision opium for the market of 1870 has been estimated at 46,894 chests, as detailed on the margin. The small out-turn of the season, which is considerably below the average, is the result of delay in the sowing, and of the subsequent injury to the crops in the Behar agency caused by the long continued drought which prevailed in many of the districts during the early part of the season.

	Chests.
Behar opium	25,244
Benares ditto	21,650
	46,894

Re-opening of the Seetapore and Rohilcund divisions of the Benares agency.

It was stated in last year's report that the out-turn of the poppy cultivation of the season 1867-68 had fallen considerably short of the estimates made by the agents, and that this led to a modification of the announcement that 48,000 chests would be brought forward for sale in 1869 if the estimates held good. The actual quantity made available for sale amounted to 44,815 chests, which included the entire produce of the season, and a small reserve stock of 1,305 chests of the preceding year. The Government of India, in approving the amount brought to sale, remarked that, for 1870 and future years, an annual quantity of not less that 48,000 chests must be secured, and that the cultivation should be extended accordingly, the rate paid to the cultivators per beegah being raised by 4 annas, if necessary. After further consideration, and with reference to the increasing demand of the China market, it was finally determined by the Local Government that an average produce of 50,000 chests, exclusive of abkaree opium, should, if possible, be the standard for the next few years; and this, it was estimated, would necessitate a cultivation of 790,000 beegahs, or 28,000 beegahs in excess of the area for the cultivation of which engagements had been already completed. As there was no prospect of increasing the cultivation in the Behar agency, it was proposed that the divisions of Seetapore and Rohilcund, in the Benares agency, which were closed in 1865, should be re-opened; and this has since been authorized by the Government of India—the increased expenditure amounting to Rs. 4,000 per mensem. The expediency of re-introducing the cultivation in Chota Nagpore was also under consideration as a part of the scheme; and enquiries are being made whether these arrangements will suffice to secure the increased supply required by Government, and if it will be necessary to increase the price paid to cultivators.

Remission of balances due from cultivators in consideration of damage done by hail-storms, &c.

Considerable damage during the year was caused to a portion of the poppy cultivation in the districts of Sarun, Shahabad, Patna, and Monghyr by heavy rains and hail-storms, and on this account Government sanctioned remission of balances due from the cultivators amounting to Rs. 19,663-12-10.

Ill effects of the periodical gathering of opium cultivators in certain places.

The Government of the North-Western Provinces sent to this Government, for an expression of the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor thereon, a correspondence in which the local officers complained of the danger to public health from the large assemblage of opium cultivators at Ghazeepore at the time of the opium weighments, and asked whether the weighment could not be made at the head-quarters of the sub-deputy agents, as is done in the Behar division. The Board of Revenue and officers of the opium department being consulted, expressed themselves opposed to any change of the present system, which, they represented, was greatly preferred by the cultivators themselves, and which admitted of closer supervision being exercised over the native establishments than was possible on any other plan. The Government of the North-Western Provinces was accordingly asked to consider the reasons urged in favor of the present system, and also the great expense that would be entailed in attempting to change it. A committee was appointed, at the same time, to carry out such sanitary measures as might be deemed advisable to prevent any great risk to public health.

Later in the year the effect upon the public health from the periodical gathering of opium cultivators at the sudder station of Motecharee was also brought to the notice of Government, in connection with the outbreak of an epidemic at that station; and it was proposed that the opium weighment premises should be removed to the banks of the Great Gunduck, in the neighbourhood of Izrah Ghât. The decision of Government on this point has been reserved till the question of removing the sudder station from Motecharee, which is also under consideration, is finally settled. In the meantime, instructions have been given to make all practicable arrangements for enforcing conservancy at the annual weighments.

Special police employed for preventing the illicit traffic of opium by railway.

The employment of a temporary police force for six months in the year, at a cost of Rs. 309 per mensem, for the purpose of checking opium smuggling by railway passengers, in addition to the permanent establishment of Rs. 217 entertained for that purpose at Chandernagore, was noticed in last year's report. The aggregate cost of this extra force from February to July 1868 was Rs. 2,760-8-6, including railway fares of the police; while the result of their operations during the same period was the realization by Government of Rs. 6,083-4-0 from sales of confiscated opium and fines, which left a net profit of Rs. 3,322-11-6 to the State. The measure having been attended with such success, the re-employment of a similar force from April to September 1869 has been authorized.

Rewards to apprehenders of offenders against the opium laws.

The inspector-general of police, North-Western Provinces, having issued an order directing that all rewards due to police officers for the arrest of offenders against the excise and opium laws should be paid into the general Police Fund, and not

to the individual making the seizure, the attention of the Government of the North-Western Provinces was drawn to the order, which, it was represented, would utterly neutralize the intention of the excise laws and the revenue rules, which is to create a personal interest among the police officers in the detection of such offences. It was further requested that, in the event of these views being concurred in by the Government of the North-Western Provinces, the order objected to might be cancelled, at least as far as regards rewards in opium cases. The special attention of all officers subordinate to this Government was at the same time drawn to the requirements of the law and the directions of the Government of India for the prompt payment of rewards to informers and apprehenders against the opium laws; and this was communicated to the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oude, with a request for the issue of similar instructions to officers subordinate to those Governments, should they be approved. The Government of the North-Western Provinces has since modified the order to which objection was taken.

Proposed reduction of the cost of conducting the opium sales.

The question of reducing the cost of conducting the sale of Government opium was considered during the year, as the then existing arrangements with Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall and Company for holding the sales appeared to be unnecessarily expensive. The practice of effecting the sales through the agency of a private auctioneering firm was commenced in 1842, and has been continued to the present time. The rate of commission paid has undergone revision from time to time, the last revision having been effected in 1851, when the following rates were fixed: one anna per cent. on the first two crores of rupees realized, and half an anna per cent. above two crores of rupees. These rates were sanctioned in lieu of a fixed allowance of Rs. 18,000 a year, which had been first proposed in 1851, and which was considered a liberal remuneration; and they have continued ever since; the profits to Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall and Company never amounting to less than Rs. 20,000 a year, and in some years reaching to Rs. 28,000. As there was no reason why the amount of remuneration should be so very much in excess of what it was intended to give to them, the question of effecting a reduction in the rates was under discussion at the close of the year, and has since been carried out; half an anna per cent. being fixed as commission for the first three crores of rupees, and one quarter of an anna per cent. above that sum; the rates being liable to further revision at any time on six months' notice.

EXCISE.

Gross and net revenue.

The gross excise revenue in 1868-69, after deducting Rs. 10,33,620 on account of the cost price of opium, was Rs. 60,85,354, while the charges of collection, &c., amounted to Rs. 3,94,959, which left a net revenue of Rs. 56,90,395.

Comparison of results with preceding year.

The statement below exhibits a detailed comparison of the statistics of the year under review with those of the preceding year, the aggregate result shown being an increase in 1868-69 of gross revenue to the extent of Rs. 3,56,123, and of net revenue to the extent of Rs. 3,53,191.

Article.	1867-68.	1868-69.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Country spirits ...	12,73,383	16,65,978	3,92,595	
Rum	5,85,290	5,41,306		43,984
Imported liquors ...	58,243	61,685	3,442	
Tári	5,17,554	5,37,188	19,634	
Páchwái	1,03,843	1,28,947	25,104	
Charás	4,605	4,469		136
Siddhí, subzí, or bhang. ...	6,808	7,270	462	
Májum	2,162	2,247	85	
Madád	58,755	60,984	2,229	
Chándú	9,709	10,156	447	
Spirits used in arts, &c. ...	1,725	2,023	298	
Gánjá	9,73,176	9,68,007		5,169
Opium (net)	21,26,938	20,94,409		32,529
Miscellaneous	7,040	685		6,355
Total ...	57,29,231	60,85,354	3,56,123	
Deduct charges ...	3,92,027	3,94,959	2,932	
Net revenue ...	53,37,204	56,90,395	3,53,191	

Increase accounted for.

The increase shown above is attributed chiefly to the continued prosperous condition of the people. The principal item of increase was under the head of country spirits, the revenue from which advanced during the year by Rs. 3,92,595, owing to various causes, such as the cheapness of food, abundance of the mowah flower, better working of the distillery system, and the high price of rum. The tári revenue likewise increased by Rs. 19,634, the increase having occurred chiefly in the district of Tirhoot. The yield from páchwái improved by Rs. 25,104, owing mainly to the settlement of shops for the sale of that article at higher rates, consequent on the cheapness of rice. Small increases are also shown under the heads noted on the margin.

Imported liquors.
Siddhí, subzí, or bhang.
Májum.
Madád.
Chándú.
Spirits used in arts.

Explanation regarding decrease of revenue under particular heads.

The decreases in revenue are apparent chiefly under the heads of rum, gánjá, and opium. The falling off under the head of rum amounted to Rs. 43,984, and was chiefly attributable to its high price, but partly also to imported wines having superseded the use of rum in particular districts. The decrease of Rs. 5,169 under the head of gánjá is accounted for by the high selling price of the drug from a scanty harvest in the producing tract. The opium revenue had declined to the extent of Rs. 32,529, the cause of this in some of the Assam districts being stated to be the introduction of higher rates of assessment of land revenue. The decrease of Rs. 6,355 under the miscellaneous heading is accounted for by a change in the mode of accounting for the realizations of fines and penalties imposed by judicial officers under the excise laws, and of the sale proceeds of confiscations made under their orders. These are now credited to law and justice, in accordance with the order of the Government of India, and not to excise, as heretofore.

Increase in charges during the year.

The aggregate charges of the year exceed those of the preceding year by Rs. 2,932.

Steps taken for the realization of fines imposed in the excise department.

Some difficulty has been experienced from the circumstance of fines in the excise department not having hitherto been realizable by the same process as are fines under other laws. To obviate this, it was proposed by the Board of Revenue that section 4 of Act V. (B. C.) of 1867 should be amended so as to include in its operation the fines imposed under Act XXI. of 1856, as well as those imposed under Acts passed since the promulgation of that law. It did not, however, appear necessary to alter the law expressly for this purpose; but, to secure the end in view, the question was included among the amendments which it was suggested should be made in the Code of Criminal Procedure, then under the consideration of the Council of the Governor General for making laws and regulations.

STAMPS.

Receipts from the sale of stamps in Bengal.

The revenue realized in the Lower Provinces during the year from the sale of stamps, other than postage, service, and telegraph stamps, was Rs. 71,04,726; and a statement (L) in the Appendix shows a comparison of results for each district with three antecedent years. The figures for 1868-69, as shown for the districts of Chumparun and Malda, are not, however, strictly accurate; some discrepancies having been observed in them which had not been reconciled at the close of the year.

Net increase of revenue.

The detailed results given in the Appendix show an increase of revenue in thirty-five districts, amounting to Rs. 3,63,737; while in twenty-one there was an aggregate falling off of Rs. 1,19,404; the net increase in the collections during 1868-69, above those in the preceding year, being Rs. 2,44,333. The falling off in the sales was, in most of the places where it occurred, generally attributed to the high rate of duty imposed under Schedule B of Act XXVI. of 1867.

Sales of several descriptions of stamps.

Of the total revenue realized, Rs. 50,81,162 was derived from the sale of judicial stamps, Rs. 9,63,918 from the sale of non-judicial stamps, Rs. 3,17,457 from adhesive stamps, and Rs. 1,10,080 from hoondee, bills of exchange, and bills of lading stamps; the remainder having been realized from stamps impressed under collectors' certificates, stamp duty recovered from pauper suits, &c.

Aggregate revenue derived from stamps during the year.

	1867-68.	1868-69.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	68,60,393	71,04,726
Punjab	18,38,952	23,12,246
North-Western Provinces ...	31,77,388	33,07,509
Oude	6,92,317	7,70,232
Central Provinces	2,32,111	2,60,095
British Burmah	3,68,121	4,67,652
Nepaul	5	
Port Blair	214	133
Total ..	1,31,69,501	1,42,22,593

A comparison of the aggregate revenue derived from stamps, that is, inclusive of receipts on account of stamps supplied to the other presidencies, is shown on the margin; the total net increase of revenue amounting to Rs. 10,53,092.

Bi-color stamps manufactured and issued.

The number of bi-color stamps manufactured during the year was 20,520,240, against 15,557,117 in 1867-68, and the number issued 18,637,361, against 15,639,400.

New bi-color stamps for distinguishing non-judicial from judicial documents.

It was decided by the Government of India during the year that the bi-color stamps used for deeds and other non-judicial documents enumerated in Schedule A of Act X. of 1862 should be distinguished from those used for judicial papers specified in Schedule B of Act XXVI. of 1867 by the use of differently colored ink,—the ink for the former being blue and black, and for the latter, as heretofore, red and black. This order came into effect from the 1st of September 1868; but as the new black and blue stamps were not supplied to the vendors early enough in all places for use by that date, the Government of India was moved to issue a notification for the express purpose of legalizing all documents executed on red and black stamped papers up to the 1st January 1869.

Receipts from postage, service, and telegraph stamps.

A comparison of the sale of postage and service stamps is shown in the following return, which also exhibits the sale of telegraph stamps during the last three months of 1868-69.

	Sale of Postage Stamps.		Sale of Service Stamps.		Sale of Telegraph Stamps during the last 3 months of 1868-69.
	In 1867-68.	In 1868-69.	In 1867-68.	In 1868-69.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	6,49,335	7,53,221	83,176	61,124	89,616
N. W. Provinces ...	4,06,249	4,37,895	84,348	81,604	19,291
Punjab	2,19,222	2,59,877	53,722	49,294	12,277
British Burmah ...	60,155	82,079	3,502	3,124	25,072
Joudpore	277	421			31
Bombay		1,17,010			
Madras		84,773	85	3,500	
Total ...	13,65,238	17,35,276	2,24,831	1,98,646	1,46,287

Report on the working of the stamp law.

The Government of India having asked for returns showing the amount of stamp duty realized under Schedule B, Act X. of 1862, as compared with the amount realized under Schedule B of Act XXVI. of 1867, with a report on the working of the latter Act, and its effects on litigation during the first year of its operation, the required statistics were obtained from the district judges and from the Board of Revenue, and submitted with remarks. The Board's report gave a succinct account of the working of the law in the revenue courts, the general result shown being a large decrease in the institution of suits in which tenants are complainants, as against those in which the landlords are plaintiffs. This was shown to be owing in a great measure to the imposition of higher stamp duty under the law of 1867 than under that of 1862; and as this pressed with very great severity on the poorer party, especially in a description of litigation in which the whole substance of the weaker litigant was often at stake, it was proposed that the duty on such suits should be fixed below the amount at which it is levied in ordinary civil courts. It was also proposed that a discretion should be given to the courts to permit plaintiffs to institute such suits in *formâ pauperis*; the discretion being no more open to abuse in these than in civil suits.

It was also suggested in respect to stamp duty on applications to deposit rents in the collector's treasury, that the rate should be reduced, since, so long as the policy of the law recognizes such deposits as a necessary measure of protection for the tenant, it was indefensible to neutralize its provisions by the imposition of a prohibitive stamp duty.

As to the working of the law in the civil and criminal courts, no report was asked for from the High Court, as it is in direct relation with the Government of India; but it was stated to that Government that the general testimony borne by the district officers consulted left no doubt that the imposition of a stamp duty of one rupee on complaints in petty criminal cases has been a successful and judicious measure, and specially necessary in this part of the country.

These suggestions were considered by the Government of India, and the stamp law has been revised since the close of the year.

ASSESSED TAXES.

Operation of the Certificate Tax.

The details given below show the financial results of the operations of Act IX. of 1868 in the several districts of the Lower Provinces during the year ending the 30th of April 1869.

Assessments.

The assessments made are as follows:—

Class.	Full rates.	Three-quarter rates.	Half rates.	Quarter rates.	Total.
Class I ...	3				3
„ II ...	6				6
„ III ...	37				37
„ IV ...	101				101
„ V ...	266				266
„ VI ...	717		1		718
„ VII ...	1,509	3	4		1,516
„ VIII ...	3,873	5	3	1	3,882
„ IX ...	14,139	9	10	1	14,159
„ X ...	47,326	63	88	2	47,479
	67,977	80	106	4	68,167
Government officials (exclusive of Calcutta)					1,957
Companies					81
Ditto servants					2,427
				Total ...	72,632

The assessees in the first and second classes, three and six in number, whose annual profits were assessed respectively at four lakhs of rupees and upwards, and from two to four lakhs of rupees, are all residents of Calcutta. Of the 37 assessees in the third class, with annual profits from one to two lakhs, 26 were assessed at the Presidency. 101 persons were assessed in the fourth class, their annual profits ranging between Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 50,000.

The number of Government officials assessed out of the Presidency amounted to 1,957. Eighty-one certificates were taken out for companies with their branches and agencies, while the assessees in their service numbered 2,427.

Collections.

The collections, exclusive of fines, are shown on the margin. The fines levied amounted to Rs. 16,394. The aggregate collections amounted, therefore, to Rs. 14,22,749, exclusive of receipts from deductions made on account of the tax from official salaries paid at the Presidency.

	Rs.
Class I ...	19,200
„ II ...	19,200
„ III ...	57,600
„ IV ...	79,600
„ V ...	1,02,840
„ VI ...	1,13,120
„ VII ...	1,18,816
„ VIII ...	1,46,691
„ IX ...	2,14,412
„ X ...	3,63,879
	12,35,358
Government officials, exclusive of Calcutta ...	59,732
Companies	49,360
Ditto servants ...	61,905
	14,06,355

Under the License Tax, the gross collections amounted to Rs. 17,69,735; but of this Rs. 5,85,099 were collected from incomes of Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 under Class VI. Under the Certificate Tax this class of incomes was exempted, and there has been an increase, therefore, in the other classes in favor of the latter tax to the extent of Rs. 2,21,719. This increase has accrued from the tax on incomes above Rs. 25,000, which paid Certificate Tax at a much higher rate, and on incomes of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000. Under all other classes there has been a decrease.

The largest collections of the tax were made in Calcutta; the next in the district of Monghyr, where the realizations aggregate Rs. 58,977. In none of the other districts of the Lower Provinces did the collections of the tax, up to the 30th April 1869, amount to Rs. 50,000.

Expenditure and net result.

The expenditure incurred on account of establishments up to the 30th April 1869 was Rs. 1,23,353, the percentage on the collections being Rs. 8·7. The net approximate financial result of the operations of the Act is exhibited on the margin.

	Rs.
Net collections, exclusive of deductions made at Calcutta from official salaries	14,06,355
Charges	1,23,353
Net revenue'	12,83,002

Exemptions from the operation of the Certificate Tax.

The Khasi and Jynteah Hills, the Garrow Hills, and the Tributary Mehals of Chota Nagpore, were exempted from the operation of the Certificate Tax Act, on political and other grounds.

Case of the Gyawals of Gya.

Under the License Tax Act, persons following religious callings were expressly exempted from the payment of the tax. The Certificate Tax Act, and the rules issued thereon by Government, did not provide in definite terms for similar exemptions; but the Gyawals of Gya applied to this Government for exemption under the spirit of the previous orders. The power of granting such exemptions had not been delegated to the local Government; but as the Gyawals were only hereditary guardians of certain idols, it did not appear to this Government that they followed a profession within the meaning of the law, and they were therefore held to be not liable to the tax, unless they otherwise exercised a trade or profession.

Enquiry into alleged irregularities in the assessment of the Certificate Tax.

Complaints having been received of irregularities and illegalities in the assessment and collection of the Certificate Tax in the Jehanabad subdivision of the Hooghly district, a special officer (Mr. H. L. Harrison) was deputed to investigate the matter, and to report thereon to Government. The enquiry showed that the assessor had deviated from the course contemplated by Government, and had adopted a system calculated to deter the assessees from preferring formal objections to his proceedings, while the collections were facilitated by expedients which were undoubtedly illegal in themselves, though no suspicion of corrupt motives was found to attach to the assessor in connection with them.

Passing of the new Income Tax Act, and measures taken for giving effect to it.

The new Income Tax Act (No. IX. of 1869) received the assent of the Governor General on the 18th March; and rules for the guidance of public officers in matters connected with its enforcement were laid down by the Government of India under sections 9 and 39 of the Act by a Notification dated the 24th idem. After this, with the sanction of the Government of India, subsidiary rules were issued by this Government with a view to secure the proper working of the Act; and by these the assessment and collection of the tax in the interior of districts were assigned to the sub-divisional officer, and in the sudder sub-division, to the officer in charge of the excise department, or, in his absence, to some other officer especially selected for the duty. The Board were authorized, at the same time, to sanction the necessary establishments in anticipation of the orders of Government, that no time might be lost in giving effect to the Act; and separate arrangements were sanctioned for Calcutta and the suburbs, where the administration of the Act was entrusted to the collector of Calcutta, aided by seven assessors and subordinate assistants.

The Act did not come into operation till the 1st of April, or after the close of the year.

Part II.

SURVEY.

Distribution of the different survey parties during the year.

Several survey parties having become available during the cold season of 1868-69, the following distribution was authorized, *viz.*, the 1st and 2nd divisions to be employed on survey work in Assam; the 3rd division to be employed in Burmah; the 4th division on the completion of the dearah survey, and afterwards on the survey of Punchanogram and the military cantonments; the 5th division on the survey of the Eastern Dooars and Cooch Behar; and the 6th division on the completion of the survey of Palamow and the revision of the condemned survey work on the boundaries of Palamow and Gya. The question of the re-survey of Hazareebaugh was also considered; but the work had to be postponed partly because the men of the survey parties available were not sufficiently trained for topographical work, and partly for other professional reasons. The demarcation of the district of Midnapore was also deferred till the season of 1869-70, as only one demarcating party was available, which it was found desirable to employ, in the first instance, in the district of Hooghly. A proposition was also made for the re-survey of Calcutta; but as the cost of this was estimated at about Rs. 83,000, the municipality were not disposed to entertain it.

Work expected to be completed by the professional survey parties.

A statement (M 1) in the Appendix exhibits the work expected to be completed by the several professional parties within the survey year ending on the 30th September 1869. The figures given are necessarily approximate. The aggregate area expected to be completed was 8,635 square miles, of which 4,135 square miles may be classed as mouzawar work, 1,000 square miles as topographical work, and the remaining 3,500 square miles triangulation. The total expenditure was estimated at Rs. 3,11,623-7-9, which gave an average cost of Rs. 60-10-11 per square mile. The average expenditure per square mile in the preceding year was Rs. 56-8-7.

Work done by the non-professional survey parties.

The work performed by the non-professional survey parties during the official year, or from 1st April 1868 to 31st March 1869, is shown in statement M 2 in the Appendix. The regular establishment of the 2nd division was discharged on the 31st May 1868, a small portion only being retained for the purpose of re-copying some damaged maps and papers. The establishment of the 3rd division was employed on registry work, and also in re-copying damaged maps of Dacca and Sylhet; and enquiry was being made at

the close of the year as to the date when it will be practicable finally to dispense with them. The work of the establishment of the 4th division and of the party engaged in Maunbhoom had been nearly finished, and was expected, in both cases, to be altogether completed by the end of May. The party employed in Palamow made partial re-demarcations of 74 villages for the revenue survey and of 6 Government waste blocks, besides doing other miscellaneous work. In the Doors the demarcation of the sâl and sissoo forests was commenced in February last. Of the dearah survey parties, that employed in the Rajshahye Division completed the settlement of 3,324 acres of alluvion in the Malda district. Diluvion had occurred in 29 estates in Pubna, embracing an area of 9,454 acres, but no claims to abatement of revenue had been made at the close of the year. In the Patna division four boundary disputes and two other cases were disposed of; and in the Bhaugulpore division the work performed included the disposal of three settlement cases which had been pending from last year. The demarcation of the Hooghly district was commenced in the second week of December 1868.

Assam survey.

The new system of survey introduced in Assam was noticed in last year's report. The omission to vest officers of the survey parties with revenue powers was brought to the notice of Government, and rectified during the year. It was also brought to the notice of Government, in connection with this survey, that great difficulty was experienced by the tea planters in the erection of masonry pillars, as required by the new rules. This difficulty, on enquiry, did not appear to be so insuperable as it was represented; but the use of earthen and metallic pillars having been sanctioned for the Government survey, the same concession was extended to the planters, the discretion of selecting the material for the pillars in different places being left with the commissioner. The general working of the new rules has been satisfactory, and promises to secure the object for which these rules were adopted.

Demarcation of boundary between Chittagong and the Hill Tracts.

The demarcation of the boundary between the Chittagong district and the Hill Tracts was authorized during the year, and commenced upon during the past cold season. As the cost of erecting pillars would have been excessive, it was decided that the boundary line should consist, according to the nature of the ground, in some places of a path of earth-work 3 feet wide and 2 feet high; in other places simply of a cleared strip through the jungle, but without any earth-work; and in other places, again, of mounds of earth tapering to the top and 5 feet high, placed at moderate distances from each other. It is expected that this work, when completed, will considerably facilitate the settlement operations near the boundary line.

Survey of the Garrow Hills.

It has also been determined to commence the survey of the Garrow Hills; but as it was expected that the advance of the survey party into the inner hills would most probably give offence to the independent Garrows, and lead them to resent it as an invasion of their country, it has been decided that the operations should in the first instance be confined to the country of the dependent Garrows, the advisability of proceeding further into the interior being considered when the work in the outer hills is brought to a close.

Adjustment of boundaries between the Chota Nagpore Tributary Mehals and the Central Provinces, and between the Chota Nagpore Tributary Mehals and the native state of Rewah.

As the necessity arose for adjusting the boundaries both between the Chota Nagpore Tributary Mehals and the Central Provinces, and between the Chota Nagpore Tributary Mehals and the native state of Rewah, it was ordered by the Government of India that the work should be carried out by two separate commissions. Two experienced European officers were accordingly detached from the Chota Nagpore Agency, and appointed, one to each of these commissions, to represent the Government of Bengal. The boundary between Gangpore and Bonai and that between Sumbulpore and Bamra have also to be settled; but it has been decided that this work should be carried out by the deputy commissioner of Sumbulpore and the commissioner of Chota Nagpore in communication with each other, and that the deputation of any special officer is unnecessary.

Erection of boundary pillars to mark the course of the revenue survey.

It was stated in last year's report that the subject of erecting permanent landmarks for giving a durable character to the results of the revenue surveys in Bengal was under the consideration of Government. The questions which came under discussion were (1) whether permanent boundary marks should be erected in all districts, or only in those which may have to be surveyed hereafter; (2) through what agency, and at whose expense, such boundary marks ought to be erected; and (3) whether, in addition to permanent marks at selected points on the boundary, pillars should be erected on the theodolite stations, as had been proposed by the deputy surveyor-general. The conclusions arrived at by this Government on the first point were, that there were great practical objections to making any attempts to erect boundary pillars in the districts already surveyed, and that this should not therefore be attempted; but that in future surveys permanent boundary marks should be constructed at selected tri-junction points of villages, and that the selection of these points should be left to the discretion of the professional revenue surveyor. As regards the second point, the local Government was at first opposed to the suggestion that the cost of these land-marks should be thrown on the zemindars, but it appeared on re-consideration that the main advantage from the permanency

thus given to the results of the survey would be derived by the zemindars, and that it was therefore only fair that they should be made to pay for it, the more so, as they would in no other way contribute to the primary expenses of the survey. To this end it was further considered desirable that, as the erection of these boundary marks would be for the general benefit of all landholders in the neighbourhood, the cost should be equitably distributed among all landholders, instead of being exacted from the zemindar or zemindars in whose villages they might chance to be erected; and legislative action was therefore suggested for the purpose of enabling collectors to erect the marks where necessary, or to call upon the zemindars to erect them, and to recover the expense rateably in proportion to area, or otherwise. On the third point the opinion of this Government was that, as theodolite stations are not necessarily or ordinarily coincident with village or other boundaries, platforms erected on such stations would not serve as boundary marks at all, and would be of no use except to a surveyor, and that the cost of such landmarks, where absolutely necessary, should therefore fall on the State.

All these conclusions were fully concurred in by the Government of India, and the necessary directions were given for the preparation of a bill to give effect to the proposition in regard to the distribution of the cost.

FORESTS.

Inspection of forests.

The information obtained by the inspection of forests in the several divisions of the Lower Provinces up to the close of the year may be briefly recapitulated as follows:—

In the temperate parts of British Sikkim the Government forests cover an area of about 17½ square miles, and are in four blocks, of which three, covering an area of 15½ square miles, are available for working, while the fourth is isolated and unapproachable. These three blocks contain about 2,000 magnolia trees, 17,600 oaks and chesnuts, and 17,200 trees of inferior but useful kinds. The temperate forests on the Bhootan side of the Teesta valley are supposed to be more extensive than those on the Sikkim side, and to contain larger stocks of timber; but they have not yet been explored. The sâl forests on the outer hills of British Sikkim and in the Sikkim terai cover about 29 square miles, and are estimated to contain some sâl timber fit for conversion into sleepers, and about 1,800 chelawnee trees, but no mature sâl. They are, however, very rich in young trees, and will become very valuable 30 or 40 years hence. The sâl forests in the Teesta and the Great Runjeet valleys are estimated to occupy an area of 23 square miles, and to contain about 12,000 sâl and 5,000 chelawnee trees fit for felling. In the plains of the Western Dooars the sâl forests are estimated to extend over an area of about 40 square miles, in thirteen blocks, averaging from 1½ to 8 square miles each; but it

is estimated that in only four of these are there any first class sâl trees. The sâl forests in the hills of the Western Dooars are reported to cover 60 square miles and to contain 5,000 first class sâl trees, besides abundance of chelawnee, urjun, and cutch trees. The sissoo forests in the Sikkim and Bhootan terai cover an aggregate of about 15 square miles, in five blocks, of which the largest, and the only one containing any quantity of large timber, is on the banks of the Torsa, and is 6 square miles in extent and estimated to contain 2,300 sissoo trees above 5 feet in girth. In the Eastern Dooars the sâl forests are estimated to extend over some 364 square miles, but only 200 square miles are covered with forests in which this is the characteristic and principal tree, the rest containing sâl in varying proportions.

There are also sâl forests in Assam, of which it is reported that those in the Kamroop district, south of the Brahmapootra, and in the Nowgong and Seebsagur districts, contain mature trees. The forests on the south of the Brahmapootra have not yet been examined, but are believed to be very extensive and valuable, although only one-tenth of the whole is said to contain mature timber. The india-rubber or caoutchouc forests of the Durrung district extend over an area of about 585 miles, and besides the caoutchouc tree contain many serviceable trees. The plan of working these forests was still under consideration. In the Chydooar block there are considerable patches of forests in which the soom tree predominates, the leaves of which are used for rearing silk worms. More extensive soom forests exist in the district of Luckimpore. There are also forests of wide extent in Upper Assam, some of which have been examined and found to contain many useful kinds of timber. Many others have not yet been reported upon; but those on the Deking and the Derang rivers, large affluents of the Brahmapootra, are believed to be rich in timber trees. The Nambar forests on the Naga Hills contain valuable supplies of timber.

In the Dacca division the higher hills throughout the district of Cachar are covered with forests, which have not yet been explored. There are dense forests also in the valley of the Jeri, and in the southern portion of the Hailakandy, Chatla, Howhur, and Sonai plains; and in addition to these, there lies to the south of Cachar an extensive forest tract extending to Chittagong. In Sylhet there are thousands of acres of forests, for the most part uninhabited and almost impenetrable. There are forests also in the Hill Tracts of the Chittagong division, the workable portions of which are estimated to cover about 1,500 square miles. There are neither teak, sâl, nor sissoo to be found either in the Cachar or Chittagong forests, the principal timber products in them being nagissur, jarool, and toon, with the addition in the Chittagong forests of jamboo and gurjun.

Reserves, &c.

The operations of the forest department were confined during the year to the Sikkim and Bhootan divisions. In the Sikkim division the Government forests have all been reserved, and the general outlines

of the tropical and temperate forests have been delineated in the revenue survey maps of the Darjeeling district, and a number of boundary pillars erected where the tropical sâl forests are not naturally defined. In the Bhootan division important progress has been made in the preliminary demarcation of the reserved forests, both in the Eastern and Western Dooars. In the former four large blocks have been demarcated, aggregating 200 square miles, and a fifth west of the Sunkoss river, having an area of above 13 square miles. This last mentioned tract has been permanently demarcated by the erection of sâl posts a hundred yards apart the whole way round, except on the east side, where the Sunkoss forms a natural boundary. In the Western Dooars thirteen other tracts, which have been surveyed by the revenue survey party, have been similarly demarcated by the forest department. Some of these demarcated tracts contain cultivation, and it may be possible to induce the occupants to plant or to sow sâl seed, broadcast, over a certain area annually in consideration of exemption from taxation, which will further the ends of Government in forest conservation at little expense.

Plantations.

In the temperate forests of British Sikkim about 202 acres have been brought under cultivation. Of this area about 28 acres were sown in January 1868, and are now sufficiently well stocked with young plants of oak and chesnut 7 or 8 inches high. The remaining 194 acres were sown out in January and February 1869. Large nursery beds have also been formed in convenient spots, and in these magnolia seeds are thriving well, though those of oak and chesnut have failed to a great extent. A teak plantation formed at Bhamanpookree in the terai has also failed; but a fresh supply of teak seeds having been obtained from Burmah, the experiment is being continued. Some teak seed has also been sent to Assam and the Bhootan Dooars, that experimental plantations may be formed. At Sookna, on the Mahanuddy, a mahogany plantation has been established, which is improving, though the growth of the tree is comparatively slow. As regards sâl and sissoo trees, they reproduce themselves abundantly, and it has therefore not been deemed necessary to do more towards the improvement and extension of the natural forests in the Sikkim and Bhootan terai, than to supplement the efforts of nature by occasional sowings, broadcast, in suitable spots.

Yield of the forests.

Logs	...	...	3,758
Sleepers	...	...	38,427
Shingles	...	...	2,46,103
Scantlings	...	...	1,404

The quantity of timber brought out of the forests of the Sikkim and Bhootan divisions during 1868-69 is detailed on the margin. The forests are still worked by the agency of petty contractors—contractors of sufficient influence and means to undertake the whole work of felling, converting, and transporting to depôts, not having yet been found. The timber belonging to the department is all sold on indent only. No auction sales have been held, because there is no great demand for

timber at present, and all local wants are easily and cheaply supplied from the private forests. An experiment was tried of sending down sâl logs to the Calcutta market for sale; but the result was not encouraging, the expenses of transport amounting to Rs. 7,890 and the sale proceeds of the logs to Rs. 5,840 only.

Financial results.

The financial results of the transactions of the department during the year may be exhibited as under:—

RECEIPTS.

	Rs.
From sale of timber at depôts	1,65,568
Ditto removed by purchasers	3,405
Permit fees	706
Grazing dues and fisheries	916
Fines and forfeitures	198
Other items	331
	1,71,184

EXPENDITURE.

Conservancy and working	95,581	
Establishments	30,675	
		1,26,256
Surplus		44,928

The estimated value of timber in hand on the 1st of April 1869 was Rs. 2,24,963, against Rs. 95,954 of the preceding year, which shows an increase of Rs. 1,29,009.

Rules for the administration of Government forests.

After a prolonged discussion between the conservator of forests, the commissioner of Cooch Behar, the Board of Revenue, and the local Government, a code of rules was prepared during the year and submitted for the sanction of the Government of India, with a view to provide for the efficient administration of the Government forests in the Lower Provinces. These rules have been framed under Act VII. of 1865, a bill for the repeal of which had meanwhile come under consideration of the Legislative Council of the Governor General; but it was considered undesirable to postpone the issue of the rules on this account, as it was found impracticable to carry on the administration of the forests without them. The amendment of the law, when made, will probably necessitate some further revision of the rules hereafter.

Introduction of the "permit system" in the forests of the Lower Provinces.

The introduction of a system of leases for working defined tracts of forest by private parties, to whom the timber worked out would belong on payment of a specified royalty, has been authorized. The scheme cannot, however, be carried out till the rules above referred to are brought into operation, when the nature and terms of the agreement to be entered into will have to be considered.

Extension of forest conservancy, &c.

With a view to the introduction of forest conservancy into the forests of Assam, Dacca, and Chittagong, the sanction of Government has been asked to the establishment of a branch of the forest department on a suitable scale in each of those divisions; but this proposition was still under consideration at the close of the year. The forest department has not yet been able to undertake the conservancy and management of any of the isolated Government forests in Bengal, situated in districts under permanent settlement, such as the sâl forests on the Koel and Soane rivers, in Chota Nagpore and Behar, and the forests of the Damin-i-koh, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Proposal for placing the complete management of all public forests under the forest department.

The question of placing under the forest department the complete management of all public forests and plantations, including reserves for fuel for all purposes, was raised by the Secretary of State in connection with the question of the future supply of fuel to railways and steam boats, &c. The opinion of the local officers having been taken on the proposition, the commissioners of Patna, Dacca, and Cuttack expressed themselves as being in favor of the measure, and the commissioners of Chittagong, Assam, and Chota Nagpore as being against it, while the rest were either partly for and partly against the arrangement, or offered no opinion on the subject, there being no public forests and plantations in their divisions. The general conclusion to be drawn, from the replies received, was that the forests in the regulation districts might advantageously be placed under the management and control of the forest department, but that the generality of forests in the non-regulation districts could not be so disposed of owing to the habits of the people in those districts, the large extent of the forest tracts, and the necessity of preserving undivided authority throughout their entire extent. An abstract of these opinions has been furnished to the Government of India, and it has been intimated that, judging from the difficulties which have been experienced in the transfer of specific tracts in one or two districts to the charge of the forest department, the Local Government is satisfied that the proposed measure of making over all forests entirely to the forest department could not be carried out without giving rise to the greatest complications, interference with private rights, and consequent difficulties.

AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, AND EXPERIMENTAL BOTANY.

Tea cultivation.

The following return exhibits, in a condensed form, the actual state of tea cultivation in those districts of the Lower Provinces in which it is carried on:—

Division.	District.	Number of Gardens.	Number of Assistants employed.		Extent of Land				Area under cultivation.			Out-turn.		Average monthly number of Laborers employed during the year.	
			Europeans.	Natives above the rank of duftaree.	Held in grants under old rules.	Held in fee-simple under new rules.	Held under cultivation Lots or rent-paying plots.	Total.	At close of 1867-68.	Brought under cultivation during the year.	Total.	In 1867-68.	In 1868-69.	Imported.	Local.
					Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	lbs.	lbs.		
Assam	Kamroop	35	4	42	5,474¼	15,023¼	275	20,773	2,784¼	44	2,838¼	237,851	307,858	225	1,184
	Durrung	60	19	137	5,875	32,101	10,981	48,957	4,476	70	4,546	601,119	863,059	2,429	1,745
	Nowgong	22	4	32	20,053	4,477	587	25,117	1,497	154	1,651	121,926	178,119	337	469
	Seebsagur	124	72	332	116,249	19,596	6,260	142,105	15,566	167	15,733	3,129,263	2,605,625	13,523	11,919
	Luckimpore	49	17	94	14,224	33,425	5,834	53,533	4,269	13	4,282	477,946	497,121	5,133	3,546
Cooch Behar	Darjeeling	44	50	164	28,563	7,912	10,449	44,924	9,764¼	383¼	10,067¼	441,189	851,540	317	6,542
	Gowalparah	4	...	3	Particulars not stated.				1,044		323	5,170	2,916		42
Dacca	Dacca	2	Particulars not stated.					43	Particulars not stated.				1,760	Not stated.	
	Sylhet	22	Particulars not stated.					23,144	2,490		2,240	144,693	239,909	587	566
	Cachar	118	Not stated.		231,970	5,414	35,443	272,827	25,469		24,378	3,163,310	4,006,535	14,076	Not stated.
Chittagong	Chittagong and the Hill Tracts	...	No statistics furnished.												
Chota Nagpore	Hazareebaugh	3	Particulars not stated.								700	11,077	32,729	Not stated.	
	Lohardduggah	2	Particulars not stated.								215	Not stated.	5030	Not stated.	

Assam division.

The statistics furnished for Assam are expressly stated to be imperfect, owing to the inability of the district officers to obtain accurate information from the planters, many of whom are stated to have given no information, while others sent partial information only, and that in an imperfect form.

Cooch Behar division.

The information obtained in regard to the two districts of the Cooch Behar division is more reliable. In Darjeeling there has been an extension of cultivation, and the order of Government allowing portions of lots to be given up and payments made on account of entire lots to be credited to the portions retained has been taken advantage of, and is already bearing good fruit. The increased cultivation during the year in this district covers an area of 303 acres, and the increase of out-turn is shown at 410,360 lbs. It is confidently expected that the results will be still better next year. The case is very different in Gowalparah, where the gardens are entirely in the hands of natives, and have been so neglected that the number of plantations has decreased from 21 to 4, the area under cultivation from 1,044 to 338 acres, and the out-turn of tea from 5,170 lbs. to 2,016 lbs.

Dacca division.

In the Dacca division the cultivation is carried on mainly in Cachar and Sylhet, and also to an inconsiderable extent in the district of Dacca, where there are two gardens occupying 113 acres of land, which produced 22 maunds of tea, or about 1,760 lbs.

In Sylhet the quantity of land under cultivation is shown to have decreased, owing to the collapse of the Sylhet and Cachar Tea Company, whose gardens were last year almost entirely closed. The out-turn of tea for the year was estimated at 173,000 lbs., but the actual out-turn amounted to above 239,000 lbs., showing an excess over the estimate of 66,000 lbs. The estimate for 1869-70 is 215,100 lbs., but there is reason to expect that even this estimate is too small.

The information received regarding the gardens in Cachar is this year unusually complete; returns having, for the first time, been received from all the gardens in the district. The number of grants held under the Assam rules is 146, but tea is cultivated in 67 of them only, the total area of which is 162,235 acres, while the total area of the remaining 79 unopened grants is estimated at 225,000 acres. The area of 35 holdings, which were granted under the old Assam rules, and which it has been proposed to commute to fee-simple grants, is 69,735 acres. There are besides 13 existing fee-simple grants, with an area of 5,414 acres. The number of estates held under cultivation leases is 75, with an area of 35,443 acres, of which the area included in tea gardens is roughly estimated at 20,000 acres. The total area of all the estates upon which tea is cultivated, is therefore above 270,000 acres. It is expected, however, that more than 70,000 acres of this will have to be relinquished before the end of next year.

The area actually under tea cultivation during the year was 24,376 acres, and the number of factories 118. In the preceding year the area was 25,469, and the number of factories 115; so that there has been a decrease of 1,093 acres of cultivation, and an increase of three in the

number of factories. The decrease in area under cultivation has, however, been owing mainly to the abandonment of lands the cultivation of which was found to be unprofitable; but in spite of this the advance of tea cultivation has been very marked, and promises to be still more satisfactory year by year.

The amount of the tea produced during the last year was 4,006,835 lb., against 3,163,310 lb. produced in the preceding year. The out-turn for 1869-70 is estimated at 5,051,220 lb.

The number of imported laborers employed on the tea gardens was 14,076, besides whom about 15,002 more were working in the district from choice, after termination of their original agreements.

The amount remitted to the district during the year by supply bills for purposes connected with tea cultivation was Rs. 18,88,847, to which is to be added Rs. 96,110, the value of notes cashed at the treasury for the same purpose, which gives a total of Rs. 19,84,957.

Chittagong division, including the Hill Tracts.

No statistics have been furnished in regard to Chittagong and the Hill Tracts, but it has been stated generally that cultivation had progressed satisfactorily in them during the year. There has been no addition to the number of gardens, but those that exist have increased in value with a year's growth of tea bushes, and the yield of tea in 1869-70 is expected to be very largely in excess of the yield in previous years.

Chota Nagpore division.

In the Chota Nagpore division the cultivation has neither increased nor decreased to any considerable extent. In Hazareebaugh the area under cultivation is reported to be nearly the same as in the preceding year, but the out-turn of tea has increased by 21,652 lb. The results in Lohardaggah are less favorable, as the damage caused by the drought of 1866 has not been repaired, and the gardens are reported to be falling off in extent.

Total export of tea during the year.

The aggregate quantity of tea exported from Calcutta during the year was 11,434,002 lb., against 8,789,344 lb. exported during the preceding year, showing an increase to the extent of 2,644,658 lb.

Coffee cultivation in Lohardaggah.

There are 15 acres under coffee cultivation in Lohardaggah and of these 5 produced fruit; but the climate is too dry for this cultivation without irrigation, and it is intended to abandon it altogether.

Experimental cultivation of Hingunghat cotton in Bengal.

The subject of the experimental cultivation of Hingunghat cotton in many of the districts of the Lower Provinces was noticed in last year's report. No reports having since been received as to the result of these experiments, the necessary orders were issued for the collection of all available information on the point. Instructions were also issued to indent for the further supply of seed which would be required to continue the experiments; and it has been particularly directed that progressive reports of the experiments thus continued may be submitted for the information of Government up to the end of December 1869 and June 1870.

THE BOTANICAL GARDENS.

The Gardens.

The arrangement of the species cultivated in the gardens according to natural orders has been completed. The collection of palms has been increased. Many nursery specimens have been planted out in their permanent sites in the palmetum. The pandani, which are adjoining, have also been increased by many new species sent by Mr. Teigmann, to whom also the garden is indebted for all the Javan bambusæ which have been lately planted. In September last the river broke in upon the western part of the garden; a considerable extent of ground lay under water for several days and the smaller trees and shrubs thereon perished. The necessary steps required to prevent the recurrence of such inundations are under consideration. The Amherstia avenue, originally planted in 1866, and completely destroyed by the cyclone of 1867, has been replanted. A small glass conservatory, erected in 1867, has proved most useful for the cultivation of tropical and delicate ferns. The more hardy and rigid species, and many orchids, have been found to thrive under shady bamboo trellis-work, like that so generally used in this country for the cultivation of pepper. One of these trellis-gardens, 80 feet long by 60 feet broad, has been specially devoted to the increasing collection of orchids. Similar trellis-gardens have been found to suit several other tribes of plants, which now thrive luxuriantly.

Distribution of plants and seeds.

During the year 15 wardian cases and 47 boxes, containing 2,409 plants, have been distributed. To the public near Calcutta, 4,504 plants in pots were distributed, against 3,337 in the preceding year.

Nine wardian cases and 55 boxes, containing 3,022 plants, were received during the year, principally by way of exchange, from other Botanic Gardens. During the year, 4,154 packets of seeds were sold to the public, and 3,931 packets were supplied to public officers. A new catalogue of seeds available for sale has been published.

Cultivation of ipecacuanha.

The culture of ipecacuanha was commenced in the garden with a single plant of the short styled form, which produces no seeds, though it flowers plentifully. The plant is a slow-growing one, and its multiplication by cuttings alone has been very tedious. There are now in the garden only nine plants. Dr. Anderson, now in Europe, will make every effort to transmit additional plants to the gardens.

Presentation of plants by Dr. J. Anderson.

A valuable collection of plants, made by Dr. J. Anderson on his Yunan expedition, has been presented by him to the museum, and other interesting additions have been made to it.

New catalogue.

A new catalogue of the plants in the gardens is under preparation.

Cultivation of cinchona.

In the Government cinchona gardens near Darjeeling, the propagation has been hitherto from cuttings only, as the shrubs do not produce seeds till they have attained a few years' growth. It is expected that in a year or two large quantities of seeds will be obtained. Cinchona

seed has hitherto always been raised under glass, in order to ensure the germination of the greatest possible proportion of the rare and precious seeds, but Dr. Anderson lately caused a quantity of the seeds of *cinchona pahudiana* to be sown under mats, and excellent plants were raised quite as well as under glass. It is hoped from the result of this experiment, that the propagation by cuttings may be shortly discontinued.

Stock plants.

The propagation (at the Darjeeling Government gardens) of *c. succirubra* by cuttings has been discontinued, and the stock plants thrown away, as enough nursery plants have already been obtained to complete the planting of 1,000 acres, which is the area intended to be occupied by *c. succirubra*. The stock plants of *c. calisaya* have been increased from 4,158 to 10,000, because it has been ascertained that the species is very valuable in quinine. The stock plants of *c. micrantha* have been thrown away. The stock plants of *c. officinalis* have not been increased, as seed is expected this year, and better plants can be produced by seed than from cuttings.

Progress.

The increase during the year of all the species of cinchona plants is 673,654, being 12,806 less than that of the preceding year.

Nursery beds.

In the nursery beds on the 1st April, there were 556,798 plants, all in excellent condition, and 200,000 of them ready for transplanting out in the plantations as soon as the weather should be favorable.

Permanent plantations.

In the permanent plantations, 534,236 plants have been planted out. Of this number, 342,807 are *c. succirubra*, 167,320 *c. officinalis*, and 24,109 *c. micrantha*. The area of ground planted with *cinchonas* on the 1st of April 1869 was 600 acres, of which 500 acres are *c. succirubra*. The remaining 500 acres of *c. succirubra* proposed to be planted have been cleared of jungle, and will be planted before the end of 1869-70. For *c. officinalis* 80 acres have been cleared, and for *c. calisaya*, 10 acres. The growth made by the plants in the Rungbee and Rishap plantations during the year has far exceeded that during the preceding year. The tallest plant of *c. succirubra* is 19 feet high, of *c. officinalis* 11 feet 3 inches. Many plants of *c. officinalis* have a good crop of seeds ripening on them, and others are coming into flower. A few plants of *c. succirubra* are also coming into flower.

The number of *cinchonas* distributed during the year was as under:—

Mr. Johnson, Dhooteria, Darjeeling	8,000
Officiating superintendent, Botanic Gardens, North-Western Provinces	1,300
Lord Lawrence	600
Dr. J. M. Coates, Hazareebaugh ...	100
Colonel Strutt, Kangra Valley ...	42
Mr. Miller, Darjeeling	4
Total	10,046

Ipecacuanha plants.

Of ipecacuanha there are five rooted plants and one cutting in the Government cinchona gardens.

Private cultivation of cinchona.

The Darjeeling Cinchona Association possessed, on the 1st April 1869, 671,518 *cinchonas*, of which 652,506 were *c. succirubra*. The area planted was 275 acres. The plantations are in good order, and the Association has lately purchased a large tract of land adjoining their plantation, and continue to push on the cultivation with great rapidity. On the Tukhvar Tea Company's estate, there are 75,000 *cinchonas*, 20,000 of which are planted out and are growing well. The Darjeeling Tea Company have 30,000 plants of *cinchona succirubra* on the Tukhvar tea plantation; of these, 20,000 are planted out and are growing well. In other plantations near Darjeeling, there are 19,000 *cinchonas*. The total number of *cinchonas* in the Darjeeling District is 3,028,050, *viz.*, 2,232,532 in Government, and 795, 518 in private plantations. The area planted is about 965 acres.

Cultivation in the Khasi Hills.

At Nunklow the total number of *cinchonas* in the Government garden was 18,975 on the 31st March 1869, as against 6,778 on 31st March 1868. Of these, 18,221 are *c. succirubra*, 421 are *c. micrantha*, and 333 *c. officinalis*. The garden has since been closed, and orders given to remove the establishment to Shillong.

Total number of plants at Darjeeling, and their distribution.

The total number and distribution of cinchona plants in the Government plantations of Darjeeling on the 31st March 1869, are represented in the following table :—

Names of species of cinchona.	Number in permanent plantations.	Number of stock plants for propagation.	Number of seedlings or rooted cuttings in nursery beds for permanent plantations.	Number of rooted-plants in cuttings beds.	Number of cuttings made during March.	Total number of plants, cuttings and seedlings.
C. succirubra ...	6,15,730	20,000	2,83,006	3,24,979	None.	12,43,715
C. calisaya ...	220	10,000	2,460	13,174	1,500	27,354
C. micrantha ...	20,667	None.	None.	None.	None.	20,667
C. officinalis and varieties	3,12,719	10,000	2,71,332	3,32,653	None.	9,26,704
C. pahudiana ...	5,092	None.	None.	None.	None.	5,092
Total ...	9,63,428	40,000	5,56,798	6,70,806	1,500	22,32,532

Distribution of Carolina rice seed for experimental cultivation.

In the early part of the year, the Government of India forwarded to the Government of Bengal two cases of acclimatized Carolina rice seed from the Madras Presidency, and eight barrels of seed from England, for experimental cultivation in Bengal. These were sent to the Board of Revenue for distribution, and they were requested to enter into communication with the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, and arrange for making the necessary experiments.

As the society were unable to assist the Board in the disposal of the seed, owing to their having a large stock of their own in course of distribution, it was forwarded to commissioners of divisions, with instructions to distribute it to such of the zemindars and planters as were willing to undertake its cultivation.

Subsequently, a paper, containing the results of the experimental cultivation of Carolina rice in several districts of the Madras Presidency, was circulated for information.

Failure of the experimental model farm at Dacca.

An agricultural exhibition was held at Mymensing in November 1865, and after all expenses had been defrayed, there remained a balance in hand of Rs. 5,000, which it was proposed to expend in building a vernacular school, or in establishing a model farm in each of the districts in the Dacca division. Eventually, however, a portion of the surplus funds was appropriated to the purchase of a station clock and the completion of the vernacular school-house at Mymensing, whilst the remainder was devoted to the establishment of a model farm at Dacca, for the purpose of improving the stock and produce of the country.

This experiment was carried on till the commencement of 1868, when it was reported to have proved an entire failure, owing partly to the want of interest displayed by the residents in the project, and partly to the choice of a site for the farm having been confined to a spot notoriously unhealthy both for man and beast. As under the circumstances there was no prospect of the experiment proving self-supporting, or of securing the object for which it was undertaken, the farm was broken up, and the money derived from the sale of the stock, buildings, and implements, amounting to Rs. 3,000, was made over to the funds of the Mitford Hospital.

INUNDATIONS.

Districts inundated, and measures taken for affording relief.

The periodical rains which set in about the middle of June being unusually heavy, a great many of the districts of the Lower Provinces were extensively inundated, and considerable damage was caused to the crops, and also to other property and to life. The inundations were most severe in two of the

districts of the Orissa division, in one district of the Burdwan division, and in a small portion of the Presidency division, in all which places prompt measures were taken at once to afford relief, and special arrangements made for carrying out the relief operations.

In the Orissa division the portion of the Cuttack district which suffered most severely was that within reach of the floods of the Byturnee and Brahminee rivers, the estate of the Rajah of Aul, and the neighbourhood of Kendraparah. The sufferings of the people in these places were very great during the height of the flood, especially amongst pilgrims, of whom there were large numbers on their way to and from Pooree. The country on the Balasore side of the Byturnee was impassable for many days; the tract between the Byturnee and the Khursooa was one sheet of water: and much anxiety was at one time entertained for the safety of Bhuddruck, where also the suffering amongst the pilgrims was most intense. Supplies of food were sent to places where they had run short, and medical aid was afforded to sufferers from cholera. In Pooree some Government rice, which had been stored since the famine, was sold, and the demand was so great as to render it necessary to raise the selling price to prevent the mahajuns from buying it up from interested motives. The demand for labor both in the fields and on the embankments was, however, very great, and there was no difficulty in obtaining employment, while the price of rice was nowhere too high to prevent any one from earning a fair subsistence by reasonable exertion. In the Pooree district the rainfall was not excessive, and the damage done was altogether inconsiderable.

In the Presidency division the tract which suffered most was a portion of the 24-Pergunnahs (*i. e.*, the districts south of Calcutta, between the Mutlah and the Hooghly) in which there was a considerable destruction of cattle and property as well as of crops; but the arrangements made for affording relief, (noticed more fully in the chapter on Scarcity, which follows,) were entirely successful, and were sufficient in a short time to ward off all severe suffering from the people.

In the Burdwan division the greatest injury was done by the floods in the sub-division of Contai, in the district of Midnapore, where the whole country was under water from the Sooburnorekha to the Rusoolpore. Measures were at once taken to afford relief to the people in distress, steamers laden with rice were despatched to the inundated localities, and boats to assist in unloading and landing the rice. Some temporary suffering was also caused in the Gurbetah and Tumlook sub-divisions, but was promptly attended to by the local authorities and relieved. There was an inundation also in the Hooghly district; and in Ghattal the breaking of the bund by the Selye river occasioned the loss of five lives and of some fifty head of cattle, without, however, occasioning any actual distress among the people for want of food.

There was also a loss of seven lives in the sub-division of Banka, in the Bhaugulpore division, by the breaching of the bund of the

Chundun river in several places; but here also no necessity arose for any special measures of relief.

In the Patna division the inundation was of no great extent, nor attended by any considerable damage.

SCARCITY.

Apprehensions of scarcity, and state of the crops, &c.

The inundations in the Lower Provinces were followed by a drought which threatened at one time to cause scarcity in several districts. The districts which were especially threatened were Gya, Sarun, and a portion of Shahabad in the Patna division; Bhaugulpore and Monghyr in the Bhaugulpore division; Rajmehal in the Sonthal Pergunnahs; and Palamow in the Chota Nagpore division. From the outset, the local officers, by fortnightly reports, kept Government fully informed of the state of the crops and the condition of the people in all places where the slightest fear of scarcity was entertained. These reports were at first submitted through the Board of Revenue, but as this practice gave rise to much inconvenience and delay, the commissioners of the several divisions were, from the 1st of February 1869, placed in direct communication with Government on this subject, that no time might be lost in adopting measures of relief, either in the shape of works or of charity, where it should be necessary to do so. District officers were also required to submit direct to Government weekly returns of prices of food and movements of grain, as also weekly statements of the number of persons employed on relief works and the amount paid to them as wages. Rules were further laid down for dealing promptly with the business connected with relief works, and by these it was made the duty of the Public Works Department to see that sufficient works were at once set in hand and employment made available, after the Lieutenant-Governor had decided in the Revenue Department that such measures were required. The Government of India was kept regularly informed of the accounts which were received and the measures taken in connection therewith.

A brief recapitulation of the state of the several districts may be given as follows:—

In the Patna division the crops were more or less parched for want of rain in all districts. In the Patna district severe distress was not felt anywhere, though some inconvenience was experienced in some places (till it was relieved by rain) from many of the wells and tanks having dried-up. In the Gya district the worst anticipations were entertained; but towards the close of the year the rubbee crops, contrary to all expectations, improved. In Sarun distress was felt to some slight extent in the south-east of the district, and numbers of people were reported to be working there as coolies who had never previously done such work. In Shahabad some anxiety was felt in respect to Sasseram, but this has been removed by the opening of the irrigation works there, which have been attracting all the labor previously employed on relief works. In Chumparun there was no actual distress among the lower classes, nor any scarcity of food; but in some places the prospects of

the rubbee crops were very bad. In Tirhoot the pressure was most severely felt in the Tajpore sub-division, but there were no grounds for grave anxiety anywhere. In all the districts, however, some pressure was expected during the months of April and May 1869, or at the opening of the new year.

The only part of the country suffering from actual distress in the Bhaugulpore district was a tract of country of about twelve miles long and five miles broad at a distance of about twenty miles directly south of Bhaugulpore. For this relief works have been started. In Monghyr the condition of the laboring classes was fair, and the employment given to them on relief works sufficient. In both these districts, however, some distress was anticipated after the close of the year in the months of April and May, until the time when the bhadoi crop was cut. In Purneah there was not the slightest apprehension of distress anywhere, though the crops suffered in some places from drought. In the Sonthal Pergunnahs also there was no present distress, but some pressure had been felt in Rajmehal, and was anticipated again later in the season.

In the Chota Nagpore division there were no signs of distress in the Hazareebaugh or Lohardugga district, except in Palamow, where there had been a total failure of crops in some parts. It was expected, however, that distress would be averted even here, as the district has great resources in its cattle and resident traders, and as almost every village has a resident proprietor or proprietors to look after its interests. The rubbee crops having failed, the lower classes were living mainly on mowah and other jungle produce, of which the crop, though not abundant, was enough to afford relief.

In the Orissa division matters have been going on satisfactorily. In the district of Cuttack prices have been steady, and the supply of laborers not equal to the demand for the works in hand. In Pooree there was no demand for employment at all. In Balasore large quantities of rice were for sale and abundant labor provided on the roads. The only place where any serious loss of crops occurred was in the neighbourhood of the Sooburnorekha river, where the requirements of the people were provided for by special works.

In the Burdwan division rice was at a high price in the district of Midnapore; but seasonable relief was afforded by the demand for labor on embankment repairs in Tumlook and Hidgellee. The sugar-cane crop in this district had come up very satisfactorily.

The only district of the Presidency division which suffered from scarcity was the 24-Pergunnahs, in one portion of which, to the south of Calcutta, the crops were wholly destroyed by the inundations, and the people reduced to great distress. The area of distress was estimated at about 700 square miles, and the population thereof at about 200,000. Adequate relief for these sufferers had to be provided in a liberal spirit, and work was accordingly offered to them all round the inundated tracts at moderate wages, the sum spent in affording relief amounting to about Rs. 45,000. The crops also in the western parts of the district suffered subsequently to a great extent from want of rain; and in the eastern parts the rubbee crops did not come up; but this did not give rise to any particular anxiety.

The special relief works sanctioned and undertaken in the other districts are as follows :—

District.	Relief works undertaken.	Cost sanctioned.
		Rs.
Patna ...	Repair of eleven roads Digging six tanks Construction of two new roads	1,23,000
Gya ...	Construction of two roads	33,000
Sarun ...	Repair of thirty-nine roads Construction of four new roads ... Digging four new tanks Re-digging one old tank	26,000
Shahabad ...	Construction of four roads	16,050
Chumparun ...	Extension of three Ferry Fund roads ...	14,000
Tirhoot ...	Repair of five roads Construction of three new drains ... Construction of three bridges	20,870
Palamow ...	Construction of three new roads ... Repair of station roads	15,800
Monghyr ...	Construction of three new roads ...	29,215
	Total ...	2,77,935

From the commencement of the present year (April 1869) fortnightly reports on the state of the crops and the condition of the people are to be continued only for the districts of the Patna division, the districts of Bhaugulpore and Monghyr in the Monghyr division, and the district of Palamow in the Chota Nagpore division; monthly reports being sent for all other divisions and districts.

Suspension of the levy of tolls on grain.

With a view to contribute, as far as practicable, to the reduction of the price of grain in the North-Western Provinces, (where the apprehensions of scarcity were greater than in any of the districts of the Lower Provinces,) the Government of India made arrangements with the railway companies for lowering the rates of transport for all food grains, flour, and meal within the places affected by the drought. The Government of India also suspended the levy of octroi duties in the affected provinces, leaving it to the local Governments to determine to what particular places this order should be made applicable. In furtherance of this object, the levy of tolls on carts and animals conveying grain was suspended at the toll bars and ferries in

the Patna and Bhaugulpore divisions and on the Grand Trunk Road, compensation being allowed to the farmers for the loss entailed on them. The improved state of the market in the Upper Provinces, however, did not render it necessary to continue this prohibition after the close of the year.

STATIONERY.

General results of the year.

The general results of the working of the Stationery Department during the years 1867-68 and 1868-69 are shown in the following comparative return:—

PARTICULARS.	1867-68.	1868-69.
	Rs.	Rs.
Value of stock at the commencement of the year	6,43,265	7,18,917
Invoice value of stores received from England	5,76,864	8,95,624
Value of stores received back from the different offices ...	16,546	6,197
Cost price of local purchases	83,883	70,285
Total value of stock ...	13,20,558	16,91,023
Value of issues during the year	6,01,641	6,05,698
Amount of bills passed for mofussil purchases	751	569
Amount of all charges, including establishment, contingencies, &c.	60,290	54,783
Total charges	6,62,682	6,61,050
Value of stock at the close of the year	7,18,917	10,85,325

Outlay on account of stationery purchased.

The outlay on account of stationery purchased in England, as shown in the above statement, is approximate only, or calculated at the annual average rates of the preceding year, as the requisite information regarding the actual value of a large part of the stationery received during the year has not been obtained from the authorities in England. The total outlay incurred in these purchases, as thus calculated, is shown to have been in excess of that incurred in the preceding year by Rs. 3,18,760; while the total outlay incurred in the purchases made in this country had decreased by Rs. 13,598. As a rule, the object held in view is to avoid, as far as possible, any resort to the local market; and to secure this end, renewed instructions have been issued during the year to draw up future indents with still greater care.

Stationery issued during the year.

The value of stationery issued during the year exhibits an increase of Rs. 4,057 only. The main increase in consumption has been in paste-board, owing to a very heavy indent for the article from the Alipore Jail Press, for binding books.

Value of stock in hand.

The value of the stock of stationery in hand at the close of the year was, it will be seen, considerably greater than at the commencement of the year. This has been owing mainly to the circumstance that the whole stationery indented for the year 1869-70 arrived in 1868-69. After deducting the estimated consumption for 1869-70, there would still remain a balance of stationery to the value of above three lakhs of rupees; but this is necessary to enable the department to avoid having recourse to local purchases.

VARIOUS.

Amendment of Act VI. of 1857.

A representation was made during the year to the Government of India, urging the necessity of amending the law (Act VI. of 1857) for taking up land for public purposes, with a view to check the waste of public money which is caused by the procedure followed under that law. At present, when Government has once published a declaration that certain lands are required, it is unable to hold its hand or modify such declaration. It was therefore proposed that Government should have the power of withdrawing or modifying the declaration on payment of a reasonable compensation to the parties concerned. It was also suggested that, in lieu of referring the settlement of questions relating to compensation to arbitrators, as heretofore, there should be a permanent Government commission appointed to assess the valuation of all lands required for public purposes. The Government of India has taken up the subject of the amendment of the law, though not adopting the proposal in regard to a Government commission; and a bill under the title of the Indian Expropriation bill was pending before the Legislative Council of the Governor General at the close of the year.

Re-organization of the canoongoe and putwarrie services in Orissa, &c.

The subject of re-organizing the canoongoe and putwarrie establishments throughout the Lower Provinces, which had previously been under the consideration of Government for several years, was re-opened by a letter addressed to the Government of India by Sir Henry Ricketts in July 1867. The appointment and duties of putwarries are prescribed in Regulation XII. of 1817 and Regulation I. of 1819; but since the introduction of Act X. of 1859 their office has been virtually rendered useless, and the filing of their papers discontinued. The duties of canoongoes are defined in Regulation V. of 1816 and Regulation IV. of 1808, and a portion of their duties also ceased with the promulgation of Act X. of 1859 and the abolition of putwarrie papers. In September 1867 the commissioner of Cuttack proposed that the office of putwarrie in Orissa should be permanently abolished, and the rent-free jagheers held by the putwarries assessed and added to the revenue of the estates in which the lands are situated. It was also proposed by him that the number of canoongoes should be largely reduced, and the savings

effected thereby, with the sums gained by assessment of putwarries' jaghoers, applied to raising the salaries of the remaining canoongoes, with a view to secure the services of trustworthy and intelligent officers to supply the collector with local information and to perform executive duties. Of these two propositions the latter was strongly supported by the local Government; and it was suggested to the Government of India that all the existing laws relating to the duties and position of canoongoes should be at once repealed, as it was no longer necessary that their duties should be closely defined. The abolition of the office of putwarrie, with the resumption of the money allowances and the assessment of the service lands held by putwarries, does not appear to be equally feasible, since the zemindars in Orissa have acquired a right to appoint putwarries under the old settlement, and this right has been further confirmed by section 1 of Act X. (B. C.) of 1867, by which all rights and interests recognized by the old settlement were continued. It was therefore suggested, with a view to find out the nature of the objections that the zemindars might raise, that the local authorities should, in the first instance, be directed to make known to them that it is intended to relieve them from the obligation of appointing putwarries, and to assign to them their lawful share of the proceeds of the jaghoers which may be resumed. The proposition made in regard to canoongoes received the approval of the Government of India, and a bill will be introduced in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor for the repeal of the existing laws relating to canoongoes. It has been proposed by the Government of India that the putwarries also should be treated in the same manner as the canoongoes, their number being reduced and the position of the remaining men improved with a view to their employment in the collection of statistics and other local duties; and the best means for carrying out this proposition were under consideration at the close of the year.

Village bunds and drainage channels in the district of Midnapore.

The neglect of the zemindars of Midnapore to maintain the petty village embankments and interior drainage channels in the district having been brought to the notice of Government in connection with the inundations which occurred in some parts of that district during the year, an enquiry was made as to certain allowances or remissions of revenue which the local officers alleged had been made to the zemindars expressly for this purpose. The enquiry established the fact that the allowances referred to were given only in special cases, and that no such allowances were ever generally made to those zemindars on whose estates the embankments and drainage khalls were reported to have fallen into decay. This, of course, rendered it impossible for the Government to adopt any measures of direct interference; but as it is clear that the zemindars are all bound, for their own interest, to keep these embankments and drainage channels in proper order, and as it was further believed that they had hitherto not attended to this part of their duty on account of the facility with which they had of late obtained remissions and

suspensions of Government revenue in unfavorable seasons, they have been distinctly warned that no allowance will be made to them in future in unfavorable seasons unless it be satisfactorily shown that the failure of crops, &c., is not in any way attributable to their own neglect of the due preservation of the drainage and protective works which exist in their respective estates. It is also intended that some practical steps shall be taken to oblige the zemindars to fulfil their obligations in those pergunnahs in which special allowances have been made to them for these purposes, and enquiries on this point are being made.

Maintenance of embankments in Orissa.

A thorough and comprehensive review of the condition of the embankments throughout the province of Orissa, and of the responsibility of the Government and the zemindars respectively to maintain them, has been undertaken. This necessitated elaborate enquiries into the settlement of each estate and the terms of such settlement as to the maintenance of embankments; and to carry out these investigations the permission of the Government of India was obtained to the employment of three special deputy collectors, with suitable establishments, for six months.

Port Canning, and the suggestions made in regard to it during the year.

The measures taken from time to time in furtherance of the scheme for the formation of a port at Canning have been noticed in the reports for previous years. All efforts in this direction having proved futile, it seemed to the local Government that the time had come for arriving at a definite conclusion in regard to the future connection of Government with the project, and it was proposed to the Government of India during the year that Port Canning should, after the expiration of twelve months' notice, be abandoned as a port. This recommendation was based on the conclusion that the Government would not be justified in imposing on the public revenues further expenditure on account of the port, in the face of the fact that all the endeavours made since 1853 to develope it had failed, notwithstanding that, irrespective of the outlay by the Port Canning Company and private individuals, as well as by the Government in the Public Works Department, the State had disbursed directly or through the municipality, on shore and afloat, nearly 20 lakhs of rupees, besides having made a railroad solely for the benefit of the port, at a cost of upwards of 60 lakhs of rupees, which has failed to cover its working expenses. It was suggested, at the same time, that before taking action on this recommendation, the Government of India should allow the public an opportunity of expressing their opinion on the subject; and the propriety of this being admitted, the Government of India determined to publish the papers in the *Gazette of India* to invite discussion.

While these questions were yet under consideration, the Port Canning Company, in October 1868, proposed that the municipality

should be abolished, and the lands held by them be made over to the Port Canning Company on a rent-free tenure, together with the Bidyadhurree foreshore, the Government reserving sites for public buildings; and further, that the company be bound to keep up and repair the roads, protect the foreshore, and undertake the conservancy of the place, until the Government should consider it to be sufficiently advanced for the re-formation of a municipality, when the company would make over the public roads and conservancy to the municipality, retaining their property in the lands and foreshore under liability to municipal taxation. In consideration of these arrangements, the company were prepared to surrender, by way of purchase money, their right to the repayment of the sum of 2½ lakhs of rupees subscribed by them as a loan to the municipality in 1868, and also all claim to compensation for alleged injuries done to them by acts of commission or omission on the part of the municipality. It was also further proposed by the Port Canning Company that the whole of the unappropriated lands in the Soonderbuns of the 24-Pergunnahs and Jessore should be granted to them on rent-paying clearance leases for 99 years, the conditions being those of Lord Dalhousie's rules of 1853 with certain modifications, the company having the option of redeeming the rent payable on the lands which they might clear, and of so converting the tenure of such lands into fee simple: also, that the company should purchase the South-Eastern Railway at a valuation, or take it on lease from the Government. The second proposition was made dependent on the grant of the first, but the first independent of the grant of the second.

Later in the year, or rather towards the close of it, an entirely different scheme was submitted by Mr. Schiller, the chief propositions made by him being as follows: (1) that the Port Canning Municipality be empowered to purchase from the Port Canning Company their large agricultural property for a sum of 30 lakhs of rupees, by the issue of debenture bonds bearing 3 per cent. interest, and redeemable with a premium over a period of 50 years; (2) that this landed property be administered in trust by Government for the benefit of the municipality, until the debentures are entirely liquidated; and (3) that the money realized from the forest leases during the time that they remained in the hands of the Port Canning Company be formed into a special fund, bearing 5 per cent. interest, for the purpose of subsidising the municipality, and enabling it to fulfil the proposed engagements connected with the purchase of the Canning estates.

The above proposals were communicated to the Government of India, the suggestions of Mr. Schiller being submitted by this Government with a remark to the effect that they could only be properly entertained if they were submitted by the holders of considerable interests in the Port Canning Company, and that the local Government would not take any steps in the matter unless it received some communication on the subject from the authorized representatives of the shareholders.

A proposal was also received towards the close of the year from the directors of the Port Canning Company, requesting that Port

Canning might be made a free port, by suspending for a period of five years the port charges on shipping, and by giving ships resorting to the port the use of the Government moorings free of charge; that the present rates for fare and freight in the South-Eastern and Canning Railway be maintained for a period of five years; and that the foreshore of the Bidyadhurree be made over to the Port Canning Company. These requests were considered in consultation with the master attendant, the consulting engineer to Government, and the Chamber of Commerce; and the opinion the local Government arrived at was, that no sufficient ground existed for conceding to Port Canning the privileges embraced by the first request of the company. The drawing away of traffic from the Hooghly to the Mutlah was no longer considered to be advantageous to the public generally, nor was the attempt supported by the mercantile community. Events had also led to the belief that Port Canning is exposed to greater dangers from cyclones than Calcutta is; and there was altogether nothing to warrant the Government in using special means either to force or to bribe trade to resort to the Mutlah in preference to the Hooghly. In respect to the second point, the local Government saw no objection to guaranteeing the public against any increase in the present Railway rates for five years, and the Government of India has been informed accordingly. The third request, about making over the Bidyadhurree foreshore to the Port Canning Company, is still under consideration.

Proprietary right of Government to fisheries in tidal rivers.

The question of the right of Government to the fisheries in navigable rivers came under discussion in connection with certain proceedings taken by the Port Canning Company, as lessees of the fisheries in the estuaries in the Soonderbuns, against certain fishermen who plied their trade therein. The fishermen were prosecuted by the manager of the fisheries of the Port Canning Company, on a charge of trespass, for catching fish in the Kalia and Kalindee rivers without license or authority from the Port Canning Company. The defendants were fishermen by profession, and pleaded that they had the right of fishing in the waters in question, and had been in uninterrupted enjoyment of this right for generations, no rent having ever been demanded from them either by the prosecutors or by any one else. The deputy magistrate of Satkhera, before whom the charge was laid, dismissed the case, being of opinion that the question of right to the fisheries could only be entertained in a civil court. The matter was eventually submitted for the orders of Government by the revenue authorities, the Board of Revenue being divided in opinion whether the Port Canning Company should be supported in their possession of the fisheries, or whether their leases should be cancelled. The law officers of Government having been consulted on the subject, were decidedly of opinion that the Government held its proprietary right to fisheries in tidal rivers only on behalf of the public, and could not alienate such right, or farm it out to private persons. The lessees were thereupon informed that the leases granted to them were null and void, and

orders were given that all revenue paid by them, on that account, should be refunded with interest.

The Chandpore Julkur Mehal in Tipperah.

A claim to the possession of certain fisheries in the Megna, known as the Chandpore Julkur Mehal in Tipperah, was advanced during the year by the representatives of Dr. G. Lamb. The fishery has been claimed by Dr. Lamb, as purchaser of Mehal Chandpore, since the year 1837, when the local officers first entered into written agreements with the fishermen. The Sudder Court in March 1853 ordered the attachment of the fishery by Government, pending the final adjustment of claims; but, notwithstanding this order, the Government subsequently entered into an amicable agreement with Dr. Lamb, by which the fishery rights were made over to him, on his indemnifying the Government against any future liability. This arrangement was set aside by the Sudder Court in September 1859, as being opposed to the Court's orders of 1853; and it was expressly stated on this occasion that the best title to the right of fishery was not that of any individual claimant, but of the public generally. Simultaneously with this decision, but apparently in ignorance of it, the old orders of Government declaring the right of Government to all fisheries in navigable rivers were re-issued, and under these orders summary possession of the fishery was again taken on behalf of Government in January 1860. The representatives of Dr. Lamb now complained of illegal dispossession, and petitioned to have possession restored to them. It appeared, however, that the Government was no longer competent to surrender the fisheries to any individual or party to the exclusion of the public at large, and the claim set up was, therefore, disallowed. The rights of fisheries having in the meantime been farmed out by the local authorities, orders were at the same time issued to negociate with the farmer for the relinquishment of the farm, that there might be no impediment to throwing open the fisheries at once as a common right to the public.

Rates of hire for carriage supplied for troops.

The advisability of revising the rules for regulating the supply of carriage for troops was noticed in the report for 1866-67. After a prolonged consideration of the subject, the adoption of three rates of hire was authorized, *viz.*, six annas per bullock per diem in all the districts of the Patna and Bhaugulpore divisions, except Gya; nine annas in the ten special districts named on the margin; and seven annas in all other districts. These rates are to be paid from the date on which the carriage is taken up to the date of discharge, both days inclusive, there being no charge for return hire, and full hire being allowed for halts.

Bancoorah.	Darjeeling.
Beerbhoom.	Furreedpore.
Burdwan.	Dacca.
Hooghly.	Gya.
Lohardugga.	24-Pergunnahs.

Advances to hill men for settling down to plough cultivation in the Hill Tracts of Chittagong.

Several applications were received during the year from hill men on the Chittagong frontier for leases of land in the level portions of the Hill Tracts. As it is very desirable to encourage habits of settlement and labour among these wild tribes, and to substitute regular cultivation for the notoriously exhaustive method of "jhooming," an expenditure of Rs. 38,100 was sanctioned for advances to the intending settlers, at the rate of Rs. 30 to each family, the number of families which it was estimated the settlement would comprise being twelve hundred and seventy.

Proposed levy of nuzzerana on succession to rent-free tenures.

The Government of India asked for a return of estates in the Lower Provinces which are not held on a political tenure, and which under special or exceptional circumstances it may be deemed expedient to subject to nuzzerana or succession duty. It has been stated in reply that there are in Bengal no lakheraj tenures held under such special and exceptional circumstances as would fairly justify the levy of nuzzerana on succession to them, and that even if the circumstance which would justify the imposition of a succession duty on rent-free tenures could be specifically defined, an enquiry whether such circumstances exist in the case of each tenure would be attended with much difficulty, and would cause great apprehension and alarm without leading to any useful or satisfactory result. The names were given of the estates in the Chota Nagpore division in which it has been the practice to grant a sunnud or khillut in recognition of the title conferred on each inheritor, and to receive a nuzzer or payment in money equivalent to the value of the khillut. But it was pointed out that these payments are merely in the nature of congratulatory presents as distinguished from succession duty, and do not touch the question under consideration.

Loan to the rajah of Parikood.

The rajah of Parikood, in Pooree, who was honorably distinguished throughout the famine of 1865-66, for the exertions he made for mitigating the sufferings of his ryots, was reported during the year under review to have become involved in debt, amounting to Rs. 53,000, of which Rs. 25,000 was due for rice borrowed during the famine, for the purpose of giving assistance to his tenants. As his estate admitted of considerable improvement, the sanction of the Government of India was obtained to an attempt to extricate him from his difficulties, by the grant of a loan at 5 per cent. interest of whatever sum may be necessary for the discharge of all liabilities which remain after every possible reduction may be effected by compromise. A further allowance of Rs. 100 a month was sanctioned for his personal expenditure. Instructions have been issued to the Board to take the necessary legal steps to ensure the recovery of the loan by holding the rajah's estate in mortgage to Government until repayment be made from the profits.

PART III.—FINANCIAL.

Revenue and expenditure of the year.

A statement (N 1) in the Appendix exhibits in detail the revenue and expenditure of the year, as compared with the revenue and expenditure of the preceding two years.

A comparison of aggregate results, as shown in the statement, is noted on the margin, the surplus of the year under review being Rs. 20,15,626 less than the surplus of the preceding year, but Rs. 1,88,82,691 in excess of the surplus in 1866-67. The figures for 1866-67 are, however, for eleven months only, and adding one-eleventh to them for the purposes of comparison, the excess of surplus in 1868-69 is reduced to Rs. 1,04,72,147.*

	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue	14,28,67,890	17,38,85,342	17,31,66,711
Expenditure	5,03,51,901	6,04,71,036	6,17,68,031
Surplus ...	9,25,15,989	11,34,143,06	11,13,98,680

	Rs.
* Surplus in 1866-67	9,25,15,989
Add one-eleventh	84,10,544
	10,09,26,533
Surplus in 1868-69	11,13,98,680
Increase	1,04,72,147

Circulation of Government currency notes.

A statement (N 2) in the Appendix shows the circulation of currency notes in the several districts of the Lower Provinces. A comparison of the transactions of the year with those of the preceding year is exhibited in the statement below for easier reference, the result shown being an increase in receipts to the extent of Rs. 6,460, and in issues to the extent of Rs. 2,35,660.

	1867-68.	1868-69.
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.
From Bank of Bengal, Calcutta	34,71,300	18,50,060
„ other treasuries	9,29,770	8,88,430
„ the public in payment of Government dues ...	1,16,33,470	1,33·31,440
„ the public in exchange for notes of the same circle ...	81,730	1,07,010
„ the public in exchange for silver	38,43,890	37,89,680
Total receipts ...	1,99,60,160	1,99,66,620
ISSUES.		
To Bank of Bengal, Calcutta	69,63,280	91,12,910
„ other treasuries	9,49,850	9,34,410
„ the public in payment of Government dues	59,27,790	69,01,460
„ the public in exchange for notes of the same circle ...	84,710	1,07,530
„ the public in exchange for silver	58,59,390	29,64,370
Total issues ...	1,07,85,020	2,00,20,680

Comparison of results with preceding year.

It will be seen that during the last year there has been a diminution in notes issued from the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, from Rs. 34,71,300 to Rs. 18,50,060, or to the extent of Rs. 16,21,240; and a marked increase in transmission of notes to the Bank from Rs. 69,63,280 to Rs. 91,12,910, or to the extent of Rs. 21,49,630. The remittances from other treasuries show a decrease from Rs. 9,29,770 to Rs. 8,88,430, and the issues to other treasuries a decrease from Rs. 9,49,850 to Rs. 9,34,410, which gives a difference, respectively, of Rs. 41,340 and Rs. 15,440. The receipts from the public in payment of Government dues shows, on the other hand, an increase from Rs. 1,16,33,470 to Rs. 1,33,31,440, or to the extent of Rs. 16,97,970; and the issues to the public for the like purpose an increase from Rs. 59,27,790 to Rs. 69,01,460, or to the extent of Rs. 9,73,670. The receipts in exchange for notes of the same circle also show an increase of Rs. 25,280, and the issues an increase of Rs. 22,820; but there was a falling off in the receipts from the public, in exchange for silver, to the extent of Rs. 54,210, and in the issues to the extent of Rs. 28,95,020.

Remittances of notes from the Bank of Bengal, and receipts from the public.

The largest remittances from the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, during the year, were to the districts of Howrah, Hazarcebaugh, Cuttack, Dacca, Gya, and Sarun. The receipts from the public in payment of Government dues were largest in the Bhaugulpore, Burdwan, and Presidency divisions, and also in the districts of Chittagong, Maunbhoom, Darjeeling, Cuttack, Backergunge, Chumparun, Shahabad, Tirhoot, Dinagepore, Maldah, Moorshedabad, Rajshahye, and Rungpore. The largest receipts of notes in exchange for silver were in Bhaugulpore, Deoghur, Midnapore, Chittagong, Cachar, Sarun, Nuddea, 24-Pergunnahs, and Rungpore.

Transmission of notes to the Bank of Bengal, and issues to the public.

The transmission of notes to the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, was largest from the districts of Purneah, Deoghur, Beerbhoom, Burdwan, Hooghly, Midnapore, Chittagong, Tirhoot, Calcutta, Nuddea, 24-Pergunnahs, Dinagepore, Moorshedabad, and Rungpore. The largest amount of notes in payment of sums due from Government, were issued to the public in the districts of Bhaugulpore, Purneah, Bancoorah, Beerbhoom, Burdwan, Hooghly, Howrah, Midnapore, Chittagong, Hazarcebaugh, Cuttack, Backergunge, Furreedpore, and Mymensing. The issues to the public in exchange for silver were largest in Deoghur, Burdwan, Hooghly, Chittagong, Hazarcebaugh, Lohardugga, Cuttack, Dacca, Patna, Sarun, and Moorshedabad. Exchange of notes for notes of other values was largest in Hooghly, Chittagong, and Tirhoot.

Stock of notes at the close of the year.

The stock of notes in the different treasuries at the close of the year was Rs. 18,50,650, against Rs. 19,04,710 at the end of the preceding year.

Working of the money order offices.

The number of money order offices in the Lower Provinces has increased during the year from 66 to 69. The transactions of the year compared with those of the preceding year exhibit the following results:—

Year.	Total number of orders issued.	Value of orders issued.	Commission realized.	Total number of orders paid.	Value of orders paid.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1867-68	44,228	26,66,671	29,602	54,354	31,65,322
1868-69	53,045	34,09,543	37,495	64,105	39,03,570
Increase in 1868-69	8,817	7,42,872	7,893	9,751	7,38,248

The average amount of orders issued was Rs. 64, against Rs. 60 in 1867-68. The percentage of commission realized was 1·06, the same as in the preceding year.

Proposed extension of the money order system.

The money order system having met with a considerable measure of success, the opinion of this Government was asked as to the expediency of extending it and as to the rules under which such extension should be carried out. The Government of India has been informed in reply that the local Government has no doubt that an extension of the system would be successful, and it has been proposed that money order offices should be opened at all sub-divisions in which sub-divisional treasuries have been or may hereafter be established. It has also been suggested that the limit of a money order should be raised from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250. The rules for the guidance of the money order agents have been revised by the Government of India, and it has been further proposed by this Government that the rate of commission to be allowed to the agents should be raised from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., and that the commission at present charged on a duplicate or renewed order should be reduced by one-half.

Defalcations in the deputy commissioner's office, Darjeeling.

The defalcations in the Darjeeling treasury were noticed in the reports for the two preceding years. The further enquiries made on the subject led to the discovery of some additional frauds, amounting to Rs. 2,000, which occurred during the incumbency of Mr. Harris as head clerk, and raised the total defalcation to Rs. 25,407-11, as shown on the margin. For this loss the Government of India held Major Reid liable to the extent of Rs. 8,975-11, which was embezzled during the period that he held the

	Rs.	As.	P.
Defalcation by Mr. Counsell, head clerk of the deputy commissioner's office	7,474	1	0
Defalcation by Toraboodeen, another head clerk ..	1,500	0	0
Other embezzlements acknowledged by Toraboodeen	9,453	10	0
Embezzlement by Mr. Harris, another head clerk ...	6,880	0	0
Embezzlement of a remittance by Mr. Coleman, not credited to account	100	0	0
Total ...	25,407	11	0

deputy commissionership of the district; but as it was shown that he found the deputy commissioner's office in great confusion when he joined it and did much to improve it, the penalty enforced against him was limited to Rs. 3,500. The Government of India also considered the controller of the money order office in Calcutta guilty of culpable negligence in having failed to bring to the notice of the deputy commissioner the irregularities which occurred in the submission of the money order accounts, and, in addition to the measures already taken for improving the working of the system with a view to prevent future irregularities, the controller-general of accounts was directed to lay down a rule for the guidance of all controllers of money order offices, that any irregularity in sending accounts should at once be brought to the notice of the head of the office concerned.

Custom house embezzlement.

The serious embezzlement of Rs. 65,604-6-6 by the cash-keeper of the Calcutta custom house was noticed in last year's report. The measures taken by the police to apprehend the delinquent have still proved unsuccessful. In the meantime the Government of India placed at the disposal of this Government the services of Mr. G. W. Kellner, inspector of local account offices, and a thorough enquiry was made, the result of which went to establish that the frauds originated with the lax system of dealing with the marine and port fund bills.

After the discovery of the embezzlement, the necessary checks were introduced by the collector of customs and the Board of Revenue to provide against future irregularities. Some further important suggestions on this subject were also made by Mr. Kellner; but these, and the question of a general re-organization of the custom house establishment, are not yet definitely settled. The question of recovering the balance of the money embezzled, from the estates of the securities of the cash-keeper, is also under consideration. The present case suggested, moreover, the expediency of extending to all officers in Government employ, who hold any responsible charge, the rule which obtains in the land revenue department, under which all securities are annually scrutinized; and instructions were accordingly issued for the introduction of this check in all public offices.

Sub-divisional treasuries.

A careful enquiry was made during the year in regard to the state of sub-divisional treasury buildings, and the necessary measures taken in each case to render them secure. Arrangements were also made for meeting all necessary payments in sub-divisions during the absence of the sub-divisional officer from his head-quarters on tour. The expediency of extending the system of post audit in all its integrity to every fixed payment made from a sub-divisional treasure chest was further considered; but the Board of Revenue were opposed to the measure until the entire system of sub-divisional treasuries had undergone a larger trial; and it has therefore at present been only introduced in the sub-divisions in the Presidency division, the

commissioner of the division being of opinion that it would work very satisfactorily in them.

Intended organization of the local pension fund.

It was ruled by the Government of India during the year, that persons employed in establishments maintained from local funds derived from taxation or from permanent sources, and which are under the control of Government, shall be eligible to pension under the uncovenanted service pension rules, the pension being paid from such funds either wholly or in part, accordingly as the service of the applicant may have been rendered either wholly or in part on establishments chargeable to them. In connection with this order, initiatory measures have been taken by this Government towards the organization of a local pension fund, to be supported by contribution from all local funds to the extent of 5 per cent. on the salaries paid therefrom to pensionable officers; but the scheme is not yet matured.

SECTION V.—GENERAL.

PART I.—EDUCATION.

General statistics.

The returns of the year which ended on 30th March 1869 shew a considerable increase in the number of colleges and schools receiving aid from the State, and in the number of students attending them. The additional schools number 574, and 17,532 pupils were enrolled at the end of the year in excess of the number returned at the same date in 1868. The returns for that year gave the number of institutions in operation at 3,411, they are now 3,985; and the number of pupils has at the same time risen from 145,142 to 162,674: the increase being at the rate of 14 per cent. for schools, and something less than 11 per cent. for pupils.

The returns are classified in the following table:—

Return of Colleges and Schools receiving allowances from the State.

31st March 1869.	Number of institutions.		Number of pupils.	
GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.				
Colleges (general)	11		923	
Ditto (professional, including law departments)	10		807	
Medical College (vernacular departments) ...	2		282	
Madrassahs	2		150	
School of art	1		33	
Normal schools for Masters	27		1,491	
Ditto for Mistresses	1		24	
Schools for boys, English higher class ...	48		9,635	
Ditto, ditto middle class ...	12		1,062	
Ditto, Vernacular middle class ...	123		7,373	
Ditto, ditto lower class ...	92		4,065	
Schools for girls (native)	1		42	
Carried forward ...		330		25,887

31st March 1869.	Number of institutions.		Number of pupils.	
Brought forward ...	...	330	...	25,887
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS RECEIVING ALLOWANCES UNDER THE GRANT-IN-AID RULES.				
Colleges (general)	6		463	
Normal schools for Masters	7		290	
Ditto for Mistresses	2		38	
Schools for boys, English higher class ...	78		10,074	
Ditto, ditto middle class ...	478		24,964	
Ditto, Vernacular middle class ...	556		25,206	
Ditto, ditto lower class ...	252		7,932	
School of useful arts	1		106	
Schools for girls, Europeans and other foreign races	11		719	
Ditto, native	224		5,362	
		1,615		75,214
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS UNDER INSPECTION, RECEIVING ALLOWANCES UNDER OTHER RULES.				
Normal schools for Masters	1		26	
Ditto for Mistresses	0		0	
Schools for boys, English higher class ...	0		0	
Ditto, ditto middle class ...	51		2,178	
Ditto, Vernacular middle class ...	112		5,878	
Ditto, ditto lower class ...	1,797		52,688	
Schools for girls, Europeans and other foreign races	3		263	
Ditto, natives	43		540	
		2,040		61,573
Grand Total ...		3,985		1,62,674

The usual summary of the returns obtained regarding schools which receive no aid from the State is given in the table below :—

31st March 1869.	Number of institutions.		Number of pupils.	
UNDER INSPECTION.				
Schools for boys, English higher class ...	11		1,889	
Ditto, ditto middle class ...	60		2,683	
Ditto, Vernacular middle class ..	51		1,703	
Ditto, ditto lower class ...	163		5,076	
Schools for girls, (native)	20		862	
		305		12,273
NOT UNDER INSPECTION.				
Schools for boys, English higher class ...	10		4,590	
Ditto, ditto middle class ...	6		950	
Ditto, Vernacular middle class ...	15		632	
Ditto, ditto lower class .	1,092		33,866	
Schools for girls, Europeans and other foreign races	9		518	
Ditto. native ...	1		47	
		1,133		40,603
Total ...		1,438		52,876

Income and expenditure.

The aggregate expenditure of the department for the year was Rs. 29,51,500, of which Rs. 11,96,510 were met by private funds and Rs. 17,54,990 were contributed by the State. On a comparison with the income and expenditure for 1867-68, the aggregate increase of expenditure on the year is found to be Rs. 2,09,376, of which Rs. 95,564 were provided for by State grants and Rs. 1,13,812 from private sources, the rate of increase being 5·7 per cent on State expenditure and 10·5 per cent. on private expenditure. The cost of each pupil to the State was Rs. 10-12-7. The corresponding cost in 1867-68 was Rs. 11-6-11.

Abstract of distribution of Expenditure during the year 1868-69.

Source of Charge.	EXPENDITURE.					Percentage on total expenditure.
	From Imperial Funds.	From Local Funds.			Total expenditure from Imperial and Local Funds.	
		Fees and fines.	Other local sources.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Direction	45,075				45,075	1·52
Inspection	2,48,240				2,48,240	8·41
Government Colleges.						
General—affiliated to the University in Arts ...	1,91,456	65,491	30,008	95,499	2,86,955	9·72
Special—ditto in Law, Medicine, and Engineering ...	1,26,985	47,791		47,791	1,74,776	5·92
Government Madrasahs ...	17,731	488	3,535	4,023	21,754	·73
Government Schools.						
General.						
For Boys—						
Higher Class, English ...	2,13,473	1,82,630	27,631	2,10,261	4,23,734	14·35
Middle Class, „ ...	16,257	10,390	1,365	11,755	28,012	·95
Ditto Vernacular ...	39,778	20,416	859	21,275	61,053	2·07
Lower Class, „ ...	21,791	3,522	7	3,529	25,320	·85
For Girls—Natives ...	6,238	199	121	320	6,558	·22
Special.						
Schools of Medicine—						
Bengali Department, Medical College ...	19,309	4,676		4,676	23,985	·81
Hindustani Department, Medical College ...	26,076	244		244	26,320	·89
Normal Schools—						
For Masters ...	1,13,675	7,314	1,271	8,585	1,22,260	4·14
For Mistresses ...	1,544				1,544	·05
School of Art ...	19,088	214		214	19,302	·65
Private Colleges—Aided.						
General—affiliated to the University in Arts ...	25,720	21,593	65,530	87,123	1,12,843	3·82
Private Schools—Aided.						
General.						
For Boys—						
Higher Class, English ...	53,391	85,312	58,839	1,44,151	1,97,545	6·69
Middle Class, „ ...	1,46,940	90,153	1,45,100	2,35,253	3,82,193	12 93
Middle Class, Vernacular	89,089	54,559	67,223	1,21,782	2,10,871	7·14
Lower Class, „ ...	97,850	47,912	25,509	73,421	1,71,271	5·80
For Girls—						
Europeans and other foreign races ...	18,673	9,081	23,842	32,923	51,596	1·75
Natives	37,153	5,445	57,416	62,861	1,00,014	3 39
Special.						
Normal Schools—						
For Masters ...	6,636		14,029	14,029	20,665	·70
For Mistresses ...	2,700	2,572	6,790	9,362	12,062	·40
School of Useful Arts ...	1,000	35	1,008	1,043	2,043	·07
Carried over ...	15,85,871	6,60,037	5,30,083	11,90,120	27,75,991	

Source of Charge.	EXPENDITURE.					Percentage on total expenditure.
	From Imperial Funds.	From Local Funds.			Total expenditure from Imperial and Local Funds.	
		Fees and fines.	Other local sources.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Brought forward ...	15,85,871	6,60,037	5,30,083	11,90,120	27,75,991	
Scholarships, Government.						
General.						
Tenable in colleges—						
Senior	19,535				19,535	·66
Junior	40,747				40,747	1·38
Tenable in schools—						
Minor (English) ...	9,753				9,753	·33
Vernacular (Bengali and Hindustani) ...	38,658				38,658	1·31
Special.						
Arabic	7,382				7,382	·25
Sanscrit	3,569				3,569	·12
Medical	15,943				15,943	·54
Engineering ...	650				650	·02
Scholarships, Endowed—						
Tenable in colleges ...			4,534	4,534	4,534	·15
Tenable in schools ...	202		202	202	404	·01
Miscellaneous ...	32,680		1,654	1,654	31,334	1·16
Total ...	17,54,990	6,60,037	5,36,473	11,96,510	29,51,500	

Receipts from fees.

The fee receipts during the year amount to Rs. 6,69,830, shewing an increase of Rs. 68,294 over the collections in 1867-68, or a little more than 11 per cent. Of the total income from fees, Rs. 3,53,168 were received in Government institutions, and Rs. 3,16,662 in aided institutions. The actual expenditure from fees was only Rs. 6,60,037. The difference between this sum and the Rs. 6,69,830 received in fees, *viz.*, Rs. 9,793, represents the surplus accruing in several Government institutions in which the fees are more than sufficient to meet the entire charges, and consequently yield a surplus revenue to the State.

The University.

Entrance Examination.

The number of candidates for the Entrance Examination was 1,734, against 1,507 of the preceding year, and 892 were successful.

Of the entire number of candidates, Bengal contributed 1,462, and of these 734 passed, 123 being placed in the first division, 347 in the second division, and the remaining 264 in the third division; 315 of the

successful candidates were from Government schools, 290 from private schools receiving aid from the State, and 115 from unaided schools; 6 were school masters, and 8 private students. A classification of the successful candidates according to creed shews that 593 were Hindoos, 26 Mahomedans, and 36 Christians; while 79 described themselves as Brahmists and Deists.

Junior scholarships.

Out of the 160 junior scholarships annually awarded on the results of the Entrance Examination, Government schools gained 119 scholarships, aided schools 22, and unaided schools 19.

The successful candidates are allowed to hold their scholarships in such of the affiliated colleges as they themselves select, and this year 145 of them entered at Government colleges, 12 at aided colleges, and 3 at independent institutions.

First Examination in Arts.

The number of candidates for the First Arts Examination was 423, against 388 of the preceding year. Of these, 196 passed, 10 were absent from the examination, and 217 failed. Of the rejected candidates, 181 failed in English, 98 in the second language, 37 in history, 121 in mathematics, and 62 in philosophy.

The number of candidates from Bengal was 377, and of these 173 were successful, 9 having passed in the first division, 78 in the second, and 86 in the third; 116 of the successful candidates came from Government colleges, 47 from aided colleges, and 7 from independent institutions; 3 were teachers and 1 was an ex-student who had failed in the previous year. In creed, 141 described themselves as Hindoos, 2 as Mahomedans, 12 Christians, and 18 as Brahmists, Deists, &c.

Senior scholarships.

Of the 40 senior scholarships which are now competed for annually at the First Arts Examination by under-graduate students in Bengal, 34 were carried off by pupils of Government colleges, and the remaining 6 by pupils of aided colleges.

B.A. Examination.

For the B.A. Examination there were 174 candidates, of whom 77 passed. In the present year 171 of the candidates were from Bengal, of whom 74 passed, *viz.*, 14 in the first division, 31 in the second, and 29 in the third; 46 were students from Government colleges, 19 from aided colleges, 1 from an independent institution, and 8 were school masters. A classification of the successful candidates according to creed shews that 50 were Hindoos, 17 were Brahmists, &c., 2 were Mahomedans, and 5 were Christians.

M.A. Examination.

At the Examination for Honors in Arts there were 21 candidates, of whom 15 were successful; 4 having passed in English, 2 in history, 4 in mathematics, and 5 in mental and moral sciences. One was placed in the first class, 9 in the second, and 5 in the third. Of the successful candidates, 11 were graduates of the Presidency College, 2 of the Dacca College, 1 of the Patna College, and 1 of the General Assembly's College.

For the ordinary M.A. degree there were 8 candidates, of whom 3 only were successful: 2 from the Presidency College and 1 from the General Assembly's College.

Prem Chand studentships.

Ananda Mohun Basu, M.A., of the Presidency College, was the successful candidate for the studentship of Rs. 2,000 per annum on the foundation of Prem Chand Roy Chand.

The investments on account of this scholarship now amount to Rs. 2,11,000 in 5 per cent. Government securities.

Law examination for the degree of B.L. and L.L.

At the B.L. Examination there were 98 candidates, of whom 58 were successful, 6 being placed in the first division and 52 in the second.

For the License in Law there were 32 candidates, of whom 13 only were successful.

Medical examination for the degree of B.M. and the L.M.S.

There were 64 candidates for the First Examination of Medicine, of whom 29 passed in the second division. For the Second Examination there were 22 candidates, of whom 21 passed; 2 being placed in the first division, and 19 in the second.

Engineering examination.

There were 3 candidates for the examination for the License in Civil Engineering, of whom 2 passed; 1 in the first division and 1 in the second division.

Colleges for General Education.

Government colleges.

At the end of the year the number of under-graduate students attending the Government colleges affiliated to the University in Arts was 923, against 820 in the year preceding.

The table below gives the distribution of under-graduate students among the several colleges for the last five years.

Government Colleges, —General.	Monthly fee.	Number on the Rolls at the end of the Year.				
		1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
	Rs. As. P.					
Presidency College	12 0 0	323	301	271	292	342*
Sanskrit College	5 0 0	26	20	24	27	36
Hooghly College	5 0 0	133	141	134	102	134
Dacca College	5 0 0	129	110	123	126	138
Krishnaghur College	5 0 0	61	74	71	83	106
Berhampore College...	5 0 0	77	74	63	71	67
Patna College	5 0 0	21	20	32	45	66
Calcutta Madrasah	0 8 0				6	3
Gowhatti School	3 0 0				2	8
Cuttack School	3 0 0				6	16
Chittagong School	5 0 0					7
Total ...		770	740	724	820	923

* Inclusive of 4 out-students.

The table of social classification arranged as in former years, shows how the students were distributed on the 31st March 1869.

Government Colleges,—General.	Social position of the Parents.						
	Zemindars, Talukdars, and persons of independent income.	Merchants, Bankers, Banians, and Brokers.	Professional persons.	Government servants and pensioners.	Shop-keepers.	Others.	Total.
Presidency College	80	54	39	94	9	66	342
Sanskrit College	5	1	3	12		15	36
Hooghly College	34	2	43	41	11	3	134
Dacca College	48	6	7	50	1	26	138
Krishnaghur College	49	2	22	14	2	17	106
Berhampore College	9	3	13	18		24	67
Patna College	9	6	23	28			66
Calcutta Madrasah		1		2			3
Gowhatti School	6			2			8
Cuttack School	6			6		4	16
Chittagong School						7	7
Total ...	246	75	150	267	23	162	923

The next table gives the expenditure in the colleges.

Government Colleges,—General.	Number on the rolls (monthly average).	Expenditure in 1868-69.			Cost per annum of each Student.		
		From Imperial Funds.	From fees and endowments.	Total.	From Imperial Funds.	From fees and endowments.	Total.
Presidency College	300	74,128	36,559	1,10,687	247	121	368
Sanskrit College	30	6,878	1,306	8,184	229	43	272
Hooghly College	135		38,485	38,485	...	285	285
Dacca College	115	29,347	7,368	36,715	255	64	319
Krishnaghur College	86	22,097	4,774	26,871	257	55	312
Berhampore College	62	26,495	4,266	30,761	427	69	496
Patna College	44	26,169	2,304	28,473	595	52	647
Calcutta Madrasah	6	3,084	36	3,120	514	6	520
Gowhatti School*	8				...		...
Cuttack School	8	2,875	306	3,181	359	38	397
Chittagong School†	7	383	95	478	219	54	273
Total ...	801	1,91,456	95,499	2,86,955	239	119	358

* The expenditure in the college classes has not at present been separated from the total expenditure in the school.

† The expenditure is for 3 months only.

The total annual charge for each pupil, which for 1867-68 was Rs. 364, is this year reduced to Rs. 358; and as the charge on private funds has at the same time risen from Rs. 117 to Rs. 119, there results a reduction of Rs. 8 in the charge to the State.

Presidency College.

It will be seen from the preceding table that the Presidency College is now less expensive to Government, student for student, than any of the old established colleges in the mofussil.

Graduate scholarships.

The seven foundation scholarships of the Presidency College, which are annually awarded to Bachelors of Arts intending to prosecute their studies for the Honor Examination in Arts, were this year distributed as follows:—

Names of Scholars.	Value of scholarship.	Designation of scholarship-holders.	Subject of study.
	Rs.		
Lal Mohan Das, B.A.	50	Burdwan Scholar ...	Philosophy.
Rajendra Nath Ghosh, B.A. ...	50	Dwarkanath Tagore Scholar	Philosophy.
Mahit Chundra Basu, B.A. ...	40	Bird Scholar... ...	Philosophy.
Sri Nath Bandyopadhyay, B.A. ...	40	Ryan Scholar ...	English.
Rajendra Nath Set, B.A.	30	Hindu College foundation Scholars ...	History.
Upendra Narayan Mozumdar, B. A.	30		Mathematics.
Trailokhya Nath Basu, B.A. ...	30		Mathematics.

Chittagong School.

The status of the zillah school at Chittagong has been raised to that of a high school, educating up to the standard of the First Arts Examination, and a law department has been added to it. A first year's class in Arts was opened at the beginning of the session with 7 pupils, and a law class with 25 pupils. The school has been affiliated to the University both in Arts and Law.

Aided colleges.

The six private colleges which receive aid from Government had 463 under-graduates on their rolls at the end of the year, being an increase of 28 over the number returned in 1867-68. The following is the Attendance Table for the last five years.

Aided Colleges,—General.	Monthly fee.	Number on the rolls at the end of the year				
		1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
	Rs.					
Doveton College, Calcutta ...	12	16	23	30	25	17
St. Xavier's College, ditto ...	8		14	20	40	32
Free Church College, ditto ...	5	151	126	151	97	99
General Assembly's College, ditto ...	5		89	111	102	100
Cathedral Mission College, ditto ...	5		87	65	128	172
London Mission College, Bhowanipore	5			32	43	43
Total ...	...	167	339	409	435	463

The students of the present year are classified as usual in the following table :—

Classification of Under-Graduate Students on the 31st March 1869.

Aided Colleges,—General.	Social position of the Parents.						
	Zemindars, Talukdars, and persons of independent income.	Merchants, Bankers, Banians, and Brokers.	Professional persons.	Government servants and pensioners.	Shop-keepers.	Others.	Total.
Doveton College	3	1	4	9	...	...	17
Free Church College	14	16	10	32	4	23	99
St. Xavier's College		5	7	16	...	4	32
General Assembly's College ...	12	21	8	17	3	39	100
Cathedral Mission College ...	47	22	15	37	42	9	172
London Mission College ...	24	3	10	5	1	...	43
Total ...	100	68	54	116	50	75	463

The next table affords the means of comparing the above classification with the similar classification in the case of Government colleges.

	Social position of the parents. Percentages on total of Students.					
	Zemindars, Talukdars, and persons of independent income.	Merchants, Bankers, Banians, and Brokers.	Professional persons.	Government servants and pensioners.	Shop-keepers.	Others.
Government colleges	26·6	8·1	16·2	28·9	2·5	17·5
Private colleges	21·6	14·7	11·6	25·0	10·8	16·2

The expenditure in the aided colleges is exhibited below.

Aided Colleges, General.	Number on the rolls (monthly average).	Expenditure in 1868-69.			Cost per annum of each Student.		
		From Imperial Funds.	From fees and endowments.	Total.	From Imperial Funds.	From fees and endowments.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Doveton College	17	4,560	12,072	16,632	268	710	978
St. Xavier's College ...	27	3,600	14,172	17,772	133	525	658
Free Church College ...	102	4,560	16,140	20,700	45	158	203
General Assembly's College ...	86	4,200	12,089	16,289	49	140	189
Cathedral Mission College ...	128	5,2[illegible]0	21,247	26,417	40	166	206
London Mission College ...	37	3,600	11,403	15,003	97	308	405
Total ...	397	25,720	87,123	1,12,843	65	219	284

The attendance column, by which the cost of each student is calculated, shews an average decrease of 7 students as compared with the corresponding statement for the previous year; and the amount drawn in public grants has at the same time risen by Rs. 400. The result is, that the cost of each student to the State has risen from Rs. 63 to Rs. 65 for the year. The average roll number of students in the Cathedral Mission College shews an increase of 55 over the number returned in the previous year, and there is a similar increase of 4 students in the London Mission College. In each of the other colleges the roll number is less than in the preceding year. The decrease being 5 in the Doveton College, 8 in the St. Xavier's College, 43 in the Free Church College, and 10 in the General Assembly's College. In the four Missionary Colleges, the average total cost of each student for the year is Rs. 223, and the cost to the State Rs. 50. The corresponding figures last year were Rs. 209 and Rs. 49.

In consequence of the larger accession of numbers at the Cathedral Mission College, its grant-in-aid was increased in January last from Rs. 400 to 600 a month.

Colleges for Special Education.

Law schools.

The number of students attending the law classes was 588 on the 31st March 1869, against 551 on the same date last year. Two additional schools, *viz.*, Cuttack and Chittagong, opened law classes towards the end of the year, and have 42 students attending them.

The attendance in the several schools is shewn below :—

Law Classes.	Monthly fee.	Average on the rolls on the 31st March 1869.
Presidency College	Rs. 5 & 10	... 297
Hooghly College	„ 5	... 58
Dacca College	„ 5	... 51
Krishnaghur College	„ 5	... 46
Berhampore College	„ 5	... 43
Patna College	„ 5	... 51
Cuttack School	„ 5	... 15
Chittagong School	„ 5	... 27
Total,	Rs.	588

The following table gives the expenditure :—

Law Classes.	Number on the rolls (monthly average).			Expenditure, 1868-69.			Cost per annum of each Student.			Surplus fees.
	B.L. and LL. Candidates.	Pleadership Candidates.	Total.	From Imperial Funds.	From fees.	Total.	From Imperial Funds.	From fees.	Total.	
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Presidency College ...	243	54	297	...	21,801	21,801		74	74	5,000
Hooghly College ...	53		53	...	2,994	2,994		56	56	276
Dacca College	24	30	54	...	2,400	2,400		44	44	1,251
Krishnaghur College ...	31	8	30	32	2,368	2,400	1	60	61	...
Berhampore College ...	22	12	34	318	2,082	2,400	9	61	70	...
Patna College	18	30	48	...	2,561	2,561		53	53	489
Cuttack School			15	500	75	575	33	5	38	...
Chittagong School ...			27	...				...	...	...
Total ...	391	134	567	850	34,281	35,131	2	63	65	7,016

The above table shews that the law departments, taken together, produce a considerable surplus revenue to Government, amounting on the whole to Rs. 6,166 for the year. The surplus income in the Presidency College was no less than Rs. 5,000, and at Dacca the receipts exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 1,251. The total average cost of a law student for the year was little more than Rs. 65.

Medical College, English classes.

In the English classes the number on the rolls at the end of the year was 141, against 149 in the preceding year. The usual details are given in the following tables :—

Medical College.	Number on the rolls (monthly average.)	Expenditure, 1868-69.			Cost per annum of each Student.		
		From Imperial Funds.	From fees.	Total.	From Imperial Funds.	From fees.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Under-graduate classes ...	127	1,03,490	4,348	1,11,838	815	65	880

On a comparison of this statement with the similar statement for 1867-68, it will be seen that the total annual cost of each student has increased from Rs. 807 to Rs. 880, or nearly 9½ per cent., and the average fee payments from Rs. 58 to Rs. 65, or 12 per cent. The cost to Government is Rs. 815.

Medical college, Vernacular classes.

The attendance and expenditure on the Bengali and Hindustani classes are shewn in the next tables :—

Medical College.	Number on the rolls (monthly average.)	Expenditure, 1868-69.			Cost per annum of each Student.		
		From Imperial Funds.	From Local Funds.	Total.	From Imperial Funds.	From Local Funds.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hindustani class ...	91	26,076	214	26,320	286	3	289
Bengali class ...	152	19,309	4,676	23,985	127	30	157
Total ...	243	45,385	4,920	50,305	187	20	207

The roll number of the Hindustani department, in which young men of the *Sipahi* classes are trained for employment in military hospitals and dispensaries, shews a decrease of 18 students as compared with the corresponding return of the previous year. The Bengali department has also decreased in strength, the number on the rolls at the end of the year having fallen from 190 to 181, and the average attendance from 162 to 152. In consequence of this decrease the annual cost per head has increased from Rs. 117 to Rs. 157. The results of the year are, in other respects, quite satisfactory.

Civil engineering classes.

The strength of the engineering classes and the expenditure on them are shewn in the subjoined tables :—

Presidency College.	Number on the rolls (monthly average).	Expenditure, 1868-69.			Cost per Annum of each Student.		
		From Imperial Funds.	From fees and fines.	Total.	From Imperial Funds.	From fees and fines.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil engineering department...	75	22,645	5,162	27,807	302	68	370

The great extension which is now being given to Public Works throughout India has begun to tell upon the strength of these classes. The number on the rolls on the 31st March last was 78, against 57 on the same date last year, and the monthly average was 75 against 52.

Of the four finishing students of the session of 1867-68, three went up to the University Examination for a License, and two passed, one in the first class and one in the second. They have received scholarships of Rs. 50 a month, which they are entitled to hold for two years while receiving practical instruction in different branches of their profession.

School of Art.

The usual statement for the School of Art is as follows :—

Statement of Expenditure.

	Number on the rolls (monthly average).	Expenditure, 1868-69.			Cost per annum of each Student.		
		From Imperial Funds.	From fees.	Total.	From Imperial Funds.	From fees.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
School of Art ...	32	19,088	214	19,302	596	7	603

The work done is excellent, but the school does not increase in numbers; and considering the class of natives who seek employment of the kind for which the training in the school is intended, and the moderate profits to be expected from such employment, a large accession of numbers is hardly to be anticipated.

Normal Schools for Teachers.

The statistics of attendance and expenditure in the Government Normal Schools for the training of teachers are summarized in the two next tables.

Statement of attendance in the Government Normal Schools.

Normal Traning Schools.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Students on the rolls on the 31st March 1869.
Higher Class.		
Calcutta, Vernacular	1	90
Hooghly, ditto	1	120
Dacca, ditto	1	100
Patna, English	1	26
Ditto, Vernacular	1	56
Chittagong, ditto	1	23
Mymensing, ditto	1	41
Pubna, ditto	1	48
Cuttack, Pundit Department	1	63
Total	9	567
Lower Class.		
Bhaugulpore	1	20
Gya	1	20
Purneah	1	11
Chuprah	1	16
Mozufferpore	1	18
Gowhatti	1	23
Nowgong	1	18
Seebsagur	1	13
Cherra Poonjee, English	1	148*
Ranga Matya, ditto	1	41
Dacca, for Mistresses	1	24
Burdwan	1	65
Berhampore	1	73
Jessore	1	87
Midnapore	1	75
Dinagepore	1	78
Rajshahye	1	79
Rungpore	1	82
Cuttack, Guru Department	1	58
Total	19	948
Grand Total	28	1,515

* This includes the whole of the pupils, and not those only who are being trained as teachers.

Statement of Expenditure in the Government Normal Schools.

Normal Training Schools.	Number on the rolls (monthly average).	Expenditure, 1868-69.			Cost per annum of each Student.		
		From Imperial Funds.	From Local Funds.	Total.	From Imperial Funds.	From Local Funds.	Total.
Higher Class.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta, Vernacular	76	6,638	888	7,526	87	12	99
Hooghly, ditto	104	9,444	1,341	10,785	91	12	103
Dacca, ditto	115	10,400	113	10,513	90	1	91
Patna, English	20	2,640		2,640	132		132
Ditto, Vernacular	46	8,024		8,024	174		174
Chittagong, ditto	25	2,200	36	2,236	88	1	89
Mymensing, ditto	39	2,140		2,140	55		55
Pubna, ditto	39	2,168		2,168	55		55
Cuttack, Pundit Department	63	469		469	7		7
Total	527	44,123	2,378	46,501	84	4	88
Lower Class.							
Bhaugulpore	17	2,864		2,864	168		168
Gya	19	2,981		2,981	156		156
Purneah	7	2,387		2,387	341		341
Chuprah	20	2,926		2,926	146		146
Mozufferpore	16	2,792		2,792	174		174
Gowhatti	21	1,438	5	1,443	68		68
Nowgong	15	1,060		1,060	70		70
Seebsagur	12	1,255	4	1,259	104		104
Cherra Poonjee, English	144*	5,524	1,006	6,530	38	7	45
Ranga Matya, ditto	33	2,209		2,209	67		67
Dacca, for Mistresses...	22	1,544		1,544	70		70
Burdwan	72	6,727	931	7,658	93	13	106
Berhampore	74	7,140	978	8,118	96	13	109
Jessore	85	6,361	784	7,145	75	9	84
Midnapore	77	6,654	815	7,469	86	11	97
Dinagepore...	74	5,244	596	5,840	71	8	79
Rajshahye	69	5,476	478	5,954	79	7	86
Rungpore	88	6,050	610	6,660	68	7	75
Cuttack, Guru Department	57	464		464	8		8
Total	922	71,096	6,207	77,303	77	6	83
Grand Total	1,449	1,15,219	8,585	1,23,804	79	6	85

* This includes the whole of the pupils, and not those only who are being trained as teachers.

Compared with the returns of last year, these tables shew an increase of more than 150 in the average monthly attendance, and a corresponding decrease in the annual cost of each student; the total cost having fallen from Rs. 93 to Rs. 85, and the cost to Government from Rs. 88 to Rs. 79. There are some changes in the list of schools. As intimated in the last Report, the English Department at Hooghly has been closed, and it no longer appears in the tables. On the other hand, the Normal School at Cuttack, which has been re-organized, is now divided into two departments: one for the training of superior

vernacular teachers, and the other to prepare gurus for elementary village schools. In consequence of this arrangement, it this year appears in both divisions of the list,—the pundit department as a training school of the higher class, and the guru department as a school of the lower class.

The school which was last year shewn under the name of Comillah has now been transferred to Chittagong, and appears under that name in the list, though, as it was only removed in February last, its statistics more properly belong to Comillah, where its returns have justified its being transferred from the lower to the higher division of the list. Mymensing and Pubna have also obtained the same promotion. All three of these schools have turned out superior vernacular teachers of fully as high attainments as those trained at the older institutions at Calcutta, Hooghly, and Dacca. The school at Ranga Matya has been established as the central station school for the Hill Tracts of Chittagong, and is intended to provide general education for the people as well as to prepare a supply of teachers. It would appear from the inspector's report that the pupils at present attending it are not likely to become teachers; but it is included amongst the Normal Schools in his returns, and consequently appears in the present list.

From returns received from twenty of the Normal Schools, it appears that the number of teachers trained in them since their first establishment amounts to 2,292. The number contributed by each institution is shewn below :—

Statement of Teachers who have obtained Certificates from Normal Training Schools.

Names of Schools.	Calcutta.	Hooghly.	Dacca.	Patna.	Chuprah.	Gya.	Purneah.	Bhaugulpore.	Mozufferpore.	Gowhatti.	Pubna.	Mymensing.	Chittagong.	Burdwan.	Krishnaghur and Berhampore.	Jessore.	Midnapore.	Rajshahye.	Dinagepore.	Rungpore.	Total.
When established.	1855	1856	1857	1863	1865	1865	1865	1865	1868	1866	1865	1865	1869	1863	1863	1863	1865	1863	1865	1865	
Number of teachers trained.	215	265	265	100	22	13	5	14	14	18	6	9	...	273	255	198	111	170	147	192	2,292

Government Madrasahs.

The Arabic Madrasahs at Calcutta and Hooghly have again slightly increased in numbers, with a corresponding reduction in the average cost of the pupils. The usual details are given below.

Statement of Attendance in the Government Madrasahs.

Government Madrasahs.	Monthly fee.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March 1869.
	Rs. As. P.	
Calcutta Madrasah	0 8 0	102
Hooghly Madrasah (Mahomed Mohsin's) ...	0 8 0	48
Total ...		150

Statement of Expenditure in the Government Madrasahs.

	Number on the rolls (monthly average).	Expenditure 1868-69.			Cost per annum of each Student.		
		From Imperial Funds.	From fees and endowments.	Total.	From Imperial Funds.	From fees and endowments.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	98	17,731	355	18,086	181	3	184
Hooghly	43		3,669	3,669		85	85
Total ...	141	17,731	4,024	21,755	126	28	154

Government Schools—General.

The attendance and expenditure in the Government schools of different classes are shewn in the two next tables.

Statement of Attendance in Government Schools—General.

Government Schools—General.	Number of schools.	Number of students on the rolls on the 31st March 1869.
For Boys—		
Higher Class English	48	9,835
Middle Class English	12	1,062
Middle Class Vernacular	123	7,373
Lower Class Vernacular	92	4,065
Total ...	275	22,135
For Girls—		
Natives	1	42
Grand Total ...	276	22,177

Statement of Expenditure in Government Schools—General.

Government Schools—General.	Number of schools.	Number on the rolls (monthly average).	Expenditure in 1868-69. From Imperial Funds.	Expenditure in 1868-69. From fees and endowments.	Expenditure in 1868-69. Total.	Cost per Annum of each Student. From Imperial Funds.	Cost per Annum of each Student. From fees and endowments.	Cost per Annum of each Student. Total.
For Boys—			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Higher Class English ...	48	9,020	2,13,473	2,10,261	4,23,734	24	23	47
Middle Class English ...	12	919	16,257	11,755	28,012	17	13	30
Middle Class Vernacular	123	7,129	39,778	21,275	61,053	5	3	8
Lower Class Vernacular	92	3,585	21,791	3,529	25,320	6	1	7
Total ...	275	20,653	2,91,299	2,46,820	5,38,119	14	12	26
For Girls—								
Natives	1	18	6,238	320	6,558	346	18	364
Grand Total ...	276	20,671	2,97,537	2,47,140	5,44,677	14	12	26

Aided Schools—General.

The statistics of the private schools receiving aid from the State are summarized in the following tables :—

Statement of Attendance in Aided Schools—General.

Private Schools—General.	Number of schools.	Number of students on the rolls on the 31st March 1869.
For Boys—		
Higher Class English	78	10,074
Middle Class English	532	27,142
Middle Class Vernacular	698	31,144
Lower Class Vernacular *	2,049	60,620
Total ...	3,357	1,28,980
For Girls—		
Europeans and other foreign races ...	14	982
Natives	267	5,902
Total ...	281	6,884
Grand Total ...	3,638	1,35,864

* Of the Lower Class Schools, 1,183 are day-schools and 303 night-schools, on the patshala system, containing 42,792 pupils, of whom 3,056 are girls attending day-patshalas.

Statement of Expenditure in Aided Schools—General.

Private Schools—General.	Number of schools.	Numbers on the rolls (monthly average).	Expenditure, 1868-69.			Annual cost of each Student.		
			From Imperial Funds.	From fees and endowments.	Total.	From Imperial Funds.	From fees and endowments.	Total.
For Boys—			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Higher Class English ...	78	9,587	53,304	1,44,151	1,97,545	5 9 1	15 0 7	20 9 8
Middle Class English ...	532	24,903	1,46,940	2,35,253	3,82,193	5 14 5	9 7 1	15 5 6
Middle Class Vernacular	698	29,491	89,089	1,21,782	2,10,871	3 0 4	4 2 0	7 2 4
Lower Class Vernacular ...	2,049	58,196*	97,850†	73,421	1,71,271	1 10 11	1 4 2	2 15 1
Total ...	3,357	122,177	3,87,273	5,74,607	9,61,880	3 2 8	4 11 3	7 13 11
For Girls—								
Europeans and other foreign races ...	14	934	18,673	32,923	51,596	19 15 10	35 4 0	55 3 10
Natives	267	5,629	37,153	62,861	1,00,014	6 9 7	11 2 4	17 11 11
Total ...	281	6,563	55,826	95,784	1,51,610	8 8 1	14 9 2	23 1 3
Grand Total ...	3,638	128,740	4,43,099	6,70,391	11,13,490	3 7 1	5 3 3	8 10 4

* Of these 41,398 are in patshalas, 2,472 being girls.

† Of this amount Rs. 66,886 is on account of patshalas, of which Rs. 4,556 is the extra allowance for girls.

Girls' schools.

The girls' schools have increased from 258 to 281, the gain being 28, of which 27 are for natives. The pupils, at the same time, have increased from 5,592 to 6,563, or by 971. The total cost per head has risen from Rs. 22-8-2 to Rs. 23-1-3, but the cost to the State has fallen from Rs. 8-11-0 to Rs. 8-8-1. In the schools for natives the cost to Government is less by 3 annas 9 pie per head, and the private expenditure is greater by 9 annas 6 pie.

The average strength of a school for European girls is 67, and of a school for natives 21.

Besides the 6,563 girls enumerated in the table as pupils in girls' schools, 2,472 others are attending village day-schools for boys; so that there is now a total of 9,035 girls receiving instruction in private schools receiving aid from the State.

Female education.

The subject of female education has occupied from time to time, for several years, the attention of Government, and without forcing it on the natives of Bengal before they were prepared, the Government has given every encouragement to it as opportunity offered, whether in the form of the ordinary grant-in-aid of public instruction, grants to aid private tuition in zenanas, or in the establishment of Normal Schools whenever feasible. No pretension can be made to a very large advance in this direction, but every measure that can be advocated with safety has received support. This was shown in replying, at the request of the Government of India, to Miss Carpenter's remarks on the subject.

Dacca Female Normal School.

Sanction has been given to the continuance, for a further period of trial, of the Dacca Female Normal School, the success of which has not been very marked.

Extension of Female Normal Schools.

The question of extending the establishment of Female Normal Schools, as proposed by Miss Carpenter, has also received consideration.

Re-organization of the Bethune School.

Measures have been taken to render the building bequeathed by the late Mr. Bethune, and the large annual grant from the general revenues which is connected with it, more useful in the promotion of female education than it has hitherto been. With this object in view, it has been proposed to combine with a Female School, on a more moderate scale than the present one, a Normal School for female teachers. The accomplishment of this object will be made easier by the recent liberality of the Government of India, in placing at the disposal of the local Government the sum of Rupees 12,000 per annum for five years to carry out the experiment of a Female Normal School in the Presidency Town.

Female Normal School at Rampore Beauleah.

A grant of two-thirds of the whole cost for the establishment of a Normal School for Native Female Teachers at Rampore Beauleah has recently been sanctioned. Koomar Chandra Nath Roy of Nattore has offered a sum of Rs. 125 per mensem, for ten years, towards the promotion of this object. The school has been brought into partial operation, and contains a class of ten native ladies of mature age, who, it is hoped, will ultimately become teachers.

Municipal grants for female education.

As a further measure for promoting female education, it has been ruled that whenever, in the opinion of the local Government, a municipal committee is so constituted that a local grant for female education will fairly represent the wishes of the majority, or of the most influential section of the *native* community, such grants will be eligible for the Government equivalent.

As regards native girls' schools generally, it has already been stated that their numbers have again increased; but beyond this there are no general signs of progress. The schools, as a whole,

do not appear to have improved; and it must be feared that only a very small percentage of the children admitted to them ever derive any real good from the teaching they are supposed to receive. One instance, however, of remarkable progress made by a little girl in a boys' school in Zillah Beerbhoom is worth recording. The head pundit of the Labpur Aided Vernacular School wrote to the inspector to say that a girl who had been attending his school was prepared in the subjects for the Vernacular Scholarship Examination, and begged that a set of the question papers might be sent for her, as she could not, of course, proceed to the Sudder Station with the other candidates for the public examination. This request could not be complied with, but the deputy inspector was sent to Labpur to give her a special examination in the same subjects. Four papers were set, and in these she acquitted herself so well, that a special scholarship of Rs. 4 a month was awarded to her, to be held in the school for the following year.

There is no reason why this bright example should not have many imitators hereafter.

Educational endowments.

In addition to the benefactions for educational purposes which have been placed at the disposal of the University during the year, a sum of Rs. 9,000 has been placed in the hands of the Committee of Public Instruction at Cuttack by Maharaj Bhavirathi Mahendra Baliadur, of Dhankanul, for the purpose of founding scholarships to be held by Uriyas, and for the preparation of Uriya books for the vernacular schools of Orissa.

State scholarships tenable in Great Britain.

By a resolution of the Government of India, (No. 360 of 30th June 1868) a system of State scholarships has been established with the view of "encouraging natives of India to resort more freely to England for the purpose of perfecting their education, and of studying for the various learned professions, or for the civil and other services in this country." With this object 9 scholarships are made annually available of the value of £200 per annum, tenable for 3 years in Great Britain, with an allowance of £150 to provide passage and outfit for each voyage.

Two of these nine scholarships have been assigned to Bengal, and it has been decided that one of them shall be awarded to candidates selected by an open competitive examination to which any undergraduate of the University may be admitted, and that the other shall be bestowed, at the discretion of Government, on suitable persons, who are sons of native gentlemen of birth and position.

Under these arrangements the first competitive examination was held in January last, conducted by examiners appointed by the University syndicate, and resulted in the election of Ananda Ram Barua of the Presidency College, a native of Assam, who has since proceeded to England, where he intends to take up the study of law.

The nomination scholarship has been given to Saiyid Sharaf Uddin, the son of Saiyid Azeemoodeen Hossein Khan, C. S. I., who rendered valuable services to Government in Behar during the mutiny year. Ill-health prevented him from leaving India, and information has recently been received of his decease.

Gilchrist scholarships.

The foundation of the Gilchrist scholarships has been noticed in previous reports. Two of these scholarships, of the value of £100 per annum, for five years, are to be awarded annually to persons born in India, not being of pure European descent, and are to be held at the Universities of London and Edinburgh. An allowance of £150 for passage and outfit for each voyage is made to each scholar by Government.

The first examination for these scholarships was held simultaneously in January last at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and resulted in the election of two candidates from Calcutta, *viz*:—

1.—Ananda Ram Barua, B. A., of the Presidency College.

2.—H. L Simmons, of St. Xavier's College.

Ananda Ram Barua had previously gained the State scholarship which was awarded by open competition, and is already in England.

Durga Charan Laha's scholarships.

It was noticed in last year's report that Babu Durga Charan Laha, a wealthy merchant in Calcutta, had made over to Government the sum of Rs. 50,000 (£5,000) invested in Calcutta municipal debentures, for the foundation of certain scholarships and stipendiary studentships, the details of which are there given. A trust deed, securing this endowment fund, has since been executed by the officers noted in the margin on behalf of Government, and by Babu Durga Charan Laha on behalf of himself and his heirs. The scholarships have now been awarded for the first time on the results of the last University examinations and the free studentships on the nomination of the founder.

Mr. H. L. Dampier, secretary to the Government of Bengal.
Mr. W. S. Atkinson, director of public instruction.
Mr. H. Sandeman, accountant-general, Bengal.

Grants-in-aid.

The number of institutions of all classes which were drawing monthly grants under the grant-in-aid rules at the close of the official year, on the 31st March, was 1,615, against 1,429 at the same date in the preceding year; shewing an increase of 186 schools, or 13 per cent., over the last return. Of the additional schools, 23 are under Missionary bodies, 14 are returned as under other Christian bodies, and 149 are conducted by native managers.

The number of pupils attending grant-in-aid schools has increased during the year from 68,729 to 75,214, or about 9½ per cent. The total amount of the money actually drawn in grants has at the same time risen from Rs. 3,23,166 to Rs. 3,61,737, or something less than 12 per cent.

The new schools for which grants were sanctioned during the year number 300, and their aggregate grants are at the rate of Rs. 59,118 per annum. Besides this, 74 institutions already aided obtained

augmentation grants at the aggregate rate of Rs. 12,080 per annum. On the other hand, grants have for various reasons been withdrawn from 169 schools, to the amount of Rs. 28,842 per annum; while 29 other schools have had their grants reduced to the extent of Rs. 2,334 per annum.

Hence, the net addition during the year to the number of institutions of all classes for which grants are sanctioned is 131, and the additional sanctioned charge for monthly grants is Rs. 40,022.

Casual grants for special purposes have also been sanctioned to the extent of Rs. 9,862, distributed amongst 77 schools.

School books.

The accounts furnished by the School Book Society for the year ending 31st December 1868, shew, as usual, a steady increase in the demand for books and apparatus. The number of books issued from the Depository was 259,161 in 1868, against 245,769 in 1867, being an increase of 5 per cent. In the following abstract, the books issued during the last three years are classified according to the languages in which they are written.

Books.	Number of Copies issued in		
	1866.	1867.	1868.
English	89,044	78,963	101,284
Sanscrit	3,279	1,797	2,773
Bengali	96,997	120,150	121,820
Hindi	4,783	10,576	6,996
Uriya	21,888	21,435	14,459
Santhali	22	2	0
Khasiya	609	905	5
Arabic	0	0	0
Persian	77	174	34
Urdu	2,565	1,517	2,975
Anglo-Asiatic	11,063	10,250	8,815
Total ...	230,277	245,769	259,161

Zillah school at Debrooghur.

A zillah school having been established at Debrooghur, an application has recently been made for a grant for the construction of a building. This proposal, however, will not be acceded to until the inhabitants show that they are prepared to bear a portion of the expense, as in other similar cases.

Establishment of a zillah school at Silchar.

In consequence of the failure of the aided school at Silchar, the Government, looking to the importance of providing education for the residents, has sanctioned the establishment of a zillah school at that place.

Re-establishment of a zillah school at Sylhet.

Owing to the failure of the Missionaries at Sylhet to comply with the conditions of the grant-in-aid rules, the grants-in-aid allotted to them have been withdrawn, and a zillah school has been re-established at Sylhet. Baboo Udit Narain Sing, zemindar of Doomka, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, has given Rs. 4,000 towards the erection of an anglo-vernacular school, and Rs. 1,000 towards the building fund of the charitable dispensary at Doomka. He has received the thanks of Government for his liberality.

Donation of Baboo Udit Narain Sing for education.

Formation of a sixth education circle of inspection.

A re-arrangement of the duties of the inspectors of schools, and the creation of a sixth educational division, to be placed in charge of Baboo Bhu Deb Mukhopadhyay, has been sanctioned. All the operations of the patshala system have been transferred to the control of the divisional inspectors, and will be conducted by them in their respective districts as a part of their general duties, instead of being entrusted to special inspecting officers, as heretofore.

Steps taken for promoting education among the Garrows.

It was noticed last year that a scheme for promoting the education of the Garrows on the Mymensing frontier was under consideration. The plan, however, has not been matured, although the Government sanctioned a grant-in-aid of Rs. 2 per mensem for each pupil who should be boarded in the school which it was proposed to establish. The failure of this scheme is attributable to the indecision of the Missionaries in regard to the selection of a place at which to commence their educational operations. The Bishop of Calcutta suggested that the proposed school should be established elsewhere, *viz.*, at Samoogoodting, for the education of the Nagas, thus leaving the question of operations on the Mymensing side of the Garrow Hills still unsettled.

Since the close of the year, the Missionaries have abandoned the scheme of educating the Garrows, and have selected Cachar as the scene of their future operations.

Establishment of a Normal School at Cuttack.

A Normal School has been established at Cuttack, which is to consist of two departments: a higher department for the training of pundits for vernacular schools of the middle class, and a lower department for the training of gurus for village patshalas, under the system which is in successful operation in other districts.

Proposal to introduce the pasthala system into Orissa.

The director of public instruction has recently proposed that he shall be empowered to carry out, in the province of Orissa, the entire scheme of operations which has been worked with so much success, for several years past, under Baboos Bhu Deb Mukhopadhyay and Kasi Kanth Mukhopadhyay in certain districts of Bengal Proper. This scheme entailed the employment of a staff of deputy inspectors of schools to supervise the newly opened patshalas and select suitable candidates for admission to the Training School, as well as the appointment of an additional deputy inspector of the 3rd grade. The proposal has been recommended in a modified form to the Government of India, with an expression of opinion that the appointment of one deputy inspector will be quite sufficient.

Establishment of 12 Government vernacular schools in the Chota Nagpore Division.

The Government of India has sanctioned the establishment of twelve Government vernacular schools in the Chota Nagpore Division, at a cost of Rs. 300 a month, as a temporary measure pending the settlement of the general question of the levy of an educational cess in the provinces of Bengal.

Disposal of surplus fees of Government schools.

The question of the expenditure of the surplus fees of Government schools came under consideration in 1867. The Education Department had in some cases drawn the surplus fees of schools at the end of each year for expenditure on objects connected with the extension and improvement of the institutions in which they had been realized, within the limit of the realizations during the year. It was considered that this practice was justified by an order of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors of 1854; but the Financial Department of the Government of India was of opinion that it was inconsistent with the principle prescribed at a more recent date, that after providing for a limited increase of the staff of Government schools and the payment of contingent charges, the surplus fees should be credited to the general revenues.

This led to a full and exhaustive examination of the whole question of the treatment of schooling fees, and it has been decided to divide the higher Government schools into classes, with a fixed maximum and minimum scale of establishments and charges, and to allow to each class of schools a certain imperial assignment for a fixed term, on condition that a certain minimum of local income be realized to meet the varying expenses of the schools; the Government assignment being carefully revised at the expiration of the term fixed. The entire surplus income arising from local receipts in excess of the fixed minimum will be recognised as assets belonging to the school, to be administered entirely under the orders of the local Government, in accordance with certain general principles laid down by the Govern-

ment of India. With the view of carrying out these objects, a classified list of all higher Government schools was under preparation at the close of the year.

Re-organization of the Seetapore Madrasah.

The Seetapore Madrasah lies 20 miles to the west of Serampore. A grant of 4 annas a day was assigned to it by Governor Cartier, and a grant of 8 annas a day by Governor Warren Hastings. It was placed under the superintendence of the authorities of the College of Mahomed Mohsin at Hooghly. But the direct control of the school and of its funds was vested in the members of the family of the grantee. In 1864 it was found that the educational status had been reduced to a minimum; that the superintendence had ceased; and that the institution was in a complete state of disorganization. It has now been re-organized. A new course of study has been prescribed; and a periodical inspection has been provided for by an officer of the Calcutta Madrasah.

Question of the alphabetic character to be used in the Hill Tracts of Chittagong, and the language to be adopted as a second language.

The question whether Bengali, Burmese, or English, should be the second language to be taught in the schools of the Chittagong Hill Tracts; and the question whether the Bengali, Burmese, or Roman character should be introduced into those hills as a medium of education in the absence of any written character in use among the people, have received full consideration during the year. It has been decided to adopt both the Bengali language and character.

It appeared to the Government that any attempt must fail which aims at creating an artificial barrier between the hill men and the Bengalis who live nearest to them, by giving the former a different character, and refraining from teaching them the Bengali language; while endeavours are at the same time being made to civilize them: that is, to give them tastes and inclinations which will make them seek intercourse with people beyond their own hills. The only practical means of raising a people in the scale of civilization is to promote their communication with the outer world; and although experience has shown that unfortunately one of the results of such inter-communication is that the good qualities which are common to uncivilized people are generally impaired, Government would not be justified on that account in refusing to promote and extend civilization by the most effective means.

Adoption of Uriya as the medium of education in Orissa.

The commissioner of Orissa has reported that he has consulted a great number of natives of all classes in Orissa on the subject of employing more largely than at present the Uriya language as the medium of education in that province, and that their opinions are unanimously and enthusiastically in favor of the proposal.

The commissioner accords to these views his warmest and most unqualified support, which he upheld by an elaborate report on the subject, the principal recommendations of which were the following:—

First, that there should be appointed for the Orissa District only, an inspector of schools, who would thus be able to devote his whole time and attention to the wants of the province, in introducing the Uriya language as the medium of education, and in establishing and superintending a system of normal and village guru schools; while, as opportunity offers, preference should be given to natives of Orissa in all educational appointments in the province.

Second, that on the receipt of any approved translation or useful original works or compilations in manuscript, Government should either purchase the copyright and print the work, or should give assistance in printing it, by guaranteeing its use in the schools and taking a certain number of copies. In addition to this, a bonus is recommended to be given to the authors or compilers of really good, useful works.

This report was under consideration at the close of the year.

Whitworth scholarships for promotion of mechanical science.

A despatch of the Secretary of State has been received during the year, containing correspondence respecting thirty scholarships for mechanical science, of £100 each, endowed by Mr. Whitworth, to be open to all her Majesty's subjects of the United Kingdom, India, and the Colonies, who do not exceed the age of 26 years.

In accordance with the expressed wish of the Secretary of State, that measures should be taken for making known the liberal intentions of Mr. Whitworth, the papers were published in the *Calcutta Gazette*; but up to the present time no applicant in Bengal has, to the knowledge of this Government, presented himself as a candidate.

*Remuneration of examiners of vernacular and minor scholarship papers.

On a proposal of the Education Department to increase the Government contribution towards the remuneration of examiners of vernacular and minor scholarship papers, it has been decided that the expenses of the examination, together with the remuneration of the examiners, should, for the future, be met from fees to be levied from the examinees.

Schools for artizans.

The Government of India having furnished this Government with certain correspondence on the subject of the establishment of schools for artizans, enquiries were set on foot with the view of ascertaining how far the scheme could be introduced into Bengal with any chance of success. These enquiries showed that it could not, as a general rule, be introduced into these provinces with a fair prospect of advantage or utility. The establishment of schools, however, was recommended

at Furneah, Rajmehal, at the head-quarters of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, at Darjeeling, and in the Western Dooars. Government was disinclined to sanction the opening of a school at Purneah, but expressed a willingness to place at the disposal of the commissioners of Bhaugulpore, Chittagong, and Cooch Behar, certain sums for the establishment, as an experimental measure, of schools for artizans at Rajmehal, at the head-quarters of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and at Darjeeling, respectively. The proposal to establish a school in the Western Dooars is to await the result of the experiment to be tried at Darjeeling.

Report of the Hulkabundi system of education in the N. W. Provinces.

It was mentioned in last year's report that Baboo Bhu Deb Mukhopadhyay had been deputed to the North-West to make himself acquainted with the working of the Hulkabundi system. That officer furnished a very interesting and valuable report on the subject.

Supervision of Roman Catholic Orphanages.

The necessity of maintaining some supervision over Roman Catholic Orphanages, in which the children of soldiers are educated and maintained with Government assistance, was brought prominently forward by complaints made by a soldier of neglect of his children while in the Patna orphanage. The inspecting officers of the Education Department have, therefore, been directed to satisfy themselves, by occasional visits to the orphanages, that soldiers' orphans and other children, for whom the Government make an allowance, are being properly treated as regards care and feeding, and that they are receiving the same degree of education which is given to the other pupils of the institution.

Question of raising the fees and establishing bursaries in connection with the Presidency College.

At the suggestion of the Government of India, an enquiry was made into the question of the advisability or otherwise of charging fees on account of the students of the Presidency College, in proportion to the incomes of their parents; and in the event of that course not being considered advisable, whether a system similar to that of the French "bourses" or bursaries might not be resorted to, under which the normal fee of the college might be raised, but a deduction made in favor of proved inability in the parent to pay. These suggestions were made by the Government of India on a presumption that the parents of pupils attending the Presidency College were composed, to a large extent, of wealthy Bengal zemindars, pleaders in good practice, and others of the same position in society.

After a full enquiry into, and careful consideration of the whole subject, it has been considered unadvisable to introduce either of the

proposed schemes. It was conclusively proved in the course of the enquiry that, as a rule, "the college is not resorted to by the sons of wealthy men."

Encouragement of compilations in the vernacular.

A despatch was received at the commencement of the year from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, suggesting the propriety of offering some encouragement to compilations in the vernacular languages from moral English works, with the view to creating a vernacular literature, which may exercise an influence over the higher education of the natives of India; and a report was called for by the Government of India shewing what has been done, or is proposed to be done, in furtherance of this object. In answer to this call, it was pointed out that the Government already gives liberal assistance to the School Book Society, and in other ways encourages and supports vernacular literature. As, moreover, there exists in Bengal, a natural tendency to introduce translations of English books, and vernacular literature in the language of the province is spreading rapidly, it was considered that no further measures on the part of Government were necessary.

It was also pointed out that though these grants are not limited to the encouragement of books in Bengali, yet they are more naturally devoted to books in that language than to those in Uriya or Urdu. For the Government is of opinion that the production of works in Bengali will indirectly stimulate translations into Uriya, and that Bengali is so generally known among the educated Uriyas, that books in that language practically bring the works in question within their reach; while, as regards the province of Behar, results must naturally depend upon what may be done in the North-West Provinces. Under the circumstances, therefore, it was not considered that any further measures were required in the Lower Provinces.

Change of the editorship of the *Education Gazette*.

The Government having objected to certain articles in the *Education Gazette*, on the ground that a correct statement of facts in regard to an accident on the Eastern Bengal Railway had not been given, the editor resigned, and the conduct and management of the paper has now been entrusted to Baboo Bhu Deb Mukhopadhyay, an inspector of schools.

Introduction of the Bible into village schools.

In May the British Indian Association addressed the Government on the subject of the permission which had been accorded to the Missionaries in Jessore to introduce the Bible into the village schools on the understanding that "the villagers in each case acquiesce, and that the reading of the Bible is not made compul-

sory on individual children, whose parents may object to it." In reply it was pointed out that such village schools are not schools under Government control to a greater extent than that the Government pay Rs. 5 per mensem towards the pay of a certificated teacher, and accordingly through the inspectors see that value is given for this contribution. Government also declined to exercise control in a matter which was one of purely private arrangement between the villagers and the teacher, beyond that implied in seeing that the latter does not abuse his position to force the introduction of the Bible contrary to the real wish of the former.

Scheme for awarding prizes and scholarships in the Nizamut College.

A scheme for awarding prizes and scholarships in the Nizamut College, matured by the inspector of schools, Central Division, and the Governor General's Agent at Moorshedabad, has been approved.

Proposed foundation of an asylum for Anglo-Indian female children.

The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India reported that the Misses Bruce proposed to bequeath the bulk of their fortune, about £60,000, from the date of the demise of the survivor, for the purpose of establishing, in the vicinity of Calcutta, an institution for Anglo-Indian female children, and this Government was called upon to suggest whether the proposed asylum should be added to any existing institution, the name merely being changed, and to give an opinion as to the appointment of executors and of a committee of management. It has been proposed to amalgamate the Calcutta Girls' School with the contemplated institution, on the presumption that the Misses Bruce desire that the asylum should be so constituted as to offer an education adapted to Protestants of all denominations.

In respect to the management, it has been suggested that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the accountant-general of Bengal, and the advocate-general, be appointed ex-officio trustees, and that the appointment of the committee should be determined by the local Government for the time being.

Rani Katyani's endowment fund.

The Rani Katyani's endowment fund is one of considerable standing in the Education Department, the proceeds of which are devoted to the maintenance of a senior scholarship of Rs. 16 per mensem in the Hooghly College, leaving a balance of Rs. 9 per mensem in favor of the fund. Enquiries were instituted with the view of utilizing this balance at once; but after consulting the officers of the Education Department on the subject, it has been concluded to allow it to be added to the fund until the value of another senior scholarship becomes available.

Pensions to education officers.

Some further correspondence than that referred to in last year's report has taken place on the subject of improving the pension rules in their applicability to officers of the higher grades of the Education Department, and the memorialists have been informed that their case is being considered together with the subject of pensions to certain other classes of uncovenanted servants.

PART II.—MARINE.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The pilot service.

The number of Government pilots on active service on the 31st March 1869 was 65, of whom 4 were on the salaried list and 61 on the free list. In addition to these there were 56 members of the service on the licensed list, of which 53 were on active service; giving a total on active service of 118.

The number of pilots remaining on the salaried list was 4, as compared with 10 in the preceding year, and 24 the year before.

Arrival and departure of vessels during the year.

There were 887 arrivals and 878 departures of vessels, representing a tonnage of 839,828 inwards and 809,328 outwards, showing an increase of 35,378 tons inwards, and a decrease of 17,476 outwards, as compared with last year's account. The number of ships which took steam inwards was 525, and outwards 664.

Groundings.

During the past year 79 vessels grounded in the rivers and the channels leading thereto.

Collisions.

Nine cases of collisions occurred. In five cases the pilots were either punished or warned.

Trials before the Marine Court.

There have been two trials during the past year under Act XII. of 1859, in both of which the pilots were acquitted.

River survey.

The survey of the river has been carefully attended to, and a decided improvement in the state of the navigable channels has been reported.

Screw moorings.

The Esplanade moorings, which had been drawn by the cyclone of November 1867, were relaid by the 15th June. In relaying these moorings, Colonel Fraser's plan has been followed. Instead of fastening the inshore

ships directly to posts on the shore, a third series of screws has been inserted, and a ground chain laid, to which the inshore fastenings of the inshore ships are directly attached; and instead of the two upper ships riding directly to the two upper screws, as was formerly the case, there is now a good scope of chain between the connection of the bridles to the ground chain and the screws themselves, which are, moreover, backed or supported by heavy mooring anchors laid 20 fathoms ahead of them. It is believed that these moorings will withstand the force of any cyclone.

Eight of the experimental screws sent out from England have been inserted. These screws differ from those of the old pattern in having the chain attached directly to them without the intervention of a rigid shaft. The results obtained are reported to prove their great superiority over screws of the old pattern.

An experimental expanding harpoon mooring was laid during the year, but owing to an accident it did not succeed. However, a final decision as to its merits cannot as yet be formed.

Condition of the light-houses.

All the light-houses are reported to be in good order.

Registration of vessels, &c.

The number of vessels registered under the Shipping Act of 1854 has been 9; of bills of sale, 18; of mortgages, 8; of discharges of mortgage, 4. The number of transmissions of shares registered was 1; of certificates of sale, 2; of changes of masters, 73; of vessels lost, broken up, or sold to foreigners, 10. The amount of fees collected has been Rs. 228.

Under Act X. of 1841 the number of vessels registered was 1; of mortgages registered, 1; and of changes of masters, 5.

Survey of the Orissa coast and rivers.

The survey of False Point anchorage, of the Bakood Creek, and of the Jumboo River, has been completed; also the boat channel to the light-house at the Point. The survey of the Jumboo or Canal Creek is now in hand; and the Boleparrah Creek, Mahanuddy (in part) and Moona rivers remain to be surveyed to complete the work on this coast.

Improvement of communication between Calcutta and the province of Orissa.

Several measures recommended by the famine commissioners, with the view of facilitating communication between the province of Orissa and the rest of Bengal, have been either carried out or have been commenced.

Establishment of a hulk and steamer at False Point.

1. A hulk for receiving passengers and goods has been placed at False Point, to facilitate trade between Calcutta and Orissa. A small steamer and a cargo flat have been placed there to keep open communication between the hulk and the

shore. But the opening of the Kendraparah Canal will render it unnecessary to retain the hulk after the south-west monsoon.

Opening steam communication between Calcutta and False Point.

2. Steam communication has been opened out between Calcutta and False Point by an arrangement made with the British India Steam Navigation Company, who undertake to allow their steamers to touch at False Point once a month. The result of this arrangement at the end of three months was shown to be—

Freight ...	...	...	218 tons.
Passengers	...	...	28
Horses ...	...	...	2
Conveyances	...	...	3

from Calcutta to False Point.

The company first arranged to run their steamers to False Point experimentally for 4 months, but they have extended the term to another 4 months, which, in itself, is an indication of success. From the 28th January 1869 to the 1st May, the traffic to and from False Point and other ports by the steamers was represented by 2,892 packages; 150 tons of sheet, rod, and pig-iron; 2 horses; 2 six-pounder brass guns; and 77 passengers.

Improvement of False Point as a port.

3. In addition to the points noticed above, the Board of Revenue recommended the following proposals for the improvement of False Point as a port:—

(1). The establishment of a port and the acquisition of sufficient land in the neighbourhood.

(2). The appointment of an assistant superintendent of customs at the port.

(3). The erection of a travellers' bungalow, and a goods' warehouse.

(4). The entertainment of a small steamer and four cargo boats to ply either inland or in the harbour.

(5). The erection of a travellers' bungalow and a goods' warehouse at Marsaghai, where the Kendraparah Canal falls into tidal water. Each of these proposals has received full consideration, and the recommendations of the Government of Bengal will shortly be submitted for the consideration of the Government of India.

Port Canning.

One vessel only, laden with Government stores, has visited Port Canning during the year. Six sets of moorings have been laid for the accommodation of ships. The channel buoys, light ships, beacons, and the houses of refuge are reported to be in good order.

Reduction of expenditure at Port Canning.

The Government of India, in the Financial Department, pointed out, in the commencement of the year, that the Mutlah Port Fund was largely in debt to Government, and that the debt was annually increasing. This question is obviously bound up

with that of the continuance of Canning as a port which has been elsewhere referred to.

Construction of two light vessels.

The construction of two light vessels for service in the Hooghly and Mutlah rivers, at a cost of Rs. 90,000 each, has been sanctioned.

Levy of port dues at Port Canning.

A notification has been issued during the year, declaring that port dues shall be levied in the port of Canning, on the River Mutlah, subject to the provisions and within the limits prescribed by Act I. (B. C.) of 1863, at half the rates which are levied on vessels of the same size at the port of Calcutta, and which are given in the margin.

	R. A. P.
1. Sea-going vessels of 200 tons and upwards	0 4 0
2. No port dues chargeable on vessels compelled by stress of weather to re-enter port	
3. Dhonies or country vessels employed in the coasting trade, chargeable not oftener than once in sixty days	0 2 0
4. Vessels entering the port in ballast	0 3 0
5. Tug steamers belonging to the port, once every six months, *viz.*, once from 1st January to 30th June, and once from 1st July to 31st December, annually ...	0 4 0

Working of the Shipping Office.

The number of seamen of all nations shipped through the Shipping Office in 1868-69 was 20,392, against 22,003 in the previous year, the result being a decrease of 1,611 men. The total number discharged during 1868-69 was 16,545, against 15,500 discharged in 1867-68, giving an increase of 1,045 men. The number of men shipped during the year in excess of the number discharged was 3,847.

The number of ships which passed through the Shipping Office during the year was 696, against 780 of the preceding year, or a falling off of 84 in number.

The total receipts of the office amounted to Rs. 21,200-9-0, and the total expenditure to Rs. 22,596-10-6, shewing a deficit of Rs. 1,396-1-6.

The number of seamen who deserted during the year was 27 less than in the previous year.

Wreck of the *John Chism*.

On the 12th May the ship *John Chism*, bound from Calcutta to London, went on shore at the entrance of the Joholdor River in Orissa. As soon as the report of the occurrence was received by the Government, the local authorities were instructed to make an enquiry into the circumstances of the case, and, if necessary, to prosecute the master and any other officers through whose default the wreck might appear to have occurred. Some preliminary enquiries were instituted by the local authorities, but finding that no satisfactory progress could be made, owing to the fact of there being no officer near the scene of the wreck who could render professional nautical assistance to the civil officers of the district, it was suggested that the enquiry should be held in Calcutta. This suggestion was approved, and officers were

appointed to make a preliminary investigation with the view of ascertaining whether there were any grounds for proceeding formally against the captain or other officers of the vessel in the High Court. The Court of Enquiry concluded that the stranding of the ship *John Chism* was caused by the wrongful default of the master. A prosecution was accordingly instituted against him, which resulted in his conviction and the suspension of his certificate for six months. The fact of such an order having been passed was intimated by the Court to the Government of Bengal; but as the Court held that the provision of section 4, Act XV. of 1863, under which the confirmation of the Lieutenant-Governor is apparently made necessary to the validity of the sentence, is inconsistent with certain Acts and Statutes cited in its judgment, which vest the power of cancelling or suspending the certificate in the "Local Marine Court, or Admiralty Court, or other Court or tribunal by which the case is investigated or tried," the Government of Bengal has asked the Government of India to take into its consideration the propriety of immediately amending the Act so as to remove all doubt on the point.

Explosion on board the steamer *Clan Alpine.*

The marine authorities reported on the 6th of June, that as the steamer *Clan Alpine* was proceeding to sea, the superheater of the fore-boilers exploded, killing six men and scalding twelve others, some very severely, one of whom died before the pilot left the vessel. The captain of the steamer determined to proceed with the injured men on his voyage to Penang rather than return to Calcutta. The master attendant was accordingly instructed to report the vessel's return to Calcutta, in view to an investigation being then held into the causes of the accident and circumstances of the case The steamer returned to Calcutta in October 1868, when a Court of Enquiry was appointed to conduct the necessary investigation. The court absolved the commander and engineers from all blame on account of the explosion, and considered the conduct of the commander towards the men who were scalded to have been humane, and that he did for them whatever was possible under the circumstances. The Government concurred in these opinions.

Wreck of the *Shahzada.*

The iron steamer *Shahzada,* (*Salt,* master) belonging to Bates and Company of Liverpool, and bound from Madras to Calcutta, went on shore on the 17th June 1868, near the White Cliffs, about three miles south of Cox's Bazar, on the Chittagong coast. No lives were lost, nor was any particular damage sustained by the ship as to her planks, engines, masts, rigging, &c. The master, officers, and crew were all on shore before evening, and were accommodated with quarters, and supplied with food and other necessaries by the deputy magistrate of Cox's Bazar and the inspector of police. The master sent off the fireman with the chief engineer and the rest of the European portion

of the crew to Chittagong on the 18th, and as he was of opinion that the expense of removing the cargo would be greater than the sale proceeds, he himself with the lascars proceeded also to Chittagong on the 24th.

On receipt of information of the wreck by telegraph, orders were issued to the local authorities to take steps for a formal investigation of the case under section 100 of Act I. of 1859, or under sections 4 and 5 of Act XV. of 1863, according as the certificates of the officers responsible for the safety of the vessel were granted by the local Government or the Board of Trade.

As the certificates were found to be granted by the latter authority, the case was taken before the judge of Chittagong, under Act XV. of 1863, and the captain and 2nd officer were arraigned on the following charges:—

1*st*.—Incompetency, whereby the screw steam-ship *Shahzada* was stranded.

2*nd*.—Misconduct in neglecting to remove the cargo out of the ship, and to do all that might have been done for the saving of the cargo and vessel after the latter had struck.

The charges of incompetency and misconduct brought against the 2nd officer were not substantiated, and he was accordingly acquitted.

The judge was of opinion that the charge of misconduct brought against the master of the *Shahzada*, *viz*., "the omitting to do all that he might have done for the saving of the cargo and vessel after the latter had struck," was not of the nature intended by section 4, Act XV. of 1863, to be punished by cancelment or suspension of certificate; but that it was of a kind for which the master might be called upon to answer in the civil court, and he was acquitted of that charge.

The judge was, however, of opinion that the stranding of the *Shahzada* was caused by the default of the master. Captain Salt's certificate was accordingly ordered to be suspended for eighteen months, and to be delivered up to the shipping master of Chittagong within a week.

The master, notwithstanding, left for Calcutta with the certificate in his possession, and the judge having reported the circumstance as well as certain difficulties and doubts in the meaning of the law which had presented themselves during the course of the trial, the following questions were submitted for the opinion of the advocate-general:—

I. Can a principal court of original jurisdiction, at the time of delivering its decision under Act XV. of 1863, and *before* confirmation of its order by Government, order a master to deliver up his certificate, and enforce the surrender thereof under section 9 of the Act, or is this procedure barred by the proviso at the end of section 4?

II. How is a fine imposed under section 9 to be realized if not paid into Court? (a) when the offender is a master or owner (sec. 113 of Act I. of 1859); (b) when an engineer or mate. If the court is to be guided by section 61 of the Criminal Procedure Code in the latter cases, there will be seldom any chance of realizing the fine. In the former case, what are the 'other powers' besides sale of the ship that the court may exercise?

III. What is the nature of the misconduct described in section 4, Act XV. of 1863, as a gross act of misconduct punishable by suspension or cancelment of certificate? Would omission on the part of a master to do all he could to save cargo and wreck be such misconduct? or must there be present an element of moral turpitude or the essentials of a criminal offence to justify a court in making such an order?

The answers received on these points led the Government of Bengal to recommend to the Government of India the amendment of the law as regards (1) procedure; (2) definition of offences; (3) the care of stranded cargo.

It was further ascertained, as a result of the proceedings in this case, that a court has not the power under Act XV. of 1863 to require a master, mate, or engineer, who is summoned and put on his defence, to produce the log or any other documentary evidence; and a recommendation was also made on this point for an alteration of the existing law, so as to give power to enforce the production of such documentary evidence as the ship's log, &c., whatever may be the subject of enquiry.

Loss of the barque *Sultana*.

On the 16th August 1868 the barque *Sultana* of Bombay, laden with timber from Moulmein, foundered on the Roy Mutlah Sand. The gunner, with six of the crew, escaped in the jolly boat, and reached the Inner Mutlah Light Ship; whilst the owner, captain, chief officer, two pilots, fifteen of the crew, and a native woman were reported to be missing.

The marine authorities at Port Canning and Calcutta immediately despatched steamers to examine the refuge houses and the sea-face of the Soonderbuns, for the purpose of rescuing any of the missing persons who might have escaped from the wreck, but without success.

The captain, two pilots, three of the native crew, and a native servant of one of the pilots, however, escaped on a raft, and, after being tossed about for seven days, were driven on shore in the Soonderbuns, and were conducted by some wood-cutters to Morrellgunge, where they were fed and clothed by Mr. Lightfoot, the manager of the estate of the Messrs. Morrell, who afterwards forwarded them to Calcutta. The Government caused to be conveyed to that gentleman an expression of its appreciation of his humane conduct on the occasion.

Six more of the crew, who escaped on two planks, arrived at Chur Chapli on the tenth night after the wreck, and were forwarded to Calcutta by the magistrate of Backergunge. These six men experienced marked kindness and hospitality from the villagers of Chapli, especially from two village watchmen, who fed them at their own cost for six days, took them in their own boat, and made them over to the sub-inspector of police at Khulsakhalee. As the inhabitants of the Soonderbuns have hitherto borne a bad reputation in the matter of wrecks, and been reported inhospitable towards shipwrecked mariners, the Government considered it desirable to notice, in an especial manner, the humane conduct of the two watchmen above mentioned, and directed that a reward of Rs. 50 should be given to each of them.

Nothing was ever heard of the owner, the chief officer, five of the native crew, and the native woman forming the residue of the lost crew.

Condition and prospects of the pilot service.

In consequence of complaints by members of the pilot service, the Lieutenant-Governor appointed a committee, consisting of the collector of customs, the first assistant master attendant, and a branch pilot, "to consider the position and prospects of the pilot service, and to enquire into certain alleged grievances said to obtain in the service."

The committee made a very minute and careful enquiry into the subjects of complaint. They found that many of the grievances were of so purely personal a character as affecting individuals under exceptional circumstances, that they did not think proper to do more than simply record them.

The principal points of general interest which they took into consideration, and upon which they reported, may be noticed as follows:—

1. The privileges of branch pilots had been a fruitful source of complaint to the lower grades of the service, and the committee proposed a material limitation in respect of the class of vessels of which branch pilots should be entitled to take charge. The Government, however, came to the conclusion that it would be better that all the privileges of branch pilots should be prospectively abolished, and that they should take simple precedence as senior officers. This had indeed been ordered in 1863, but not hitherto enforced. Individuals now serving in the grade, of course, retain their existing rights.

2. The branch pilots, on their part, complained that to compel them to take the command of the pilot brigs was a source of hardship and pecuniary loss. The Government of Bengal determined, on the report of the committee, that it was inexpedient to relieve them from this duty, but that the salary attached to the command should be raised. Branch pilots on the free list were not in future to be compelled to take command of pilot vessels.

3. Various modifications in the grades of the service, the numbers admissible, and the limits of tonnage, were, on the report of the committee, adopted by Government; the tendency of all these amendments being to improve and define the status of the service and the relations of the several grades.

4. Other proposals of the committee bore upon the duties imposed upon pilots extraneous to their proper work of navigating the vessel in their charge, and the rules of the department in regard to the mode of securing the pilotage of particular vessels. Their proposals were generally adopted.

5. The exclusion of foreigners from, and the necessity of medical examination of, candidates for the pilot service were insisted on.

6. A modification as to restriction on the pilot's time was approved.

7. A clear schedule of those offences which subject a pilot to trial by the marine court has been prepared and published. The propriety of bestowing one or more of the appointments in the gift of the marine department on members of the pilot service has been represented to the Government of India.

The committee finally proceeded to put forward a scheme for a radical change in the constitution of the pilot service by abolishing all privileges and all existing grades; by the division of the service into two grades, senior and junior pilots; and by placing the whole of the old establishment on pensions, with permission to continue practising as licensed pilots receiving five-tenths instead of six-tenths, as heretofore, of the pilotage.

The effect of these proposals would be the gradual extinction of the Government pilot service, and the creation of a body of licensed pilots, whose numbers would be limited by Government, which would also test their qualifications.

This very important question has been kept back for further consideration in consultation with the master attendant, who has been directed to invite the assistance of some officer from the accountant-general's department, and after hearing all that the various classes of pilots themselves have to say in regard to the scheme, and after examining carefully what its results would be in a pecuniary point of view, to report fully to Government.

Navigation of the river Ganges.

On the request of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, made at the close of last year, certain rules drawn up under section 16 of Act I. of 1867, (an Act to authorize the levy of tolls for the improvement of the navigation of the Ganges,) for the navigation of the river Ganges between Dinapore and Allahabad, were made applicable within the territory of Bengal, from Dinapore to the Kurumnassa and Gogra rivers.

Rules for lights to be shewn in the Hooghly.

A discrepancy was found to exist between the rules for running pilots sanctioned by Government on the 1st December 1866, and the regulations of the port of Calcutta under Act XXII. of 1855, published on the 1st July 1856, with regard to the lights to be shewn by vessels when under weigh at night in the river Hooghly, and steps were taken to revise the rules so as to bring them into conformity with those prescribed by the Admiralty Regulations on the subject.

Question of compelling seamen suffering from contagious diseases to go to hospital.

The question of compelling seamen suffering from contagious diseases to go to hospital was raised in the report on the working of the Shipping Office during the year 1867-68, and the Board of Revenue, when forwarding that report, strongly recommended that an enactment

should be passed with the view of carrying out the suggestions contained therein. After consulting the sanitary commissioner for Bengal and the master attendant on the subject, the Government of Bengal has submitted the question for the consideration of the Government of India.

Examination of seamen in the Commercial Code of Signals.

At the suggestion of the Board of Trade, rules have been passed, under section 10, Act I. of 1859, for the examination of persons who intend to become masters and mates of foreign-going ships, or of home trade ships, in the Commercial Code of Signals, and at the same time the opportunity was taken to bring the rules passed in 1859 for the general examination of masters and mates up to the level of the requirements of the day.

Survey of steam vessels.

An Act (I. of 1868) has been passed during the year to make further provision for the survey of steam vessels plying within the provinces subject to the Government of Bengal. This was rendered necessary by the occurrence of several accidents to the boilers of steam tugs and other vessels. A new set of rules for the examination of engineers has been passed by the Government under the Act.

Question of recovering expenses on account of raising wrecks in the Hooghly.

The Public Works Department of this Government raised the question whether under the law it was intended that recoveries of expenses from owners should be made in cases when the value of the wreck removed failed to cover the cost of the work done. The advocate-general, who was consulted on the subject, was of opinion that the balance of such expenses remaining after sale of the vessel could not be recovered from the owners of the wrecked vessel. The master attendant and Public Works Department were thereupon requested to consider whether, in future cases similar to that out of which the reference arose, when the wreck is removed specially in the interests of a private company, it might not be proper and feasible, before removing the wreck, to obtain a legal undertaking from the party interested to defray the expenses incurred.

Treatment of fees and fines levied under Act V. (B. C.) of 1862 and Act I. (B. C.) of 1868.

In consequence of a question having been raised by the accountant-general as to the mode of crediting the fines and fees levied under the provisions of the local Acts passed to provide for the survey of steam vessels and boilers, the Government has decided that the fines and fees levied under a local Act may be credited to local funds, when they can be appropriated for expenditure contemplated by the Act.

Survey of the Chittagong coast.

It was noticed in last year's report that preliminary measures had been adopted to carry out a survey of so much of the Chittagong coast as was necessary to test the existing charts and to meet the immediate requirements of the navigation at the entrance of the port of Chittagong. The survey is now being carried out, but no report on the subject has yet been received.

Transport of malt liquor and opium.

The question of the best means of conveying malt liquor and opium between Calcutta and the North-West was rasied during the year. As regards opium, the Board of Revenue admitted that transport by rail was safer than that by water, but reported that the East Indian Railway Company altogether declined to ensure the Government against any loss or damage to the opium during transit; whilst, on the other hand, the India General Steam Navigation Company held themselves responsible for all loss or damage. It was calculated that it would cost more by Rs. 1,02,742 to bring the opium down by rail than by steamer, and the Board was of opinion that this sum more than represented the difference of risk, and recommended that the opium should be transported by steamers. The Government was, however, of opinion that, taking all the circumstances of the question into consideration, it would be preferable to use the railway for the purpose. The Government of India having taken up the question in connection with the transport of malt liquor, directed, both on grounds of finance and of safety and efficiency, that the malt liquor and opium should be transported wholly by rail. This order led, as a consequence, to a reduction of the steamers and flats hitherto employed in Bengal, leaving only five steamers and two flats either in commission or ready to be placed in commission at a short notice.

Groundings of vessels in the Hooghly.

The committee of the Chamber of Commerce, looking to the number of vessels which had grounded during the year 1867-68 whilst in charge of pilots, requested the Government to appoint a special commission to enquire into the efficiency of the pilot service as at present constituted. After full enquiry and consultation with the marine authorities, it has been decided that no commission is necessary.

Improvement of the conditions of sailors in Calcutta.

The Secretary of State for India forwarded, in the course of the year, a proposal started by Captain Toynbee, to establish a large sailors' club or institute, surrounded by a play-ground, where steady men might get recreation and refreshment, and where on Sundays there might be religious services, which the men could attend if they pleased, and evening classes held during the

week. The object of this proposal was to keep the men away from the allurements and temptations of the drinking shops. After full consideration of the whole question, the Government considered that as a very large amount* has been already contributed from the public revenues towards the new Sailors' Home, it is not necessary that anything should be done by Government towards providing a club or institute for seamen.

* Cost of construction ... Rs. 1,93,984
Paid in by the committee of the Sailors' Home ... „ 72,182
Actual cost to Government, exclusive of the value of the site ... „ 1,21,802

Proposed revision of the English Acts relating to merchant shipping.

The question of revising the English Acts relating to merchant shipping having come under discussion during the year, the following proposals were made towards furthering that object :—

1. That certificates of competency and of service granted to masters and mates at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, shall be valid all over the world; and that officers who have obtained certificates in India should not be required to pass again in England.

2. That the shipping master should have defined magisterial powers to try cases of disobedience of orders, &c., which may occur on a ship dropping down the river, or at any time after she has obtained port clearance and has her pilot on board, as in such cases resort to one of the magistrates in town would be likely to involve considerable sacrifice of time, and be attended with serious loss to the owners.

3. That the shipping master should have power to refuse discharge of seamen, unless the master give the men the means of procuring a passage home.

4. That the rate of exchange in cases of discharge should in every instance be left to the decision of the shipping master.

5. That in the event of seamen being left behind in jail, their wages and effects should be deposited in the Shipping Office.

6. That it should be made compulsory on owners bringing steamers to India for local purposes, to provide a passage back for firemen and trimmers.

7. That the time within which a man may claim relief after being employed as a seaman shall be limited to a period of six months.

8. That grooms coming to Calcutta in charge of horses shall not be discharged at the Shipping Office.

Question of laying moorings above Armenian Ghât.

The Chamber of Commerce reported that great inconvenience was experienced through the want of sufficient moorings for vessels in the port, and requested that fourteen extra moorings should be laid down above the Armenian Ghât. After consulting the master attendant, the Government found that there

was no such urgent necessity for additional moorings as would warrant any addition to the very heavy existing debt of the Port Fund, the proposed expenditure exceeding a lakh of rupees.

Complaints of difficulty in obtaining pilots at the Sandheads.

Messrs. Gladstone, Wyllie and Co. forwarded a complaint of the Liverpool Underwriters' Association in regard to the delays and dangers alleged to be incurred by inward-bound ships for Calcutta through difficulty in getting pilots at the Sandheads; sometimes from no pilots being available, and at other times through the inability of the pilot brigs to take pilots from the outward-bound vessels and transfer them to the inward bound. To obviate these evils it was suggested that one or two steam pilot vessels should be kept on the pilot station, as it was supposed that these would be able to put pilots on board the inward-bound more readily than sailing craft, and in bad weather would be able to collect and show vessels the way to the Hooghly. After full enquiry it was considered that the Underwriters' Association had not made out a case such as would justify Government in incurring the great expense of providing steam pilot vessels.

PART III.—REGISTRATION.

See Appendix, statement O.

The operations under the Registration Act during the past official year continue to show an expansion of the system. The total number of documents registered was 2,13,968, against 1,87,850 in the previous year; giving an increase of 26,118, or nearly 14 per cent. Of the whole number of registrations, 1,25,435 were compulsory, against 1,19,700 in the previous year, and 88,533 optional as compared with 68,150 in 1867-68. The large increase in optional registrations is mainly to be attributed to the indigo disputes in the Chumparun District, which led to the registration of about 15,000 contracts. Deducting these from the total number of registrations, there is shown to be an increase of about five per cent. upon the operations of the previous year, and this increment may probably be assumed as representing the normal annual expansion of the system.

Of the 88,533 optional registrations, 42,794 affected immoveable property, against 41,335 in 1867-68; and 45,739 related to money bonds and other documents not affecting immoveable property, against 26,815 in 1867-68. It will be observed that the special registration of obligations for the payment of money has increased by 40 per cent. The total number of registrations affecting immoveable property was 1,68,229, the value of the property affected being upwards of ten millions sterling.

The receipts of the department have aggregated Rs. 3,67,271, against Rs. 3,34,955 in the previous year; shewing an increase of Rs. 32,316, or 9·6 per cent. This increase is mainly due to increased registration, the ordinary fees yielding nearly Rs. 19,000 in excess of the previous year. But a portion of this must also be attributed to a new clause in the schedule, prescribing an extra fee for documents of more

than a certain length. This clause only came into operation in September 1867, and this in part is the explanation why the receipts under it for this year exceed those for 1867-68, being Rs. 28,774 against Rs. 11,410. The only material falling off is under the head of fines, imposed when the parties neglect to take their registered deeds away from the office.

The total ordinary fees aggregated Rs. 2,20,160, giving an average of Rs. 1-0-5 for each registration, against annas 15-8 in 1867-68. The increase may be attributed to the new schedule, prescribing an extra fee on documents exceeding a certain length. The total receipts from all sources aggregate Rs. 3,34,955, and the average receipts for each registration may, therefore, be set down as Rs. 1-9, against Rs. 1-13 in the previous year. The explanation of this is, that the extraordinary fees have fallen off to the extent of about Rs. 4,000.

The expenditure of the department during the year amounted to Rs. 2,89,320, against Rs. 2,50,180 in 1867-68. The increase is due to the improved special agency appointed in November 1867. The average cost to Government of each registration has not been more than in previous years, *viz.*, Rs. 1-5-7.

It will thus be seen that the operations of the year which has closed have resulted in a nominal surplus of Rs. 77,951 as compared with Rs. 89,600 in 1867-68. If the cost of stationery and printing (Rs. 23,929), and the postal charges of the General Registry Office (Rs. 9,779), be deducted, there remains a net surplus of Rs. 44,243 to the credit of the department. The net surplus in 1867-68 was set down at Rs. 60,035, but no charge for postage was debited against the department in that year.

The number of civil court memoranda registered during the year was 32,730, against 28,376 in 1867-68. Considerable difficulty is experienced in realizing the fees on this account, owing to their being considered as costs in the suit and only realizable on execution of the decree. At the close of the previous year there was a balance of Rs. 11,933 due under this head, and the fees payable on memoranda registered during the year amounted to Rs. 26,823, making a total of Rs. 38,756. Of this sum, only Rs. 14,025 was realized, leaving a balance at the close of the year of Rs. 24,721. This large balance is not taken into account in the financial statement, which only deals with actual realizations. If the fees due to the department were taken into the calculation, the surplus for the year would be increased by about Rs. 13,000. A large portion of these fees, however, will have to be written off ultimately as irrecoverable.

The scheme of grouping two or more Sub-Registry Offices under one special sub-registrar, which was introduced in November 1867, was found to be not altogether successful, and was therefore abandoned in four out of the eight groups in which it was tried. A fifth group has been abolished since the close of the year.

Special sub-registrars have been appointed during the year to the charge of the offices at Soorce and Furreedpore.

The only new Sub-Registry Office which has been opened was at Juggutsingpore, in Cuttack, which was being organized at the close of

the previous year. Owing to the inconvenience which it occasioned to the people, the sub-district of Nazirkahât, in Chittagong, was abolished from the 15th May 1868, the special sub-registrar being retained as an additional officer at Chittagong. It is found that there is still ample work for two special sub-registrars in that district, but that no other place is so accessible as the Sudder Station. The second sub-registrar, however, retains the jurisdiction he had at Nazirkahât.

There has been a falling off in the work at Chittagong, Kissengunge, and Cuttack. At Chittagong, this is doubtless owing to the completion of the Nowabad settlement. In the other two offices, the decrease may, perhaps, be attributed to the reaction which has succeeded the famine. On the other hand, there has been a marked increase in registrations in the Sub-Registry Offices at Jessore, Sooree, Nya Doomka, Bhaugulpore, Motiharee, Bettiah, Furreedpore, Burrisaul, and Bhullooah.

Owing to more frequent inspection on the part of the special registrars and the registrar-general, the state of the Sub-Registry Offices is becoming more satisfactory as each year passes. The work of registration, however, comes in so irregularly, that it is almost impossible to provide for it accurately beforehand; and thus there are nearly always some offices in which the work is in arrear. A re-settlement of a large estate, or a sudden resolve on the part of some planter to register his agricultural leases or indigo contracts, imposes upon the sub-registrar an amount of copying work for which his permanent establishment is totally insufficient. There were thus 13 offices at the close of the year in which more than 100 deeds remained to be entered; the arrears being heaviest at Satkhira, Dukhin Shabazpore, Furreedpore, and Meherpore.

The experiment of appointing special registrars to the charge of an extended jurisdiction, which was introduced in the previous year, was found to have worked successfully; and a proposal was made to the Government of India for the extension of the scheme, so as to relieve all collector magistrates in the regulation provinces of the duties connected with registration. The proposition was still under the consideration of the Government of India at the close of the year.

A proposal to increase the number of the special sub-registrars was at the same time laid before the Government of India.

Certain alterations in the rules having been rendered necessary by changes in the system of indexing and other causes, the registrar-general submitted a revised code under section 80 of the Act. The rules have been approved, with certain modifications, and have been published since the close of the year.

Proposed extension of the scheme of appointing special registrars and sub-registrars.

The scheme noticed in the report of 1866-67, for the reconstruction of the Registration Department by the appointment of special agency to perform the duties of registration, was sanctioned by the Government of India experimentally for one year in July 1867. Under this sanction three special registrars were appointed on the 1st November following,

to the Presidency, Burdwan, and Patna Divisions, which were constituted 'districts' for the purposes of the Registration Act. The measure, as had been expected, proved a complete success, in so far as it provided an improved system of control over subordinate registration offices, and the Lieutenant-Governor was satisfied that it would be expedient to extend the scheme still further, and (except in the Assam, Cooch Behar, and Chota Nagpore Divisions, where the work of registration was insignificant) to relieve all collectors and magistrates in the Lower Provinces of the duties of registration by the appointment of special registrars. His Honor, however, believed that as the office duties of the special registrars would be of an ordinary routine character, the area of their jurisdiction might in most cases be advantageously extended over two commissioners' divisions; and he accordingly recommended to the Government of India the creation of five special registration districts, as under :—

I. *Presidency*, consisting of the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions, with head-quarters in Calcutta.

II. *Behar*, consisting of the Patna and Bhaugulpore Divisions, with head-quarters at Patna.

III. *Dacca*, consisting of the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions, with head-quarters at Dacca.

IV. *Rajshahye*, consisting of that division only, with head-quarters at Rampore Beaulcah or Moorshedabad.

V. *Orissa*, with head-quarters at Cuttack.

Too obviate the inconvenience which might to some extent arise from the distance of the central offices from the outlying districts, it was further proposed that the duty of registering wills and authorities to adopt (the only original registration which the registrars had to perform under the Act) should be transferred by an amendment of the law to sub-registrars; that all petitions of appeal and applications for registration under section 24 should be lodged with the sub-registrars and forwarded by them for the registrar's orders; that the registers should be transferred periodically to the central offices, a copy of the indexes remaining with the sub-registrars; and that applications for copies of registered documents should be received by them, and the required copies procured officially from the central offices.

Of the 21 sub-registrars, whose appointment was sanctioned by the Government of India, 19 only were employed during the year. They were originally appointed to be members of the subordinate executive service, but it was subsequently considered desirable to discontinue their appointment to that service. To utilize their services the more fully, the registrar-general proposed to place two or three offices under the same sub-registrar, whose duty it would be to visit each in turn at stated intervals. The experiment was introduced in eight groups, but the result was not satisfactory. Four of the groups were abolished during the year, and although as regards the remaining four groups there was not the same inconvenience as had been felt in the case of those abolished, the advantages of having a separate sub-registrar for each office were undeniable, and the Lieutenant-Governor was therefore anxious to take the earliest opportunity of abolishing the group system altogether. For this purpose, however, an increase to the

number of sub-registrars was necessary, and his Honor applied to the Government of India for sanction to the immediate employment of 30 such officers, expressing his intention to apply for an additional number if the proposed arrangements proved successful, and the receipts from registration continued to increase.

The Lieutenant-Governor also recommended that the registrar-general should be placed in a position equivalent to that of magistrate and collector of the lowest grade.

The increased expenditure which these proposals involved, could, it was estimated, be fully met from the increasing receipts of the department. But the registration system undoubtedly threw extra charges upon the Government, which could not be provided for in the budget of the department. The postal charges of the registrar-general found no place in his annual budget, and it had been found necessary to extend the office accommodation at some stations. It seemed equitable, therefore, that if the department was to be considered self-supporting, there should annually be a small surplus carried to the credit of the imperial revenues; and in this view the Lieutenant-Governor recommended a slight increase in the existing schedule of fees, especially as, on a comparison of the different rates of fees in the various presidencies, it was seen that the fees in Bengal were much lower than elsewhere, the *ad valorem* scale being about one-half of that in force in the North-West Provinces and Madras, and only one-third of that in Bombay.

Preparation of the general indexes of the registration department.

From the commencement of the year 1869 it has been found convenient to introduce a change in the mode of index compilation in the registration department. Under the former system the entries were made in rough index books in order of time, the whole being re-arranged and re-written in strict lexicographical order at the close of the year by extra and costly establishments. Under the new system the space allowed in the register for each letter is sub-divided into five portions corresponding to the first vowel if the initial letter be a consonant, to the vowel of the second syllable if the initial letter be a vowel; and no further re-arrangement is required. The preparation of the indexes will go hand in hand with the work of registration, a sub-registrar's indexes being posted up on the registration of a deed, and the indexes of the registrars and of the registrar-general being compiled day by day on receipt of the index slips from the subordinate offices. An addition to the permanent establishment both of the registrar-general and district registrars' offices was necessary for this purpose, and has accordingly been sanctioned at a maximum cost of Rs. 410 per mensem for the registrar-general's office and of Rs. 600 for all the district registrars' offices, the aggregate cost being very far below the cost of the large temporary establishments which would have been necessary under the former system.

A further expenditure of Rs. 18,200 has been sanctioned for the re-arrangement in the General Registry Office of the arrear indexes of the department for 1867 and 1868, and for the distribution of the necessary copies to the subordinate offices.

There have been no changes in the law as regards registration during the year. A proposal was made by the registrar-general to amend the Act in certain points, and the matter was referred to the Government of India, with a view to its being taken up by the Governor General's Council for making Laws and Regulations at its next session.

Proposed amendment of the registration law.

Three slight modifications were, however, made in the schedule of fees; the first two, which came into operation in September 1868, direct that the fee to be paid on memoranda of decrees sent in by the civil courts under section 42 of the Act shall be one rupee in each case; that the costs of registration of such memoranda should be paid in by the several courts to the registrar's office on realization; and that the registration of the memoranda should not be delayed till receipt of the fees.

The third amendment, which came into force in May 1869, directs the exemption from additional registration fee of any deed registered before the district registrar, in consequence of the sub-registrar being a party interested in the transactions to which such deed relates.

PART IV.—STATISTICS.

The initiatory steps taken for the compilation of mortuary returns for Bengal were described in last year's report. The information required for the returns was to be collected by the existing agency available,—such as municipalities, village chowkeedars, and others,—and it was to be embodied in a simple form shewing the name of the deceased person, the sex, age, date of death, and cause of death. The information collected by village chowkeedars was in the first instance to be entered in a register to be kept for the purpose at police stations. These registers were, when filled up for a given period, to be forwarded to the district superintendent's office, where the general returns of the districts were to be compiled, the duty of superintending their preparation being laid on that officer, who was to forward them to the commissioner when complete. In the course, however, of the correspondence, it became evident that the office establishments allowed to district superintendents of police were quite unable to cope with the labor of compiling the district returns from the registers of police stations.

Compilation of mortuary returns.

The commissioners of divisions were requested to report after two months what measures they had adopted for carrying out the instructions given. But owing to various causes, great delay occurred in obtaining the reports required. During the period that the experiment of introducing a system of registration of deaths has been in progress, the Government has received from various quarters figured returns of vital statistics, but, taken as a whole, these seem to be of little practical value.

It has since been decided that the sanitary commissioner attached to this Government is the officer on whose duties the conclusions to be derived from a comparison and collation of the various returns received

will most directly bear, and he has been entrusted with the collection and examination of the vital statistics of Lower Bengal. He was therefore requested to consider the whole subject with reference to the results already obtained, and to intimate to the Government, as soon as possible, the form in which he would wish the returns to be supplied to him by commissioners. It was at the same time explained to him that, to be of practical use, it is absolutely necessary that the form should be of the simplest character, and that it is essential that the "causes of death" should be grouped into the most obvious and easily recognizable classes, of which the distinctive symptoms are known and familiar to the rudest villagers.

On receipt of this form Government undertook to lay down a uniform system of compilation, and decide upon thea gency by which the information, as supplied by the village chowkeedars or servants of the municipalities, and others, shall be dealt with step by step, till it reaches the form in which the commissioners are required to furnish it to the sanitary commissioner.

Question of taking a general census in 1871.

It was recorded in last year's report that the entire question of taking a census of Bengal in 1871 was still under consideration. Some progress has been made towards the attainment of the object in view. When all the officers consulted had reported their views, the Government of Bengal, in a resolution dated the 11th November 1868, came to the conclusion that the best means of finally accomplishing the work would be to make partial and tentative enumerations where the best opportunities offered. The commissioners of divisions were accordingly called upon to set on foot such partial enumerations where facilities existed for carrying them out. It was thought that the result of these tentative measures should bring to light the difficulties to be provided against, and suggest the methods best adapted to the varying circumstances of different parts of the country, and afford the basis of further instructions for carrying out more extended operations. The registrar-general of assurances has been appointed to be the officer for supervising the census operations and the collection of the required information. The Government of India has been requested to give specific instructions as to the form to be used for embodying the information to be collected.

Statistical committee's tables.

The question of collecting statistical information in the forms prepared by the statistical committee has been long under consideration, and orders were received to commence the work in the early part of 1868. Thereupon, as a tentative measure, the Government of Bengal called upon all the heads of departments to fill up tables for the year 1867-68 under the following rules:—

(a.) All heads of departments are to fill up and supply the detailed tables proposed by the committee *only* so far as the entries can be compiled from the materials which have been collected for the

more concise tables, which have been hitherto supplied with the Administration Reports or Annual Reports of each department. No information which is not already in the offices is to be sought for.

(b.) They are to throw into the shape required by the new statistical tables all such items, and the entries in any such columns as can be *reliably* compiled from the registers and details which have already been kept up, and only these.

(c.) These tables must be made subordinate to the tables furnished with the regular reports, and no attempt must be made to hurry on their submission with the regular reports. The annual returns and reports should be submitted for the year 1867-68 as usual, and the new tables may follow.

(d.) When sending in these partially filled tables, all heads of departments should submit well-considered suggestions as to any slight changes and additions which in their opinion may be introduced in the registers from the beginning of 1869-70, which would have the effect of enabling them at the end of the year to increase the number of entries for that year in the new tables.

A considerable number of the heads of departments have carried out these instructions. The Government of India has recently been addressed with reference to the points which the experience furnished by these returns marks as requiring further consideration, and various suggestions have been made for facilitating the attainment of the end in view.

Compilation of a gazetteer of Bengal.

A despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, dated the 23rd August 1867, was received by this Government in the following October, directing the compilation of a gazetteer of the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. After ascertaining precisely that all the information required for such a purpose was already available in the records of various offices, it was proposed to employ a special officer for the compilation of the work, and generally for supervising the collection and arrangement of statistical information of every description. The Government of India were not prepared to sanction such a measure, and requested that attention should be confined to the much smaller question of collecting existing materials for the preparation of a gazetteer, for which purpose his Excellency the Governor General in Council was willing to allot a sum of money which it was supposed would secure the execution of the work in a year or eighteen months. It was accordingly proposed that Mr. W. W. Hunter should be appointed to do this work in addition to the duties of an appointment in Calcutta, which would give him leisure to attend to it. The proposal was sanctioned. But after further consideration of the subject, the Government of Bengal was of opinion that the work could not be carried out successfully under the plan proposed, and again asked for the appointment of a special officer on an adequate salary and with a proper office establishment.

The Government of India has since the close of the year sanctioned the appointment of Mr. Hunter with the requisite establishment to compile the gazetteer for Bengal.

PART V.—METEOROLOGY.

Meteorological Report for the year.

The establishment and constitution of the Meteorological Department in Bengal were noticed in last year's report. The system there described has been brought to a greater degree of maturity during the past year. The second class observatories have been placed on a different footing, their superintendence having been vested in the civil surgeon of the several stations. Native observers, instructed by the meteorological reporter, have been appointed on adequate salaries to perform the actual work of observation. The meteorological reporter thinks it would be premature to offer any general opinion on the value of the meteorological observations recorded at first and second class stations. Arrangements have been made for establishing, on a small scale, a system of meteorological registration in Indian seas, similar to that which has now been for some years in operation in connection with the Meteorological Department of the Board of Trade. Storm signals have been supplied to the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades' Association, and similar signals have been deposited at the Asiatic Society's Building, and a mast and yard for hoisting them have been erected on the roof. The Government Dockyard and the Sailors' Home have also been provided with sets of signals.

The circle of observation has not been materially extended during the year. This was due to an unwillingness on the part of the Supreme Government to incur further expense on this account until a survey was taken of all the arrangements at present in force, of their cost to the State, of the means of utilizing the agency of Government officers in various departments with a view to economy, and of the ultimate probabilities of success likely to attend the measures already in operation. A report on the subject has been furnished, and it is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

The meteorological results of the year are embodied in statement P. of the appendix.

PART VI.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

Measures adopted for obtaining photographs and casts of ancient buildings.

The remains of architectural structures in Bengal have been noted and described in detail as far as possible, and, in a few instances, photographs have been taken by amateurs and forwarded to the Secretary of State. But a more systematic and scientific method has been initiated to procure plans, measurements, photographs, and casts of such structures as are calculated to exemplify the different styles of Indian architecture. A band of modellers carefully trained and instructed for the purpose, and accompanied by a professional photographer and a surveyor as superintendent of the party, was sent during the last cold season to Bhubaneswar in Orissa,

and succeeded in procuring 132 casts, comprising 119 separate subjects, 13 sheets of drawings, and 30 photographs, from the various temples at that place. The labors of this party were supplemented by the efforts of Bábú Rájendrá Lálá Mitrá, who proceeded at the same time to visit Cuttack, Bhubaneswar, Khandgiri, Dhauli, Satyabádi, Puri, and Kanarak, and took notes of every ancient building in those places All the principal buildings were carefully measured, and ground plans and sections of several of them prepared. Copies were taken of forty inscriptions, several of which are in the Lat character, and one in Uriya, which covers ten sheets of paper. The collection of drawings embraces upwards of 200 sketches of arms, instruments, domestic utensils, furniture, clothing, and the different styles of coiffure current in the 7th and 8th centuries. Three ancient Sanscrit manuscripts in the Uriya character, alleged to contain the oldest legendary accounts of the Bhubaneswar and Puri temples, have also been obtained. But beyond the descriptive account of proceedings summarized above, Government has at present received nothing. The descriptions which follow of any of the buildings in the Bhubaneswar group will accordingly be derived from other sources now at the command of the Government. The remains of former ages in the divisions of the Lower Provinces are, as a rule, of no very considerable antiquity, and are generally of too miscellaneous a character to render an attempt at systematic classification of but little use, scientifically or historically, and hence they are arranged in order under each division.

Orissa Division.

Mahratta temple of Kopari.

Architectural remains of a building, supposed to have been a Mahratta temple, are found at the little village of Kopari, situated at the foot of the Gazna Hill, of the Nilgiri range. The body of the structure is about thirty feet long by thirty feet broad, and consists of a rectangular basement of blocks of laterite, on which has been erected a range of pillars, four on each side and two at each end. Six of these pillars are still standing; they are about 6 feet high, and have each been hewn out of one block of stone. At one end there has been a portico or entrance of a similar structure, but none of the pillars remain standing. At the other end of the centre building there has been an inner temple, probably the abode of the god or goddess, which is also completely in ruins; and on the north side of the ruins there is a small tank of considerable depth, about 25 feet by 25 feet with a flight of stone steps leading down to it, all hewn out of the solid rock. At some little distance south of these ruins is a mound of considerable extent, now almost overgrown with jungle. Nothing is visible but two large sentry boxes of pretty large blocks of laterite. To the west of the ruins there is a large tank, on the banks of which there is what the natives call a 'padmapad.' It consists of a little building about 3 feet high, covering a stone impression of some goddess's feet, which is very distinct.

Ruins at Jajpore.

At Jajpore, which appears to have been from the earliest times a place of great importance, several important architectural remains exist, the chief of which are supposed to have been constructed about the twelfth century, although there are also some remains of an older date. Probably the oldest of the remains is a colossal image, which lies on its back at a place called Santomadhab, about a mile from Jajpore. It is the image of a male deity, and is half buried in the ground, only the upper half being exposed. The lower half, from the loins downwards, is buried under roots and logs. The part exposed is 9 feet in length. The head alone, from the chin to the edge of the head-dress, is 4½ feet long; the top of the head is flat; and the head-dress is of a most peculiar kind, somewhat like those which are to be found in the old Egyptian sculptures. The hair is curly, and the ears are large and pendulous. From the chin to the waist is about 4½ feet. It is 5½ feet across the upper part of the breast, and the whole figure, if a full length standing one, must have been 18 or 20 feet high. The stone is not the mugni or chlorite slate, of which the other colossal images near Jajpore are made, but a coarse reddish granite.

The next of the old remains, but probably of a later date by some hundred years, is a monolith at Chundeshwar. This monolith is about 22 feet high, and stands on a pedestal made of three enormous blocks of stone, each about 5 feet long and 5 feet broad, and about 2 feet thick. The monolith itself is 3½ feet square at the bottom; it is bevelled off for some inches at each corner, and then runs up into a fluted shaft about 20 feet high. The circumference of the column where the fluting begins is over 11 feet, and the height is thus about six times as long as the diameter. On the top of the monolith is another enormous stone over 6 feet high, wrought into a regular capital; the lower four feet of the capital is round. On this garlands are sculptured; the stone above this is cut into the shape of a lotus calyx, on which the upper portion rests. This upper portion forms a square of about 4½ feet, and looks as if intended to support a statue of some sort. About half a mile from this column is what is called the goruda, which the column is said to have supported till the time of the Mogul invasion, when Kalapahar pulled it down with some difficulty. The mahammadan general is said to have attempted to pull the column down, but to have failed. The enormous capital of the column appears to have been moved an inch or two from its position, but the monolith remains as firmly fixed as the day it was set up. At the corners of the square portion of the capital, and of the square part at the bottom of the monolith, holes have been drilled through and through, as if for ropes or chains in order to pull the whole mass down. The goruda which is said to have crowned this column is in a masonry thakoorbari about half a mile from Chundeshwar. It stands on a base corresponding to the capital on the top of the monolith. This base is about 3 feet high and of one block of mugni stone. At its lowest part it is round, about 9½ feet in circumference, and adorned with sculptured heads of lions. Over this the stone is, like the capital of the monolith, cut into the shape of a lotus calyx. This is 12 feet in circumference.

The stone is then left a square platform. On this platform, 4 feet 2 inches in size, stands the goruda itself. The goruda is of another and more modern style of art. The whole figure seems of modern manufacture. The figure is in a kneeling position and is 4 feet high. It is fastened to the square platform with lime. That the base, however, on which this figure stands belongs to the monolith, there is this additional proof, that in the four corners of the platform holes are drilled exactly as in the corners of the monolith and its capital.

The next objects of interest are the three images of Kali, Váráhi, and Indrani. Of these, and of the seven figures in the gallery on the river's bank, Sterling has given a sufficiently accurate description in his work on Orissa, as follows:—"At the back of a high terrace supporting the cenotaph of Syud Bokhari, a mussulman saint, three colossal statues of the hindu divinities are shewn. They lie with their heels uppermost, on a heap of rubbish, in precisely the same position, apparently, that they assumed when tumbled from their thrones above by the mussulman conquerors of the province, who destroyed a celebrated temple at the spot, and further desecrated it by erecting on its ruins a shrine and mosque for their own worship. The images are cut in *alto relievo*, out of enormous blocks of the indurated mugni or chlorite slate rock, and measure about 10 feet in length. They represent Kali, Váráhi the female energy of Vishnu in the Varáha or Boar Avatar, and Indrani, the lady of Indra; and though the subjects are grotesque, the execution is distinguished by a degree of freedom, skill, and propriety quite unusual in the works of hindu sculptors. The first is a disgusting but faithful representation of a ghastly figure, nearly a skeleton, with many of the muscles and arteries exposed to view, invested with the distinguishing marks and attributes of the goddess Kali. She is seated on a car or vahana, supported by a kneeling diminutive figure of Mohadeva. The second has a boar's head and a huge pot belly, like that of Ganesa, and rests on a buffalo. The third is a well-proportioned female figure, seated on an elephant, the animal consecrated by the hindu mythology to Indra, the lord of the Debtas.

"On the banks of the river one meets with a sort of raised gallery filled with mythological sculptures, amongst which seven large colossal figures of the female divinities called Matris are particularly remarkable. They are said to have been recovered lately out of the sand of the river,—where they were tossed by the Moguls on their shrines being destroyed,—by a mahajun of Cuttack, who built the edifice in which they are now deposited. They differ little in style and dimensions from those above described, but appear to be cut out of blocks of basalt or greenstone instead of chlorite schist. They are styled respectively Kali, Indrani, Caumari, Rudrani, Varahini, Vaishnavi, and Yama Matri. The figure of Kali is sculptured in a very spirited manner. She is represented with an axe in one hand and a cup full of blood in the other, dancing in an infuriated attitude after the destruction of the giant Raktavija, and trampling unconsciously on her husband Mahadeo, who, as the fable runs, had thrown himself at her feet to solicit her to desist from those violent movements which were shaking the whole

world. That of Jam Matri, the 'mother of Yama,' is also a very striking and remarkable piece of sculpture. Her form is that of a hideous decrepid old woman, seated on a pedestal, quite naked, with a countenance alike expressive of extreme age and that sourness of disposition which has rendered her proverbial as a scold. There are likewise fine representations in this mythological gallery of the Narasinha Avatar, and the Giant Ravana with his hundred heads and arms."

All these figures were probably constructed some time in the twelfth century, most likely in the reign of Asaree Bhim Deo.

Next in point of time comes the very peculiar eleven arched bridge at Totulumul, not far from Jajpore. The bridge exactly corresponds to what is called the Attharah Nullah Bridge near Puri, the arches being formed entirely by corbelling or making each successive layer of masonry overlap by five or six inches the layer below, until the two piers come at the top to within a foot of each other. In this space a long narrow block of stone is laid as a sort of keystone. Over the keystone, transversely, enormous blocks of stone, some of them 4½ feet long and 2¼ feet in breadth, are laid, apparently with the view of making the upper layer of the piers on each side grip the keystone. Each of the layers is formed of stone about a foot thick. The lower half of these stones, at the openings or arches, is bevelled off for about 6 inches, the upper half being perpendicular. In this way each side of the arch resembles an inverted stair with the edges of the steps worn off. The whole bridge is about 240 feet long and 32 feet broad, and each of the piers is about 10 or 12 feet wide. The arches or openings are small near each end of the bridge, and become larger in the middle. The height of the central openings is about 9 feet, and the width about 10 at the bottom. The smallest openings are 5 feet high, and 6 feet wide at bottom. The abutments at each end are of laterite; in the centre the masonry is of coarse red granite. In the highest arch there are about 12 tiers of masonry above ground. There are two points, however, in the bridge which tell somewhat against its antiquity. The first is, that in various parts of the piers, and under the openings or arches, there are stones which have evidently formed parts of another and older structure. Here and there are seen on the cornice of stones bits of chequered carving, and on the centre of the piers, on the upper or flood side of the bridge, there are a number of stones with bas reliefs on them. These bas reliefs are disposed with a certain regularity in the centre of each pier; but it is evident that they have come from an older structure, and been fitted into this. One of these is a carving, which is probably intended for a representation of Buddha, in a sitting posture. It has got the square broad face and long ears, and heavy head and feet seen in figures of Buddha. The other point that tells against the antiquity of the bridge is the two kinds of stone used. The laterite of the abutments and of one or two of the smaller side arches and the coarse granite of the centre arches would indicate that at least the masonry of the centre arches is of more recent construction than that at the side. In any case, however, the bridge must have been constructed

before the Mogul conquest of Orissa, and possibly the explanation of the difference in the stones is, that the centre arches of laterite having fallen in, the ruins of some Budhist temple were used to rebuild it.

On the north bank of the Byturnee there is an old hindu temple of Borranath. On the river face of it there is a stone revetment about 800 feet long and 12 courses of masonry high, near the entrance to the temple. There is a similar but smaller revetment exactly opposite, on the south bank at the temple of Juggernath. There is nothing very remarkable about the temples themselves.

In front of the door of the temple of Borranath are two figures of lions rampant, resting on their haunches, with the fore feet raised about 6 feet high. These are pretty well done, but they have been daubed over with lime.

The old hindu temple opposite the cutcherry, from which the three figures of Kali, Indrani, and Várâhi, were raised, has been appropriated by the mussulmans for two of their pirs or saints.

The enclosure is about 200 feet long by 100 feet broad. About 70 feet back from the entrance there is a raised terrace of massive masonry about 15 feet high. There are two flights of stairs leading up to it on each side. Between the two flights of steps the terrace projects 26 feet. On this projection, which is about 26 feet wide also, is the tomb of Syed Bokhari. All round the wall on the west side of the terrace are niches about 3½ feet high. These are in the shape of something like gothic arches, and are possibly of mahammadan construction.

These are nearly all the hindu buildings and remains near Jajpore which are of much interest. The mosque of Abu Nasur Khan is rather an interesting building. The building is about 70 feet long by 80 broad. It has four minarets on the east face, those in the centre small, the two at the outside large: from the ground to the summit of the two highest minarets may be about 50 or 60 feet. On the roof are three domes, the largest is in the centre, and measures about 80 feet in circumference at the spring of the arch.

These domes are mere coverings to three flat-groined domes which form the roof of the interior. There are openings to the interior of the domes on the roof, and very possibly they were used, and are used as places of concealment. The stair leading up to the roof is broken down, and the whole building is in a state of decay. Young peepul trees are splitting up the minarets, and the river is eating away the foundations on the river face. The whole building will fall to pieces in the course of a few years. It is still used as a place of worship by the mahammadans. There are three gothic doorways on the east face. Over the centre one is the following Persian inscription:—

"In the time of Aurungzebe, whose splendour reaches to the stars and will remain as long as the stars endure, in the time of the nawab, whose virtues are altogether beyond praise or description, the nawab established in the city of Jajpore a mosque of such magnificence that the domes of it make the sky conceal itself. If you desire to hear the

messages of the angels, spend a night in it. Abu Nasur Khan reigned when the mosque was erected, then was the time of Abu Nasur Khan." The last few words, Zamani Abu Nasur Khan, give the date of the building, 1098 Hegira, corresponding to 1686 A.D.

The temple of Juggernath.

The temple of Juggernath has been frequently described and illustrated.

The Black Pagoda of Kanarak.

The Black Pagoda, known to the natives as the Kanarak temple, was built by one Nursingh Deo in A. D. 1277. It is situated about 18 miles due east of Puri, and about 2½ miles from the sea-coast. The size of the temple inside is 60 feet square, with walls about 8 feet in thickness, having four doorways, which are made of immense slabs of indurated chlorite, very minutely carved with figures and other devices. Over the doorway of the west side one solid piece of this stone existed, which, however, has now fallen down without having received any injury. On it are carved nine figures very like those of the Burmese deities, each figure being about 1 foot 6 inches broad by 2 feet in height. These figures have four hands and arms from the elbow, and hold something in each hand. They sit cross-legged, tailor-fashion, and have on their heads steeple-crowned hats. The mass of stone on which they are carved measures 19 by 4½ by 3½ feet, or 299·25 cubic feet, and weighs about 24 tons 3 qrs. 21 lb. The whole of the exterior of the pagoda is very elaborately carved, some of the figures being of colossal stature, and some life size. These are placed in niches between elaborately carved pilasters, and most of them are human figures of the most obscene character. The temple is built of coarse sand-stone. The stones have been fastened together with iron dowels. Mortar has been little used. The stones lie very close together, and are generally most massive in size. The interior has had a double roof, the inner one of which has fallen in. One of the most interesting features about it is the use of large solid iron beams; some of them, those which supported the inner roof, are from 11 to 15 inches square and not less than 60 feet long. These beams appear to have been constructed of wrought iron, first in pieces of about 3 inches square in section. Several of them were then put together and welded, the marks of the hammer being distinctly visible. Some of the beams of a smaller section are still in the building, supporting the stones over the doorways. Arches have not been used, but over the doorways there are relieving openings corbelled, so as to relieve the beams from the weight of masonry over the doorways. The interior of the building is also corbelled into a point and not domed. The present temple, according to the tradition of the inhabitants, was intended as an entrance to the great temple that was partly constructed and allowed to go to ruin. The huge piles of cut-stone, together with the number of colossal figures of griffins, elephants, and horses about, show that the construction of a very large temple was

intended. The large stone described above is in course of removal to the imperial museum at Calcutta.

The Attharah Nullah Bridge.

The Attharah Nullah Bridge on the Puri Road, at the entrance to the town of Puri, is also of some antiquity. It is supposed to have been built by one Kabir Nursingh Deo in A. D. 1200. It consists of 19 openings,—16 of eight feet span, 2 of ten, and 1 of fourteen. It is built of laterite and sand-stone, not arched, but the openings closed over by corbelling.

Chota Nagpore.

Fort Pachete was long ago the main seat of the rajah of Pachete. There are a great many ruins of temples, tanks, fortified gateways, towers, &c., some in excellent preservation. The gateways are all of stone, large solid slabs of a very hard, but rather coarse-grained sand-stone, laid without cement, or at most very little; the joints are very fine indeed, and no cement can be traced in the blocks that lie scattered about, and which evidently at one time formed portions of the structure. The arches of the gateways are very well built indeed, and iron clamps have been employed in various portions of the walls, but with what definite object is not apparent. The buildings are very old.

The temples, on the contrary, are all built of brick, small tile-like things, thin but very hard, and are plastered over. The ornaments are not in the plaster, but are solid brick; and the figures in relief appear to have been stamped on the bricks while they were soft, and the bricks burned afterwards. The arches are very well built.

Remains of tanks, with aqueducts and small temples and residences in the centre of the tank also exist. The tanks are now, however, to a great extent filled up, and the buildings are in ruins.

The rajah's residence and court are oblong structures, vaulted over. The vaulting is very well executed; the walls are plastered over; the doors are invariably very small; and there are no windows.

The entire fort is now full of dense low jungle, with the exception of small patches of cultivation in what before were tanks but are now filled up. There was a deep moat round, outside the external rampart, through which the hill torrents coming down the sides of Pachete hill were led; parts of it are filled up, others deepened.

There are three lines of ramparts and moats, each something in the shape of an irregular pentagon. The second and third or innermost ramparts and moat are now so full of dense thorny jungle, that it is hopeless to be able to discover the ruins of structures in the innermost area. There is a fine large temple up the side of the hill, where a large gathering of people takes place annually. It is regarded as a very holy place by the people of the district.

The ruins of the temples at Telcoopy, on the banks of the Damoodah, are the most extensive in the whole district; superb even in ruin. The river has gradually been eating away the high bank on which the

ruins stand, and temple after temple has fallen down, and now their fragments, huge blocks of stone, fragments of idols, carved ornaments in stone, all lie heaped up promiscuously in the bed of the Damoodah, and their traces are being gradually obliterated by accumulations of sand.

These temples are all of stone, in immense blocks, cut with great care and set with very fine joints. There is no mortar whatever. Some of the temples are plastered over. This appears to have been done to obliterate the carving in the stone, and substitute instead a different one. The original carving in stone appears to have been executed after the stones were in position. They are plain bold figures. The subsequent carving done in plaster over the ancient carving is quite different both in figures and style. The temples, as originally built, were beyond a doubt *Jain* temples, but they are now in the hands of Brahmins. The date of the original temples is not ascertainable from any records there, as no inscriptions exist on or within any of them. The art of arch building does not appear to have existed at the period these were built. All the openings, if small, are slabbed over; the larger ones are covered by corbelling out. The domes are all done by corbelling out. There is only one arch in the place, and that appears to be a later addition. There are mortar joints both in the arch and in the wall, which appears to have been built to separate the temples—those on the north of the wall being now used as places of worship, those on the other side being abandoned altogether.

There are several places about Gerrick with old ruins, of which those at Rajgeer are interesting. The buildings there are all recent beyond doubt, but the mode of roofing is certainly very singular. It appears from some remains that a quantity of thin sticks were placed across from wall to wall; on these branches, &c., were laid, and on that a very hard kind of concrete. The sticks have disappeared, but the marks of them and of twigs, leaves, &c., are still visible in the face of the concrete, the concrete has consolidated, forming as it were an immense slab of artificial stone. A similar arrangement appears to have been adopted in building the conical spires and vaults, and they stand very well indeed.

Patna Division.

There is a considerable number of remains of ancient structures in the Patna Division, but in most instances descriptions have not been furnished, as the buildings have been noticed in the early numbers of the Asiatic Society's Journals and by General Cunningham.

Bhim Singh's Lathi.

At Uphroul there is a monolith called Bhim Singh's Lathi, supporting a lion carved in stone of the same class with the pillars so well known in Goruckpore and other districts. Its depth below ground has not been determined, but is known to be great. The height of the pedestal is 21 feet, and top of the lion's head 30 feet above ground. At no great distance from the west are still to be traced in Basorh the ruins of a very large fort, the history of which, it is conjectured, may be connected with that of the monolith.

Excavations at Burragaon.

Some excavations have been carried on at Burragaon in connection with the remains of a temple supposed to have been built by King Bálāditya to enshrine a statue of Buddha the ascetic, as he appeared when sealed under the Bodhitsee during his ten years of mental abstraction. The walls, which are built in bricks of mud, are of great thickness and apparently sound at their basis, but externally are everywhere cracked, broken, or crushed, particularly towards the north side, probably from the shock received in the fall of the building. The bricks in the wall of the inner room have fallen, or have been picked out. There are only the remnants of plaster here and there on the walls, either on the inside or outside, but the workmanship displayed is good, and the architecture is in a fair state of preservation. The platform on which the idols were placed has been nearly destroyed, but their position can be traced along the west wall, and occupying nearly the whole west half of the inner room. The idols themselves have been removed, and are now in an enclosure at a little distance. The jambs of the inner gateway, which are of stone elaborately carved, exist in good order, and at the foot of one of them is an inscription. The whole temple is made of the large brick or tile that appears to have been universally employed in building Buddhist structures.

Asoka's pillar at Sowrya.

At Sowrya, 15 miles north-west of Bettiah, there is one of Asoka's edict or boundary pillars. It is of granite, 40 feet high and 9 feet in circumference at base. It has an entablature at top, surmounted by a lion couchant. A short time ago, close by it were found some leaden coffins containing unusually long human skeletons. At Koolooah, a town 24 miles south-west of Mozufferpore, there is another of these columns of granite similar to that at Sowrya. They are both in fair repair.

Tumuli in the Bettiah sub-division.

Some tumuli have been discovered in the Bettiah sub-division, from one of which two iron coins were obtained and from another an iron coffin, 9 feet or so in length. In this were human bones. The coffin was greatly corroded and fell to pieces.

BURDWAN DIVISION.

Fort at Bishenpore.

There are the remains of a fort of considerable extent at Bishenpore. Of these remains, the circumscribing ramparts are still very visible, and one handsome gateway is in a fair state of preservation. Within the fort are three ancient temples in a similar state of repair. These temples are built of brick and are covered with the most curious sculpture, impressed with a design in relief evidently from a mould. The other noticeable remains in this division are—

Tomb of Pir Bhiram Lukkha.

(1.) The tomb of Pir Bhiram Lukkha in the town of Burdwan. It was erected at the time of Akbar Shah, and is nearly 300 years old.

(2.) The Ghazee Durga at Tribany Shibpore, a very ancient musulmâni temple, on the stones of which extracts from the koran are engraved.

The Ghazee Durga at Tribany Shibpore.

(3.) Menara at Pandooa, a very old structure said to have been built by a hindu ràjà of the name of Pandoo, and at present used by the mahammadans as a place of worship. It is very high and broken on the top by violent storms.

Menara at Pandooa.

(4.) The jail at Midnapore, one of the very earliest British forts in India. It is a common square fort, the bastions of which are now being removed and the glacis wall being dismantled for the sake of the stones.

Jail at Midnapore.

(5.) A cluster of heavy stone buildings called gurh or fort near Dantoon, on the west bank of the Soobunrekha, probably three or four hundred years old, built in the times of the Mahratta troubles.

Fort near Dantoon.

(6.) The Chundrarekha gurh near Dantoon—a square stone fort nearly two miles round, with a single small stone house in the centre, also of the Mahratta period.

The Chundrarekha Gurh.

(7.) The Sabassa Linga—an old Linga temple of the ordinary type, built of stone, and worth preserving on account of its Linga, which has one thousand scores, and is said to have been endowed with corresponding virtue by the builder of the Chundrarekha, near which it stands.

The Sabassa Linga.

(8.) Gazaneshur Karambera—a hindu temple or serai of about 100 yards square of well cut stone. It has fine cloisters which are falling in. It is now used as a mosque. Its probable age is about 300 years.

Gazaneshur Karambera.

Bhaugulpore Division.

There are numerous structures of an interesting nature in this division, but Government has received no good descriptions of them.

Rajshahye Division.

The following structures are found in this division :—

The pillar near Jeypore, called Bhimspantee. This is a curiosity rather than a work of art or architecture. It contains an inscription which has not yet been deciphered.

The temple of Gopal, in Gopalgunge, is now surrounded by jungle and is fast falling to decay. The brickwork is curious, each brick being moulded or ornamented with some device. This fact has induced visitors to loosen and remove such part of the brickwork as they found to be accessible, and the decay of the building has thus been considerably hastened. It was built by Rajah Ramnath of Dinagepore, about the year 1742 A.D. No steps are taken by any person to preserve it, though it is susceptible of repair.

There is a hindu temple at Kantonugger, situated in the ruins of a fort. It contains an image of Kanto or Bishnoo, a hindu deity, brought, it is said, from Delhi, and was built about the year 1710 A.D. It is stated that the temple was last put into thorough repair between the years 1830 and 1835 A.D., and it is still kept in repair by the family of the late rajah of Dinagepore.

The temple of Gobind (Vishoo) at Gobindnuggur or Thacoorgaon is almost a ruin; it is now surrounded by dense jungle, but is kept in repair by the family of the late rajah of Dinagepore.

In Gungarampore, where the antiquities are very numerous, are to be seen the ruins of a fort and town called Banghur. The chief ruins are at the present day buried in almost impenetrable jungle. The Banghur was the residence of the celebrated Ban Rajah, the founder of Ban or Churruck poojah.

There are also ruins of a mosque and of a monument of a saint called Mullah Ata in Gungarampore. These buildings are very ruinous, not being kept in any sort of repair. There are numerous inscriptions on the mosque and on the tomb, and they are said to date from the end of the 14th or the 15th century. There is a fair held annually here, and the tomb (at which a lamp is still kept burning) is much frequented as a place of worship.

The monument of Shah Sooltan in Gungarampore is situated among the ruins of the town of Banghur. Very little either of the monument or of the town remains standing at the present day.

Buried in almost impenetrable jungle is the site of the stables and house of Virat Rajah (of whom the Mahabharut makes mention) in Ghoraghat, but very little of them exist at the present day.

Tomb of a pir or saint called Bazar-ooddeen, and several mosques in Hemtabad.

The antiquities here are numerous, and many of the buildings, or rather portions of them, are standing at the present day; one of the mosques situated close to the tomb is said to be in very good preservation. It is surmounted with several domes or cupolas.

The antiquity of these buildings is notorious. No measures for their preservation have been adopted since Gour ceased to be the capital of the country: in fact, the ruins are so overgrown with jungle, that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to effect a complete clearance without endangering the stability of the buildings, the roots of trees having become firmly interwoven with the masonry.

In Gour.

1. Jamma Musjid at Ferozepore.
2. Tomb of Shah Nymutolla.
3. Kadom Russool.
4. Sona Musjid, commonly called Barsdoaree, near Ramkelee.
5. Noty Musjid.
6. Monument.
7. Dokhol Durga.
8. Joma Musjid in Dhegee, near Sadoolahpore.
9. Mausoleum of Peranapeer.
10. Byesgozee, or a wall of a fort.

In Parooah.

11. Adeena Mosque.
12. Tomb of Moorbatoobalem.
13. Soj Dabgah, a large wall.
14. Chilla Khanah in Chota Durga.
15. Tomb of Allalkeq.
16. Tomb of Prince Enaitoolah.
17. Kootub Shalea, or the Stone Mosque.
18. Eklakha Mosque.
19. Shatayesghara.
20. Chilla Khana in Burra Durga.
21. Caravansarai of Feroz Shah, near Thannah Maldah.
22. Joma Musjid near Maldah.

Mukbera of Moorshed Kooly Khan, the founder of Moorshedabad.

This building has been allowed to fall into ruin and is covered with rank vegetation It is situated on the east bank of the Bhagiruttee at Kutra, near the nawab nazim's toshukhannah.

Mosque at βaga.

The mosque was built about the year 1583 A.D., by whom is doubtful. The founder is said to have been an old hermit, to whom the king of Delhi, when passing down on his way to Dacca, gave extensive possessions. The mosque is kept in repair by the Khondkars of the mosque from the proceeds of the lands given by the king of Delhi.

There is also an old musjid at Kussumba, near Nooroolabad, said to be 300 years old. It is said to have been built by Sabar Khan, by birth a Brahmin, who became a convert to the mahammadan religion. The tradition is, that he was a zemindar, and when kept a prisoner at Moorshedabad for some reason, he attracted the notice of the begum by his singing. She interceded for him with the nawab, who released the man and sent the begum away with him, first allowing them to take away as much as they could help themselves to from the toshukhannah in the space of one prohur, and with this the musjid was built. The place is in a very ruined state.

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

Tomb of Khan Jehan Ali.

The most important structure in this division is the tomb of Khan Jehan Ali, in the Bagirhât sub-division, a mahammadan local governor who lived 400 years ago. The building stands to the north of a very large tank, and its principal entrance and finest aspect is towards the tank which is here furnished with a ghât, once of masonry. The plan of the tomb is very simple indeed: a square mass with a door in the centre of each side, a solid tower at each corner, and a handsome dome surmounting the whole. The doors are provided with gothic arches well built, and the wall is surmounted above with an elaborate cornice of brickwork. The pillars have corniced rings round them at regular intervals, and are each surmounted by a small dome. The tomb inside lies north and south. It consists of a series of elevations made of brickwork, forming a uniform set of steps platform above platform, and a solid mass above all, on the sides and ends of which inscriptions in Arabic are written.

The following buildings are found in the Soonderbuns:—

Temple of Kopilmonee—Saugor Island.

Nothing but the large bricks with which the walls of this building were faced, and which are of granite, about 2 feet long, 18 inches broad by 1 foot deep, remain to mark the site of what had once been a large and a solid hindu temple.

An ancient temple—Saugor Island.

This temple is within dense impenetrable forest.

Machoear Dhacol—Lot 116.

An immense column said to have been erected by fishermen. The column is not entire, it is believed to have been half as long again. Its present height is about 50 feet. The monument is in a ruinous state.

A mosque—Lot 58.

This is a small quadrilateral building much decayed. There is a large tank measuring about 20 acres by the side of it, but the tank is now dry, and the cultivators on the spot grow paddy on its dry bed. This lot contains the remains of immense old embankments, and is called rajbaree or the residence of a rajah or king.

Tenga musjid—Lot 168.

This musjid is said to have been built by Rajah Protap Aditya. It is 140 feet long by 35 feet broad. The walls are 7 feet in thickness and the height about 34 feet inside. The building has crumbled away in many places, and what remains was recently the abode of a fakir.

Old ruins—Lot 168.

Said to be the rajah's office by some, and by others his prison.

A large musjid—Bhying Kakrahoo-neah.

This must have once been a very handsome building, but is now in a ruinous condition. About the year 1858 a slab containing an inscription was sent to the Asiatic Society's Museum. This inscription gives the date of the building upwards of four centuries back.

Dacca Division.

The ruins in the Dacca district mark the existence of the mahammadan dynasty.

All these buildings are constructed in brick, as no stone can be found in this part of the country; and considering the inferior material, the builders of these edifices obtained very satisfactory results. All the ancient structures of the town and district of Dacca appear to have been erected during the time of the nawabs, and consequently within the last six centuries, and are constructed in the Indian mahammadan style of architecture. They are ornamented with graceful designs, executed in "chunam," more particularly about the doors and gateways. There are at present no architectural remains dating from the time of the hindu sovereigns of Bengal.

There are no high minarets attached to the Dacca mosques, which are in this respect peculiar. In some instances porticos have been recently added, which, though affording additional accommodation, do not at all harmonize with the style of architecture of the older parts of the buildings. Some of the mosques are covered with whitewash, and glaring colours are sometimes attached to the cornices and other parts of the building, which detract from their beauty and produce an unpleasant effect. They are generally well raised, and in many instances built on arches, and, as a rule, crowned with three domes. In some of the mosques, stone slabs have been used. The domes, in the shape of which there is a great variety, are, with few exceptions, low.

The following are the principal structures in the town and district of Dacca:—

Ruined fort and palace of Lallbagh.

These were commenced by Sultan Mahammad Azim in 1618, continued by his successor Shaista Khan, but were never completed. The romantic looking old walls and battlements towards the river and some picturesque gateways still remain. The Lallbagh enclosure contains

the mausoleum erected by Shaista Khan to the memory of his daughter Bibi Pari.

Bibi Pari's tomb.

This, the most beautiful building constructed by the nawabs, though in the same style, does not closely resemble in its architectural details any of the other tombs and religious buildings in Dacca.

The following description will afford information about these buildings:—

'The palace of the Lallbagh was commenced in 1618 by Sultan Mahammad Azim, the third son of the Emperor Aurungzebe, and was left by him in an unfinished state to Ameer Al Omrah Shaista Khan, his successor in the government. It was built in a quadrangular form, and enclosed ground to the extent of several beegahs. It originally stood close to the Boorigunga, but there is now an intervening space between it and the river, which is covered with huts and trees, that greatly obstruct the view of it from this quarter. Its walls on the western side, and the terrace and battlement towards the river, are of a considerable height, and present a commanding aspect from the water. These outworks, with a few of its gateways, the audience-hall, and the baths, are the only parts of the building that now remain; and though in a sadly dilapidated state, and rapidly mouldering into decay, they still show the extensive and magnificent scale on which this princely residence was originally designed. Shaista Khan appears never to have completed this structure. When Tavernier visited Dacca about the year 1666, this nawab was residing in a temporary wooden building in its court. He afterwards erected within its walls a mausoleum to the memory of his daughter Bibi Pari, the wife of Sultan Mahammad Azim. The inner apartment of this structure containing the tomb is built of marble and Chunar stone, and is surmounted with a fine dome, and the passage surrounding it is divided into compartments embellished with Mosaics. Most of its decorations, however, together with the aqueducts that supplied its fountains, have long since been destroyed.'

The chowk or market-place.

In the centre of the chowk, which is surrounded by mosques and shops and other buildings, there is a large mogul cannon weighing 64,814 pounds, and placed there in 1828.

The chowk mosque.

The large mosque on one side of the chowk was erected by Shaista Khan, a portico was added some 15 or 16 years ago by Haji Fakir Mahammad. This is the principal and most used mahammadan place of worship in the city.

The Eadgah.

The Eadgah, which consists of a few ruined walls, is of no architectural importance. It was erected in 1640 by Mir Abdul Kasim.

Hosseni Dalan.

This building was constructed in a very debased style of architecture by Darogah Mir Morad, in the time of Sultan Mahammad Azim. It is still used during the mohurrum, and an annual grant in support of the same is made by Government.

This is a picturesque pile of ruined buildings, erected about 1645, probably by Mahammad Sujah, and appears to have been used as a caravansary. The following is a full account of this palatial structure :—

The Great Kuttra.

"The Great Kuttra is a stupendous pile of grand and beautiful architecture, situated on the eastern bank of the river and near the centre of the city. It bears upon it an inscription showing for what purpose it was erected, *viz.*, 'Sultan Shah Sujah was employed in the performance of charitable acts. Therefore Abdul Kasim Tubba Tubba Hasseince Ulsumnance, in hopes of the mercy of God, erected this building of auspicious structure, together with twenty-two dukans, or shops, adjoining, to the end that the profits arising from them be solely appropriated by the agents and overseers to their repairs, and the necessities of the indigent, who on their arrival are to be accommodated with lodgings free of expense. And this condition is not to be violated, lest on the day of retribution the violator be punished. This inscription was written by Saaddodeen Mahammad Sheerazee. An. Hegira 1055.'"

The term Kuttra, or Kuttera, has been derived from the Persian Chutter, a tent or pavilion; and again, from the Sanscrit Ch'hatra, or, as it is pronounced in Bengal, Chhotro, an umbrella, a place where pilgrims are entertained; but it is most probably of Arabic origin, and referable to the word Katar or Katarah, a cupola or arched building. The Great Kuttra is divided into a vast number and variety of apartments, in which the poorest class of natives now take shelter. The turrets are lofty and of an octagonal form.

This temple, it appears, was rebuilt about 130 years ago in the usual style of modern Bengali temple architecture. There are no traces of the original building stated to have been erected by Bullal Sein. Some account of this temple is given in page 75 of Mr. Clay's History of Dacca, of which the following is an extract :—'The temple of Dhakashwaree is situated a little to the north-east of the Lallbagh, and was in olden times a most famous place of resort. Every stranger coming to Dacca was expected to lose no time in presenting himself before the goddess with an appropriate offering of a goat, buffalo, or other animal according to his means. The number of daily sacrifices is said to have been from 25 to 50 goats and from 5 to 10 buffalos. There still exists a pucka drain built for the purpose of carrying off the blood of the victims. The temple is still an object of reverence to devout hindus, and religious ceremonies are still performed within its precincts; but its ancient glories have departed, it is comparatively deserted; the buildings are buried in jungle, and being utterly neglected, are gradually mouldering and falling into decay.'

Dhakashwaree.

A picturesque ruin on the Naraingunge Road, which was built in all probability by Nawab Mir Jumla.

Pugla Bridge.

'This is a solid structure of masonry and stonework, flanked with turrets at the approaches on either side. It has three arches, the centre one of which was blown up by the magistrate during the mutiny.

Tungi Bridge.

The breach, however, has been repaired with timber, and the bridge is in full use. It is known to have been built in the time of the mahammadans, but there is some doubt as to the exact period of its erection. As in all native bridges, the centre is much higher than the sides, and the approaches are therefore rather steep. Seen from the river bank below, this bridge is a most picturesque object. It is distant about 14 miles north of the city.'

The forts of Moonsheegunge, Sonakanda, and Hajigunge.

These forts were erected during the viceroyalty of Mir Jumla. The first has been converted into a residence for the sub-divisional officer of Moonsheegunge, and the last, the largest of the three, into an indigo factory belonging to Mr. Wise. Of these forts the walls still exist almost entire. They are constructed in the usual mahammadan style of military architecture, and are not of much archæological importance.

Kodom Rosul.

A mosque within the enclosure is said to contain the print of the prophet's foot (hence the name), and to be more than a century old. The front of the building is much more modern; it is built of stuccoed masonry, with cornices and other ornaments neatly executed and colored. Seen from the front, it has rather an imposing appearance, the entrance archway being approached by a broad and lofty flight of steps, at the top of which rises the showy and ornamental facade of the building itself.

The Lallbagh mosque.

Is without domes, and so differs from all the other Dacca mosques. It was built by the Viceroy Shaista Khan, and is resorted to as a place of worship, and consequently kept in fair repair.

The Begum Bazar mosque is crowned with five domes, which present a very imposing appearance. From information received, it was built by Kurtulub Khan about 200 years ago.

The Khan Mahammad mosque.

This prominent mosque is built on rows of arches, and was erected in 1710 by Khan Mahammad. It is at present in a slightly dilapidated condition, though still used as a place of worship.

The small Kuttra with its enclosed mosque was built in 1663 by the celebrated Shaista Khan. It is a small mosque, displaying considerable architectural taste and talent. Its minarets rise somewhat like the shafts of elegant octangular columns, and are terminated by capitals of oriental foliage and fruit. The base of a large round column, which is placed beside the entrance, has a light, singular, and fanciful effect, seeming to stand as if on a vase. The dome of this mosque is fluted, and its sameness of colour and form is relieved by the blue and orange masses of the surrounding vegetation.

Sunergong.

In and near the villages of Moghropara and Panam of the Sunergong Pergunnah, which though now overgrown with dense jungle, was once the seat of the mahammadan Government of Bengal, are the ruins

of many old buildings. In the neighbourhood there are still six mosques in some preservation, all above 200 years old, and three of them, the Gohatta mosque, Bari Kowas mosque, and the mosque containing the tomb of Pachpir Saheb, appear to date from the time when Sunergong was the capital of the country. Near the Pachpir Saheb mosque there is a stone tomb stated to be that of Badshah Gaysud Din. There is another stone tomb at Hafin Bagh. There is also an old bridge at Panam. There are no inscriptions on these mosques. The stone slabs in the Dacca mosques are supposed to have been taken from the Sunergong buildings.

Rajanaggor.

At Rajanaggor there are two fine mutts with lofty spires, one called "Pancharutun," and the other "Ekaisrattun." The principal mutt was erected by Rajah Rajbollob in 1741, and the other by one of his sons.

Rajabaree.

The Rajabaree mutt is a building of considerable antiquity.

Pir Adom's tomb.

In Bikrampore is the tomb and mosque of Pir Adom, one of the first, if not the first mahammadan governor of this part of the country. The roof is supported by stone pillars, which display a good deal of arabesque and ornamental work, forming in this respect a striking contrast to the plain and unadorned tomb in its vicinity.

To the north of the present town, and extending for many miles towards Toonghy, up to which the city in its days of prosperity is said to have stretched, there are numbers of old wells, mosques, and the traces of other ruined buildings.

At Shabar, Toke, Durduria near Ekdala, and finally at Rampal, which contains the Bollal Bari said to have been the residence of Bollal Sein, there are archæological remains consisting of mounds of brick and earth and also tanks.

The chief structures in the Sylhet district are as follows :—

A very old and curious octagonal temple situated on a low hill about two miles east of Sylhet and called the Teelaghur Temple.

Edgah Newazgah.

A curious thick castellated wall on an eminence near the station to which all the mussulman population resort for prayer, &c., at the mohurrum and at other times.

Shah Jelal's Durgah.

A picturesque building in the station, built and endowed by Shah Jelal, one of the mussulman conquerors of Sylhet in the 15th century.

Bath-houses.

There are two very substantially built mosque-like buildings in the station on the river bank, the walls are of extraordinary thickness, they were built by the nawab of Sylhet as bathing-houses, and are now occupied as dwelling-houses by Europeans.

Assam Division.

The following are the chief remains in Assam of which descriptions have been given :—

Seebsagur temples.

These are three in number, built upon the bund of a fine artificial lake of three quarters of a mile square. The temples are said to be about 250 years old, and are in good preservation; but from time to time the roots of jungle trees have to be removed from the masonry. These temples are well worth preserving. The centre one measures about 30 feet square at base, and is about 160 feet high.

Rungpore temples.

These are much the same as the Seebsagur ones, but somewhat smaller, also situated on the bund of a large tank; they are in good preservation.

The fort and palace of Rungpore.

These are a mere mass of ruins, with under-ground vaults, supposed to have been used as treasuries by the old kings of Assam. One small building called the palace has one or two of the arched rooms perfect, but natives have done very great damage to this building, as well as to the fort generally, in digging for treasure. In some places the walls have been undermined and great holes dug into solid masonry, with the hopes of finding treasure; and it is said a good deal of money, as well as ornaments, has been dug up this way, but none got from the inside of walls.

The Rungghur or Assembly-room.

The Rungghur or Assembly-room of the old kings of Assam is a building about 100 feet long, double storied, and covered over with a very fine arched roof. This building was lately purchased from Government by Captain Holroyd, and has been put into thorough repair, reflecting great credit on Captain Holroyd's taste and liberality.

Gheergang Palace.

This structure, which is four stories high, was purchased some twenty years ago by the Assam Company. Mr. Masters, when superintendent of the company, repaired the building and made it safe. Many such buildings as Gheergang are to be seen in India. The palace is within an earthen embankment, each side of which is some three miles long; it is called the Gheergang fort, and had regular entrance gates at one time; one of these, the Singdaar, has been destroyed within the last twenty years, and the stones removed by different parties from the original site. The stones are mostly of granite, and some handsomely carved.

The Namdang Bridge.

This bridge on the Seebsagur and Golaghat Road, five miles below Seebsagur, consisting of five arches of 12 feet span each, with piers of the same thickness, is a stone bridge strongly built, and some five years ago put in thorough repair; it is a most valuable bridge, being over a very deep and muddy-bottomed river.

Goorce Saugur temple.

This is similar to one of the smaller ones at Seebsagur, situated on a bank of a large tank. Some Cacharies, about six years ago, got up to the golden covered ball at the top of the temple and removed the

gold covering, and excavators have been at work in this temple and done considerable damage.

Temple at Sessa.

At Sessa, on the banks of a small stream of that name, that takes its rise in the Abor mountains opposite Debrooghur, the remains of what must have been a fine temple are to be seen.

Tanks on the Suddeah frontier.

Three of these are near the banks of the Dekrung river, the average size 150 yards by 100 yards, and the soil being sandy, the sides of the tanks have been built up with brickwork at great labor. As the bunds are high and covered with jungle excavated from the tanks, stone flights of steps are also given to each tank on two opposite sides. It may not be uninteresting to state here that there is a prevailing idea that the waters of the Dekrung give goitre, and it may be for this reason that the natives of former times had recourse to tanks.

The Copper Temple or Tama Serai.

This is only a very small room or cell built of stone masonry, about 10 or 12 feet inside, and surrounded at about 30 feet by a stone wall on all four sides, and was at one time a very notorious place, for here numerous human beings used to be sacrificed in honor of Durga. Until of late years the copper covering over the temple was complete, but fakirs and sepoys and other people who have visited the spot have been in the habit of bringing away a piece of the copper to make into charms, so that by this time very little remains.

PART VII.—POSTAL.

Proposal for running a land dâk between Debrooghur and Suddya.

The subject of postal communication in Assam has for several years received a large amount of consideration from the local authorities as well as from officers in the postal department and the Government, with the view of securing greater efficiency and increased rapidity of transit.

In pursuance of this object, a proposal has been laid before the Government to utilize the road recently constructed between Debrooghur and Suddya for postal purposes, and abolish the river route. It is calculated that the time of transit of the up and down mail between the two places will thus be reduced from five days to twenty-four hours.

The director-general of the Post Office, however, doubted the propriety of increasing the present expenditure of Rs. 52 to Rs. 380 per mensem for conveying a correspondence which does not average more than ten letters per diem. But the local authorities are still of opinion that some steps should be taken in the direction recommended; and a modified proposal to run a dâk every other day has been submitted to the director-general for consideration.

Improvement of the postal routes in Assam and Cooch Behar.

In last year's report the re-organization of the police dâk in Assam was reported to have proceeded so far as to be laid before the Government of India for sanction to the increased expenditure required. That sanction was subsequently accorded,

and the scheme of working the dâk by means of constables attached to the police is now in full operation. A scheme has recently been submitted for improving the postal communication between Gowhatty and Burpettah by amalgamating the police dâk and the imperial post that now run separately, in two distinct lines, between those stations. As the Government is the zemindar in Assam, special police lines of post were thought to be an anomaly, and it was considered that whatever postal communications are required, either for general correspondence or for service correspondence, should be paid for out of the general revenues, to which the whole of the land revenue is credited. A report has accordingly been called for as to the extent to which these double lines exist in Assam, and the reasons for keeping them up where they exist.

As stated in last year's report, measures were then under consideration for facilitating regular and rapid communication along the great central postal line of the river Berhampooter, as well as along the cross lines. Great improvements have been effected by clearing the roads through the jungles in some parts, and by substituting, where practicable, a land route for the water route. It is now under contemplation to abolish the water line from Bugwa to Gowalparah, by running the present land line from Rungpore to Doobrec, instead of to Bugwa, and continuing the land route from Doobree to Gowalparah; and the question will be determined when further reports on the subject have been received.

PART VIII.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Appointment of church wardens to churches.

A scheme for the appointment of church wardens to the several churches in the Lower Provinces, which was proposed with the view of diminishing the clergyman's burthen of secular and pecuniary cares, and of rendering assistance to him in various ways, has been sanctioned and is now in operation.

Examination of chaplains in oriental languages.

The extension to chaplains throughout India of the rules for the examination of military officers in oriental languages has been sanctioned, in order to encourage them to pass examinations in the vernacular languages of the province in which they are employed.

Return of Presbyterians.

With the view of ascertaining whether anything further than is at present done is required on the part of the Government to meet the alleged claims of the Presbyterian community, official or non-official, for an increase to the establishment of Presbyterian ministers, the Government of India called for returns of Presbyterians at the various stations in the country. These returns were furnished by the Government of Bengal with an expression of opinion that, in the Lower Pro-

vinces, it did not appear that it was necessary to do anything further in the matter.

Scheme for securing uniformity in Calcutta church establishments.

A scheme has been sanctioned for securing uniformity in the different church establishments in Calcutta.

Modification of the scale of ecclesiastical fees.

The scale of ecclesiastical fees has been made uniform in the three dioceses of India. The levy of fees on baptisms and burials has been abolished. Sanction has been given to levy a fee of Rs. 10 in addition to the fee for the surrogate's license on all marriages by license except military marriages. The fee for the surrogate's license has been fixed at Rs. 50. The fees for searching registers and making copies thereof, as laid down in Act V. of 1865, are made generally applicable to all cases. One rupee will, in future, be charged for every square foot of ground occupied by a masonry grave. For permission to erect monuments in churches, a fee of Rs. 75 will be taken; in burial grounds, a fee of double the sum placed on a masonry grave.

Repression of simulated marriages between Native Christians.

The commissioner of the Presidency Division reported that some of the Native Christians at Kishnaghur had substituted for the valid marriage of the law an irregular and invalid ceremony of their own invention, with the object of evading the provisions of the Indian Marriage Act of 1865, which makes the validity of such marriages dependent on the condition that the age of the man shall exceed sixteen years and of the woman thirteen years; and as he found that, in the existing state of the law, no person concerned in one of these simulated marriages is liable to any penalty, he suggested that a clause should be added to the Marriage Act, imposing graduated penalties upon parents and all other persons in any way knowingly taking part in, or being present at, or countenancing any ceremony or form simulating and professing to be a marriage, that is not conducted in complete accordance with the requirements of the law.

The question was sent to the Government of India for orders, but the Government of Bengal objected to legislation on the subject, unless it could be established that the present Marriage Act produced generally among Native Christians the particular evil consequence described by the commissioner; and in that case an opinion was expressed that there would be strong ground for holding that it would be the duty of the Legislature to amend the Act by reducing the legal ages of marriage.

Extension of Circular Road cemetery.

Since last year's report, further correspondence on the subject of taking up land for extending the Circular Road burial-ground, and of its cost, has been conducted, but the question is yet unsettled.

PART IX.—TELEGRAPH.

Telegraphic communication between Calcutta and False Point.

During the past four years the Government of Bengal has, on several occasions, urged on the attention of the Government of India the necessity for establishing telegraphic communication between Calcutta and False Point, either by a direct line between the two places, or by connecting the latter with the main line which runs through Cuttack. When reporting recently on the subject of sub-marine telegraphic communication between Bengal and British Burmah, the question was again brought forward, but the Government of India declined to adopt the proposals made, on the ground that the public importance of the undertaking is not sufficient to justify the expenditure required.

Establishment of a Telegraph Office at Sylhet.

The question of establishing a Telegraph Office at Sylhet was, at the request of steamer agents, tea-planters, and the public, brought forward by the commissioner of Dacca, who represented the special need of a station there for the convenience both of the Government and the public generally, and the Agent to the Eastern Bengal Railway offered to place a room at the disposal of the Telegraph Department. This offer limited the necessity for expenditure to the provision of a native signaller and two office messengers, and the proposal in this form has received the sanction of Government as an experimental measure for six months, at the termination of which period the question will be re-considered with the view of according final sanction to the project, should the revenue of the office justify its permanency.

PART X.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Earthquake of the 10th January 1869.

An earthquake, which was felt more or less in nearly every district of Bengal, occurred on the 10th January 1869. The conclusions arrived at in regard to this phenomenon are based on the reports of the district officers and the accounts that appeared in the public newspapers and elsewhere. The scientific value of the conclusions is vitiated by the inexact nature of the data, and their insufficiency. The earthquake was one of more than usual violence. Its effects were most severe in Cachar and Muneepore, where numerous large fissures were produced, and in several places small cones, 18 to 20 inches high, with craters, were formed, from which issued water, a dark blue mixture of sand and clay, and ferruginous matter.

The earth-wave was propagated from this region or its immediate neighbourhood at least as far as Patna and Darjeeling. From the data at command, it is calculated that the earth-wave travelled at the rate of 11,256 feet a second. This rate seems improbably high; the

more so, as for upwards of 100 miles of the distance at the least, the wave traversed an unconsolidated alluvial formation, and one, therefore, in which its speed would be comparatively low.

The disturbance of the ground in Cachar and Eastern Sylhet, and probably also in Muneepore and the Naga Hills, was due not solely to the comparatively greater violence of the shock in these districts and their proximity to the centre of the disturbance, but in part also to the geological character of the surface rocks of the tracts affected. In Cachar and Eastern Sylhet, long low spurs, consisting of sand-stones or compact shales, run from the Tipperah Hills to the banks of the Barak, and the intervals are occupied by alluvial deposits formed by the gradual silting up of the swamps which receive the hill drainage. The alluvial deposits thus formed are comparatively thin, and but little consolidated; and it is probable that, as is well known to be the case beneath Calcutta, there is at no great depth a stratum of loose sand saturated with water. Whenever a deep river channel occurs in such a formation, a comparatively moderate shock would suffice to produce subsidence and slipping of the banks; and such appears to have been the case in Cachar. The spouting out of water in a formation such as that above described is a necessary result of the compression produced by the shock, the earth-wave (which is a wave of elastic compression) being transmitted through the loose superficial rocks by the compression of the water they contain. There does not appear to have been any peculiarity in the meteorology of the day on which the earthquake occurred. Dr. Oldham is engaged in the preparation of a scientific account of the occurrence, but his report had not been received up to the date of going to press.

NATIVE PUBLICATIONS.

Report on Native Newspapers.

Three of the papers* entered in last year's list have ceased to appear.

* Sumbad Rosuraj.
Soodhabursha.
Bigyapunee.

In place of these, six† new papers have been added to the list, which now comprises 4 monthly papers, 6 bi-monthlies, 17 wecklies, 1 bi-weekly, 1 tri-weekly, and 4 daily papers; or a total of 33.

† Chusma Ilm.
Hindoo Ranjika.
Shaptahik Sumbad.
Pruyag Doot.
Pulligram Bartabuhu.
Kulpulutika.

Bengal Library.

The number of books and periodicals received in the Bengal Library during the year amounted to 1,286. Of these there were :—

English	299	Hindi	9
Bengali	420	Arabic	7
Sanscrit	44	Santali	4
Musulman Bengali ..	34	Latin	4
Uriya	39	Brijobhasa	3
Urdu	23	Lepcha	1
Persian	15	Garo	1

Of bi-linguals or tri-linguals there were,-

In English and Latin			4	In Sanscrit and Bengali			38
Ditto	Italian	...	1	Ditto	Uriya		1
Ditto	Sanscrit	...	2	Ditto	Hindi		1
Ditto	Bengali	...	22	In Bengali and Brijobhasa			1
Ditto	Uriya	...	1	Ditto	Arabic		2
Ditto	Garo	...	1	Urdu and Arabic			4
Ditto	Odliva	...	1	Ditto	Persian		1
				Arabic, Urdu, and Bengali			1

Of the above 1,092 were registered in the office of the registrar-general of assurances, Lower Provinces, and 136 in mofussil offices. The places at which books were published out of Calcutta, as well as the number of books published at each, are given in the margin*. Of these books nearly one-third were published in English at Serampore, Howrah, and Cuttack. Urdu books were published at Alipore and Dacca. Three Sonthali and one Uriya book were published at Midnapore.

*Burdwan	..	13
Cuttack ...	..	20
Dacca ...	..	25
Hooghly ...	...	5
Serampore	...	21
Jessore ...	...	3
Mymensing	...	7
Howrah ...	...	16
Alipore ...	...	17
Midnapore	...	9
Total	...	136

The expenditure incurred under section 10 of Act XXV. of 1867 during 1868-69 amounted to Rs. 3,382-5, of which the sum of Rs. 3,408-9-3 was disbursed in the office of the registrar-general. A further sum of Rs. 361-4-6 was expended in the entertainment of a clerk.

The fees levied under section 18 on the registration of copyright of books in the office of the registrar-general amounted to Rs. 72, and in the Sub-Registry offices to Rs. 8 only, making a total for the year of Rs. 80.

The general character of the books issuing from the native press is reported not to have materially changed during the year. The most striking publications of the year are two musical works. The first,—*Music in a single part,*—is written on the old sol-fa system, which, it is alleged, has been known and practised by the hindus many centuries ago, but had long since fallen into disuse. The second, is entitled—*A comprehensive self-instructor for the setar, esraj, violin, flute, and harmonium,* in which the more modern notation has been adopted.

The following list of Bengali magazines, containing essays, moral lessons, fables, extracts from history, and brief lessons in the sciences, have also been received in the Library :—

Bamabodhinee Putrika, or Lady's Magazine.
Gyanrutun, or the Jewel of Knowledge.
Hitusodhinee, or the Female Well-wisher.
Hitusadhuk, or the Well-wisher.
Oothurpara Masik Putrika, or Monthly Magazine of Oothurpara.
Nubu Prubundhu, or the New Essayist.
Pudyu Prukashika, or the Poet.
Ruhusyu Sundhurbhu, or Pleasing Narratives.
Ubodhbundhoo, or the Friend of the Ignorant.

Prosecutions under Act XXV. of 1867.

An examination of the quarterly catalogues of books furnished to the Bengal Library, under the provisions of Act XXV. of 1867, having shewn that most of the Calcutta publishers failed to comply with the provision of the Act, which renders it obligatory to deliver all books published by them to the Bengal Librarian within one month from the date of their issue from the press, the Government directed the prosecution of such of them as, after proper warning, should still fail to fulfil the requirements of the Act. There were three prosecutions instituted by the registrar-general under section 16 of the Act. Besides this, the price of the copies delivered to Government was relinquished by the publishers in six cases, in consequence of default having been made in the time prescribed for their delivery. The amount thus foregone aggregated Rs. 27-6.

Presses worked and newspapers and periodicals published during the year.

A return (Q) of presses worked and newspapers and periodicals published in the mofussil during the year will be found in the Appendix.

Volunteer Corps at Golaghat and Seebsagur.

As the Volunteer Company of Rifles at Golaghat, and the Volunteer Troop of Cavalry at Seebsagur, were in the early part of the year reported to have practically ceased to exist, the Government issued orders under which they were formally broken up.

Indian contributions to the Paris exhibition.

An account was given in the report of 1866-67, of the measures adopted for the collection of works of art and industry for the Paris Exhibition of 1867. Baron Dowleans' report on the result of these measures has recently been received, and it shews that the Lower Provinces of Bengal contributed articles of the value of Rs. 14,000 towards the formation of a collection valued at Rs. 2,69,000 made in the whole of India. The Indian collection, as a whole, proved to be the most perfect ever exhibited in Europe. The whole of the articles sent from Lower Bengal were disposed of, partly during the exhibition and partly by public auction. Baron Dowleans has pointed out, however, that the prices fixed by their owners upon the richer and more costly fabrics, such as the Dacca manufactures, were too high to secure purchasers, and they had in consequence to be returned to India.

Transfer of the control of the palkee dâks from the magistrate to the police.

The transfer of the palkee dâk service in the Burdwan Division, from the magistrates to the district superintendents of police, was proposed and sanctioned. This led to the consideration of the question of the advisability of making a similar transfer in other divisions. On enquiry it was found that some commissioners were in favor of the scheme, whilst others objected to it.

The Government accordingly left it optional with commissioners to introduce the change into their respective divisions, on certain specified conditions.

Conversion of staging bungalows in the Khasi and Jynteah Hills into circuit-houses.

A review of the staging bungalow fund for the year 1867-68 led the Public Works Department of this Government to the conclusion that it would be advisable to abolish the staging bungalows in the Khasi and Jynteah Hills. After some correspondence, however, the commissioner of Assam shewed that they were absolutely necessary to furnish accommodation to the officers of Government whose duties rendered it imperative on them to travel in the hills; and he recommended that the bungalows should be retained as political circuit-houses, at a cost of Rs. 5,000 per annum, to be debited against the Political Department. This proposal has received the sanction of Government.

Advances to public officers for house building.

The system of granting advances to public officers, to enable them to build houses for themselves at stations where house accommodation is either scarce or unprocurable, has been extended to Bengal. These advances are made on the security of a deed of mortgage executed by the grantee and duly registered.

Funds for local roads.

The Public Works Department of this Government having enquired whether any increase to the amount of local funds now available may be expected at an early date for the construction and repair of local roads, it was pointed out that the subject had been referred to the Government of India in connection with the question of raising a local cess for education.

Compilation of a catalogue of Sanscrit MSS.

The Government of India, in the Home Department, recently issued orders for the preparation of lists of Sanscrit manuscripts in Indian libraries, and for instituting searches for manuscripts. On receipt of these orders, the Lieutenant-Governor addressed the Asiatic Society of Bengal, with the view of securing their co-operation in the work. This has been readily accorded, and the Society has appointed a pundit to carry out the wishes of Government, under the superintendence of the Philological Committee. Baboo Rajendralala Mittra and the Reverend J. Long expressed their willingness to make tours during their vacations; and reports of their tours, the lists of manuscripts catalogued, and recommendations regarding manuscripts to be purchased, will be furnished in

due course. The thanks of Government have been conveyed to the Asiatic Society for their readiness to assist the undertaking.

Relaxation of the rule prohibiting nundinary transactions between Government officers and natives.

The rule of 1858, prohibiting negociations for the purchase or sale of personal property between a Government officer and natives within the jurisdiction of the former, has been re-considered and modified, so as to relieve it of its strictly prohibitory character, and to permit of such transactions within certain specified limits, and subject to the condition that either the Government or the chief controlling authority of the division shall be kept informed of all such transactions, and that they shall be open and patent to everybody on the spot.

Regulation for the storage of petroleum.

The agents of insurance offices in Calcutta brought to the notice of Government, in the early part of the year, a resolution passed at a meeting of the insurance offices in London, as to the necessity of having the floors of petroleum stores sunk at least two feet below the surface of the road or street, or, in the event of the floor not being sunk, of building up any openings in the walls to the height of three feet at least above the level of the road or street, in order to prevent the petroleum flowing out of the building in case of fire. Measures were at once taken to ascertain the views of the firms who were likely to be affected by the introduction of such a rule, and, as far as opinions were expressed on the subject, they were in favor of the recommendation of the insurance offices. A rule was accordingly passed, and a notification issued under Act III. (B. C.) of 1865 (an Act to make better provision for the prevention of injury from fire), imposing a rule of the nature required.

Distribution of the administration and general reports of this Government.

In compliance with the request of the Government of India, measures have been taken for the more effectual distribution of the administration and general reports of this Government, as well as of miscellaneous papers of interest, to the public generally, or to scientific men.

Appointment of a second secretary to the Bengal Secretariat.

It was recorded in last year's report that an additional secretary had been appointed on the secretariat staff of the Lieutenant-Governor, on a salary of Rs. 30,000 a year, and that the annual stipend of the secretary had been raised from Rs. 36,000 to Rs. 50,000. A slight alteration in this arrangement was subsequently made, whereby two secretaries have been appointed on annual salaries of Rs. 40,000 each.

European vagrancy and proposals for a Vagrancy Act.

The measures already taken for the purpose of controlling European vagrancy were recited in the last report. A bill has since been prepared by the Government of India, upon the provisions of which the opinion of the Government of Bengal as well as of several officers throughout Bengal, have been expressed, and the question is now under the consideration of the Council of the Governor General.

Formation of a Volunteer Rifle Corps at Jamalpore.

This subject was first noticed in 1865, but nothing was done till September 1868, when the commissioner of Bhaugulpore communicated to Government the desire of the railway employés to embody themselves into a corps. After certain preliminary correspondence, the question was submitted to the Government of India in the Military Department, where it is under consideration in connection with the more general scheme for securing bodies of Volunteers on the different lines of railway in India.

Appointments held by uncovenanted officers in the regulation provinces in the judicial, magisterial, land revenue, registration, salt, opium, and income tax departments.

The following statement shews the number of native, East Indian, and European gentlemen employed during the year in the administration of the regulation provinces of the Government of Bengal in offices with salaries varying from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000. It will be seen that out of a total of 508 appointments of the classes described, 383 were held by natives, and the rest by Eurasians and Europeans. In the year preceding, out of 373 appointments, 292 were filled by natives.

Salary of Office.	Held by Hindus, Mahomedans, and Native Christians.	Held by East Indians.	Held by Europeans.	Total.
Above Rs. 900 to Rs 1,000	4	2	3	9
„ 800 to „ 900	0	0	2	2
„ 700 to „ 800	10		4	14
„ 600 to „ 700	10	8	11	29
„ 500 to „ 600	25	4	8	37
„ 400 to „ 500	16	3	11	30
„ 300 to „ 400	72	3	4	79
„ 200 to „ 300	195	2	21	218
On „ 200	51	7	32	90
Total ...	383	29	96	508

Appointments held by uncovenanted officers in the education department.

In the education department, as will be seen from the following statement, the total number of offices with salaries ranging from Rs. 150 to 700 was 134, of which 106 were held by natives, 9 by East Indians, and 19 by Europeans. The proportion in the year previous was—

Aggregate number of appointments of the classes specified above ...	129
Number held by natives	102
„ „ East Indians	9
„ „ Europeans	18

Salary of Office.	Held by Hindus, Mahomedans, and Native Christians.	Held by East Indians.	Held by Europeans.	Total.
From Rs. 500 to Rs. 700	4		15	19
On „ 400 ...	2		3	5
„ 300 ...	17	4		21
„ 250 ...	3			3
„ 200 ...	25		1	26
„ 150 ...	55	5		60
Total ...	106	9	19	134

Examination for admission into the subordinate executive service.

It was stated in last year's report that the Lieutenant-Governor had determined, as an experimental measure, to make appointments to the subordinate executive service on a combined plan of nomination and competitive examination, and that rules had been laid down for the examination of native candidates and candidates other than native. During the year under review a committee of examination was formed, consisting of Mr. R. B. Chapman as president, Major E. St. George, member, and the Revd. K. M. Banerjee, member and secretary; and the several commissioners of divisions were requested to cause the necessary arrangements to be made in communication with the central committee for the examination of candidates at the stations in their respective divisions, at

which any gentlemen nominated by the Lieutenant-Governor might wish to be examined. Fifty-six native gentlemen, and forty-four gentlemen, not native, were nominated for the examination which was held on the 26th of May 1868. Seventeen native and fourteen European and Eurasian gentlemen out of the number nominated did not present themselves for examination. Of the rest, eighteen natives and twelve Europeans and Eurasians were selected, according to the result of their examinations, for admission into the subordinate executive service.

While arrangements for the examination were being made, a petition was received from certain gentlemen, residents of the province of Behar, praying for a modification of the resolution of the 24th February 1868 for selecting candidates for admission into the subordinate executive service on the combined plan of nomination and competitive examination, in behalf of those who might be otherwise qualified to enter that service by respectability of birth, or family connections, education and good moral character, as well as previous long and good service under Government in other capacities, but who might not be able to succeed at a competitive examination by reason of their age. It was notified to the petitioners that it was not intended by the resolution of the 24th February 1868 to preclude entirely the appointment as deputy magistrates and deputy collectors of gentlemen who had served Government in other capacities for some years, and who during such service might have established a character which warranted their fitness for magisterial and revenue duties.

Up to the close of the year, sixteen native and nine European and Eurasian gentlemen out of the candidates who had passed the examination had been provided with appointments. It is hoped that within a few months the rest of the passed candidates will be provided for.

It is not in contemplation to hold any further examination at present, as it is expected that when the law for transferring rent suits from the revenue to the civil courts has come into operation, the number of deputy collectors will admit of reduction.

Re-organization of the subordinate executive service, and re-distribution of the assistant commissionerships and extra assistant commissionerships.

The strength of the subordinate executive service was fixed at 200 in the year 1856, with a view to give larger effect to the scheme of dividing districts into sub-divisions consisting of three or four thannahs, which had been previously sanctioned by the Government of India. But until the middle of 1864, the sanctioned complement of 200 was not filled up. So that when in 1858 it was proposed to amalgamate the seven uncovenanted officers who were then employed in the Sonthal Pergunnahs with the subordinate executive service, and to raise thereby the number of that service to 207, the Government of India, while approving of the amalgamation, observed

that as the increase then recently sanctioned in the several grades of the service had not been fully carried out, it would be better to absorb the Sonthal officers into the general system without increasing the sanctioned number, and hereafter to make an addition of seven officers in the lower grade, whenever on the full development of the new sub-divisional plan their services might be required.

Again, when in the beginning of 1864 it was proposed to amalgamate the uncovenanted assistants to commissioners with the subordinate executive service, by raising the complement of that service from 200 to 209, the Government of India acceded to the amalgamation, but observed that as the actual strength of the service was still below the sanctioned complement of 200, the nine assistants to commissioners should be absorbed in the ordinary number of 200 deputy magistrates and deputy collectors.

The number of sanctioned sub-divisions in the regulation districts amounted to 86 in 1867, out of which 69 had been established and officered; so that there still remained towards the close of that year 17 sub-divisions to be provided for. But it was found impossible to provide officers even for the 69 sub-divisions already opened with the agency then at the disposal of Government, and an attempt to establish any more was out of the question. Owing also to the increase of personal labor which had been thrown on magisterial officers by the introduction of the Criminal Procedure Code of 1861, on revenue officers by Act X. of 1859, and on the executive by the general improvement of administration and the multiplication of subjects to which their attention was directed, it was found that the staff of officers which would have been sufficient for a district in 1856 was beyond question altogether insufficient in 1867. For this purpose, as well as to enable the Lieutenant Governor to advance the sub-divisional arrangement in the province, an application was made to the Government of India, for the appointment of 16 additional officers to the subordinate executive service. This was sanctioned during the year under review.

A further re-organization of the subordinate executive service was sanctioned by the transfer of the 9 officers who were employed in the administration of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the assistant commissioner of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, to the service of the non-regulation provinces, at an additional charge of Rs. 6,000 per annum. This was done with the view to improve the position of the officers of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, in order to secure the services of men possessing qualifications of the special order required for the administration of a race of people such as the Sonthals are. It served also to put an end to the anomaly by which the deputy commissioner of the Sonthal Pergunnahs alone belonged to the non-regulation service, while the other officers employed in the administration of those pergunnahs were either members of the subordinate executive service or of the covenanted civil service.

The opportunity was also taken for proposing a re-distribution of the number of appointments sanctioned as assistant commissionerships and extra assistant commissionerships in the non-regulation districts, with the special object of improving the prospects of the extra assistant commissioners and giving advancement in their own class to those of them who for any reason could not expect to be promoted to the class of assistant commissioners. This has been sanctioned by the Government of India.

The following lists will shew the present scales of the subordinate executive service and of the assistant and extra assistant commissioners of the non-regulation provinces:—

The Subordinate Executive Service.

1st grade	...	10	officers	on Rs.	700	each.
2nd „	...	17	„	„	600	„
3rd „	...	27	„	„	500	„
4th „	...	43	„	„	400	„
5th „	...	54	„	„	300	„
6th „	...	55	„	„	200	„
Total	...	206				

Assistant Commissioners.

1st grade	...	7	officers	on Rs.	800	each.
2nd „	...	8	„	„	700	„
3rd „	...	6	„	„	500	„
Total	...	21				

Extra Assistant Commissioners.

1st grade	...	1	officer	on Rs.	800.	
2nd „	...	2	officers	„	700	each.
3rd „	...	3	„	„	600	„
4th „	...	3	„	„	500	„
5th „	...	5	„	„	400	„
6th „	...	8	„	„	300	„
7th „	...	9	„	„	250	„

SECTION VI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

GENERAL.

The total expenditure on Public Works in Bengal during 1868-69 was nearly 125 lakhs of rupees, or a little less than one and a quarter million of pounds sterling, and somewhat less than twenty-five per cent. over the expenditure of last year. Of this amount, a sum of about 45½ lakhs of rupees (£455,000) was spent on Communications (almost entirely roads), a little more than twenty-two and a half lakhs (£225,000) on Civil Buildings, somewhat more than 17¾ lakhs (£177,500) for Military purposes, nine lakhs (£90,000) on Agricultural works, more than 3½ lakhs (£35,000) on Miscellaneous Public Improvements, which in the present instance consist almost entirely in works connected with improvements in the River Hooghly and the landing arrangements of the port of Calcutta. The total expenditure was some eleven lakhs (£110,000) short of the Budget provision. This was due to several causes, amongst which may be enumerated the negotiations with the East India Irrigation and Canal Company for the transfer of their Behar and Orissa schemes not having been concluded so early in the year as anticipated; to the questions of the retention of the cantonments of Dinapore and Hazareebaugh being still under discussion; to the progress of the large buildings in Calcutta having been retarded in order to supply the bricks required for the Calcutta Water-works—an important Municipal undertaking, costing over half a million sterling, but not specially alluded to in this section of the report; and to other causes which will be explained further on.

The points of most general interest in the business of the year will now be briefly noticed.

The scarcity which shewed itself during the middle of 1868 near Calcutta, and at the commencement of the year 1869 in the western parts of Bengal, was met by setting relief works on foot wherever necessary. These were supervised, as far as possible, by the local civil officers, but funds for all of them were provided from the Public Works Budget. The works in the Western Provinces under the Government were commenced early in February, and soon became general in the districts of the Patna Division, in Palamow, and in Bhaugulpore and Monghyr. Relief works were also sanctioned in one or two cases in Orissa, but it was only found necessary to carry them on to a very inconsiderable extent. The total expenditure on these works was somewhat short of two lakhs of rupees (£20,000).

The necessity of adopting special measures to check the (so-called) epidemic fever which has prevailed at intervals for years in the Jessore, Nuddea, and Hooghly Districts, occupied the serious attention of Government towards the close of the past year, and an officer was appointed to the duty of visiting parts of the fever-stricken country, with a view to enquiry into the details and statistics connected with the removal of malaria by improved drainage, and especially by the reclamation of the large swamps which are found in many parts of the country. The interference of Government in this most impor-

tant matter was absolutely necessary, the zemindars being powerless to take action owing to divided interests, though many were anxious to do so.

In the Nuddea District the supply of pure drinking water is now found very deficient; not so much, as is supposed, from any great physical changes of that part of the country, as from the neglect of the people to cleanse old tanks or dig new ones. Attention was drawn to the matter during the past year, and considerable relief was afforded at a comparatively trifling cost by placing dams in some of the natural khalls at the close of the rainy season, so as to retain a sufficient supply of water after the rivers had fallen; but it seems doubtful whether this arrangement does not tend to produce malaria, and to interfere injuriously with the drainage of the country by silting up the water-courses.

The earthquake of the 10th January 1869 merits mention. It was felt very generally throughout Bengal and severely throughout a wide area in northern and north-eastern Bengal, but its effects were only serious in the districts of Cachar and Sylhet. The superintending engineer, Mr. Leonard, proceeded to the spot shortly after the earthquake, and has furnished an interesting account of his inspection. The injurious effects of the shock seem to have been almost entirely confined to the course of the middle line of the Sylhet valley, and to have been mainly due to the slipping of the banks towards, and sometimes into the river beds, differences of level of as much as thirty feet being produced in this way. Slips of this kind occurred between the borders of the Monipore hills on the east, and the junction of the Kushiara and Soorma rivers on the west, a distance of about sixty miles, never extending very far from the river's edge. The effect of the earthquake upon the Government buildings was less serious than might have been expected. The tower of the church at Cachar fell, and at Sylhet (where there was no visible disturbance of the land surface) the church tower was so much shaken, that it was necessary to rebuild it. No serious damage was done to any other of the permanent buildings, and of those which were temporary, only the old and decayed were injured. The Trunk Road was broken up in many places, and in some its realignment will be necessary.

The year 1868-69 was also remarkable for the floods which damaged some of the main lines of communication in Bengal. In the month of June the Cuttack Trunk Road received injuries more or less serious throughout almost its whole length, from the simultaneous flooding of the rivers which cross it. The chief engineer of the Irrigation Branch, who happened to be in Cuttack at the time, was able to inspect the damage done, and to issue orders on the spot for its repair. The work was not quite completed by the close of the year.

In Southalia very heavy floods occurred in August, and the Bhaugulpore and Soory Roads suffered injury, chiefly from the spill of the Chundun River.

The want of funds for local works has continued, but a proposal to levy a cess has been submitted to the Government of India for local roads.

There have been the usual difficulties connected with establishments owing to officers proceeding on sick leave and other changes; but two great drawbacks are under remedy. The Government of India has sanctioned an increased number of assistant engineers, so that work will be more thoroughly supervised; and has cordially taken up the formation of arrangements for affording practical training to candidates for the Public Works Department, the want of which has been very much felt in many ways.

A very important change was made towards the end of 1868 in the Public Works arrangements in Assam. The time taken by the post between Assam and Calcutta rendered it impossible to conduct the business of the department in the usual manner without great delay, and it was urged that the peculiarities of Assam as regards its climate, physical features, as well as the distance, required that the authorities in this province should have increased powers as regards public works. The course usual in such cases was acordingly followed: the commissioner was made the head of the Public Works Department, and was invested with the power of a Local Administration, the superintending engineer becoming his secretary and receiving the power of a chief engineer. A branch office of account was also formed at the same time, so as to complete the organization.

A very important measure was carried out in connection with irrigation. The negotiations with the East India Irrigation and Canal Company for the transfer of their Behar and Orissa projects were concluded, and the extensive works and establishment belonging to the Company were taken over by Government.

MILITARY.

The expenditure of the year upon military works fell short of the grant by about seven lakhs of rupees (£70,000). This was mainly due to works not having been commenced early in the year in consequence of projects not having been sanctioned as early in the year as had been anticipated, and to the uncertainty which prevailed regarding some of the larger works provided in the budget, the commencement of which was anticipated, but not sanctioned during 1868-69. When the year began, it was believed that the questions which had been raised as to the sites of the new cantonments in Bengal were ripe for decision, and hopes were entertained that orders would be received on the subject in time to admit of substantial progress being made in the construction of the new barracks. These hopes were unfortunately disappointed. The state of progress of the discussion regarding the cantonment at Hazareebaugh is not known to this Government, nothing having been heard in the matter during the past year. At Dinapore, too, no decision has been arrived at by the Government of India, but the relative advantages of the proposed site at Phoolwaree and of the present cantonment have been much under consideration.

The recommendation of the Lieutenant-Governor and of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in favor of the adoption of Jullapahar Hill as the site of the barracks for the whole Darjeeling garrison, has been approved by the Government of India, and detailed

plans of the cantonment buildings are being prepared. Meanwhile, the manufacture of bricks, an unusually difficult operation in consequence of the great rainfall, frost, &c., &c., is being steadily pushed on with considerable success; and though no beginning has been made in building any of the new barracks, some of the subsidiary buildings have been constructed.

The new barracks at Barrackpore have made considerable progress; some are already occupied by the troops, and others almost finished. The whole range of ten barracks will be completed in the year 1869-70. A project proposed for the complete drainage of the cantonment is ready to be carried out when funds are available.

The six family barracks at Dum Dum, which were commenced in 1867-68, have been almost completed; the work, which was much delayed by the failure of the contractors, having been completed departmentally.

The temporary barracks at the same station are being fitted for the occupation of native troops.

At Alipore, the officers' barracks, which were almost finished last year, have been completed; and at Hastings two new barracks, for subordinates of the Commissariat Department, are well advanced.

The only other station where new barracks are in progress is Shillong. Here fair progress was made early in the year, but the work was afterwards stopped; the continuance of the Eurasian battery of Artillery at Shillong being doubtful.

The extensive alterations and renewals in the Berhampore barracks have progressed.

The above paragraphs shew the principal barrack buildings on which work was done during 1868-69. A good deal of correspondence also passed regarding the construction, at Alipore, of new permanent barracks for native troops. The measure being a new one, and necessarily experimental, several designs were prepared and rejected; but it is believed that the plan ultimately adopted is a thoroughly suitable one, and that the cost of the work, though large, will be no more than is necessary to obtain the end in view.

A number of small buildings for the accommodation of troops were also constructed; and besides works for this purpose, others of very great importance were executed, mainly for the Ordnance and Marine departments.

The Ishapore Powder Factory is now almost complete, but some of the buildings must be provided in duplicate, to avoid a stoppage of manufacture in case of an explosion; and some minor works remain unexecuted, of which the jetty for landing stores is the most important. The factory is now ready for the manufacture of powder.

The construction of a large factory at Dum Dum for the manufacture of boxer ammunition for the Snider Rifle was ordered towards the close of the past year; but no work could be put in hand, as the site first proposed was objected to by the military authorities; and even the dimensions and arrangement of the factory buildings were in dispute between the officers of the Ordnance Department at Woolwich and those in this country. A piece of land was taken up for a brick-

field for the factory, and preliminary arrangements made as far as possible to facilitate work hereafter.

An important work was undertaken this year in the construction of traverses round the magazines at Duckinsore and Phultah. The neighbourhood of these magazines is densely populated, and the result of an explosion would be very disastrous. The ground round each is therefore being cleared, and a substantial traverse erected.

The new battery at Diamond Harbour is the only one of the works for the defence of Calcutta from attack by sea which has made much progress. A good deal of brick-work in the building has been done, and almost all the earth-work. The heavy guns are understood to have arrived in Calcutta, but without carriages; and the arrangement of the platforms and traverses must be deferred till these last are received. An estimate for a battery at Fultah was submitted, but not sanctioned by the Government of India, the distance between the guns being thought too great. The battery which is to be built at the junction of the Edoo creek with the Mutlah will be taken up after the other two. Estimates are under preparation for new roads to lead to the Fultah and Diamond Harbour batteries.

The extensive and important works which have been undertaken for the better working of the dock-yard at Kidderpore progressed during the past year, but they were retarded in some instances by the difficulty experienced in obtaining a sound foundation.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Calcutta.—Of the large buildings at the Presidency, the High Court has made very considerable progress. The work has been carried on evenly, and the design and estimate having undergone a thorough revision and been sanctioned by the Government of India, the building should now progress steadily towards completion, provided that no unforeseen causes should arise. The present state of the building is as follows:—

The ground floor may be said to be complete, with the exception of the dressing of the stone corbels in the arcade, the insertion of the polished granite shafts in the angles of the lower entrance, and such minor works as are incidental to the finishing up of the building. In the first floor or second storey all the brick-work has been carried up to girder line, and some few girders have been hoisted into position; the stone-work and mouldings have been completed, but require to be dressed down and finished off.

The new Post Office is now completed, with the exception of a few trivial works. The dome has been completed, and the scaffolding removed. It has been finished off with a moulded octagonal finial; but it is to be very much regretted that funds did not admit of its being surmounted with a lantern, which would have added much to the artistic effect of the dome.

During the past year delay has been experienced in the construction of the Imperial Museum, from an insufficient supply of bricks, arising from the large demand for bricks for the Calcutta Water-works, to which, in this respect, progress had to give way; otherwise the

progress may be said to be successful and satisfactory. Brick-work has now been carried up to the girder line of the first floor, and the girders are on the ground ready to be hoisted into position. Both in this building and the High Court a large amount of work in brick-work shows very little progress in height, from the very large space of ground the buildings cover, and the great thickness of the walls.

The progress in the construction of the Calcutta University, it is to be regretted, has been very small. The cause has been the very short supply of bricks, owing to the cause already noticed, and the building having to give way to the more pressing urgency of other works under construction.

Government House.—A considerable amount of decoration work on the first floor has been executed from the designs, and under the supervision of the principal of the Government School of Industrial Art. The work consisted chiefly in stencilling and guilding the panelled ceiling, beams, architraves, and cornices of the marble hall.

During the past year the construction of a melting and pre-melting rooms in the Calcutta Mint was authorized to be carried out under the supervision of the mint master. In the former building, very little work was done during the year, owing to delay in obtaining iron-work for the roofing from England. With the latter building the mint master proceeded so far as putting in the foundation and raising the brick-work up to the plinth level, at which point he made the work over to the Public Works Department in November 1868. The work subsequently has progressed satisfactorily. The mint master also commenced the erection of gas furnaces under arrangements made with the Secretary of State.

The Lieutenant-Governor was desirous of seeing many improvements made to the Medical College Hospital; but the large sum necessary to give effect to what was wished, and the difficulty in providing funds, forced him to abandon much that he was anxious to carry out. It was found possible to undertake the new lavatory and latrine accommodation to both wings which was very urgently required. At first the proposal was to add to the building itself, but it having been proved from experience that to add new work to old in Calcutta is attended with serious ruptures from unequal settlement, it was decided to construct these additions independent of the main buildings, and connect them at the different floors by covered timber gangways. Two buildings, in keeping with the architecture of the main buildings, have been commenced to the east, and about half completed; the west wing additions will not be commenced until those on the east are completed.

Additional accommodation in the native Lunatic Asylum, Dullunda, for 102 patients was also commenced.

Of works of minor importance in the neighbourhood of Calcutta may be noted:—

The renewal of a large number of the pillars in the Sulkea Salt Golahs, which had decayed from the action of the salt.

The drainage of the Presidency Jail, which was carried out with jail labor.

Additions and alteration to the Small Cause Court in Chowringhee.

Additions and alteration in the Howrah Church, in which small progress was made on account of the difficult nature of the work—groined-roofing.

The construction of a verandah on the east side of Belvidere, and the commencement of the reconstruction of the west wing of the same building.

Adding a chancel to, and the rebuilding of, the spire of St. Stephen's Church, Kidderpore.

The lengthening of the Barrackpore Church to the west, adding a small tower and spire, and renewing the roof. The expense was partly defrayed from public subscription.

Local.—The jute-spinning building at the Alipore Jail has been completed during the year, the engine and machinery put up, and manufacturing commenced.

Central Jails.—Four central jails on the same plan were authorized to be commenced this year in Bengal, *viz*:—

Midnapore.	Hazarecbaugh.
Bhaugulpore.	Deegah.

Of these, Midnapore Jail is in the most advanced state, and since its commencement, very satisfactory progress has been made; it covers a very large space of ground, 26 acres, and the boundary wall alone is nearly a mile around (4,800 feet). As far as practicable, laterite will be used in the construction of the jail; and it has been used wholly in the boundary wall. The present state of the work is as follows: the boundary wall nearly completed—radial wall well advanced; three warders' houses and three sentry boxes completed to the first floor.

The central jail at Bhaugulpore has been commenced; but little more has been done than clearing the site, marking out the boundary and radial walls, and preparing materials. This was owing to delay in selecting and taking up the ground necessary; but work having now been fairly started, rapid progress will be made.

On the Hazarecbaugh Central Jail, of the same design, as yet little has been done, excepting quarrying stone and sinking a trial well. The water-supply is always a matter of difficulty at Hazarecbaugh; and on the site chosen for the jail the trials have been singularly unfortunate as yet, having to penetrate quartz rock, and up to the present time with small success.

Nothing has been done yet in commencing work on the Deegah Jail, in consequence of discussions concerning the site.

The European Penitentiary at Hazarecbaugh is nearly completed in all its wards. The only large building remaining in an unfinished state is the hospital; in this there have been difficulties about the roofing. Large timber getting very scarce, it was ultimately decided to send to England for iron girders. It is hoped that they are now on their way out, and that the penitentiary will be thoroughly completed in all its parts during the year.

District Jails.—The Darjeeling District Jail is very near completion; it has now been nearly four years in progress, but many difficulties have had to be contended with from the nature of the site. The continual tapping of springs in excavating the platforms on which the

wards, &c., had to be built has been a ceaseless source of trouble, and, consequently, expense, and has caused a far greater outlay to complete the project than was at first contemplated.

The following lock-ups have been completed during the year :—

Bussecrhaut.	Doomka.
Bettiah.	Pakour.
Sewan.	Aurungabad.
Khoordah.	

In progress:—

Jehanabad.
Cox's Bazar, Chittagong.
Deoghur.

Court-houses.—The improvements in civil and criminal court-houses have been continued.

The following have been completed during the year :—

Court-house of the judge of Beerbhoom (Soory).
Ditto, deputy commissioner of Shillong (Yeodo).
Record-room at Gowalparah.

The following have been in progress :—

Court-house for the magistrate and district superintendent of police, Dacca; the magistrate's and collector's cutcherry at Arrah, which was about half completed; the deputy commissioner's cutcherry at Debroogurh, in Assam, on which very slow progress is being made. Brick-work is the great difficulty. The Assamese do not take to this work at all. The soil and the country, from its excessive rainfall, is greatly against it. Dry fuel is difficult to obtain. The lime difficulty is nearly as great; no lime-stone being found in the lower range of hills, and the supply has to be obtained either from Suddya or from the boulders washed down from the interior in the large river.

Additions and alterations have been made to the undermentioned court-houses to increase the accommodation afforded :—

Court-house for the collector at Bankipore. Enlarging the record-room at Gowhatty.

In progress :—

Court-house for the collector, and another for the magistrate and police officers, at Rungpore.

Ditto, commissioner of Cooch Behar, at Julpigoree, undertaken by civil officers.

Ditto, deputy commissioner at Hazareebaugh.

Ditto, deputy commissioner of Singbhoom, at Chyebassa, by civil officers.

Ditto, deputy commissioner of Maunbhoom, at Poorulia.

Treasury and record-room at Nowgong.

New offices for court-house at Darjeeling.

Buildings at the following sub-divisional stations have been completed or received additions :—

Bagirhaut.	Chooadangah.
Satkeerah.	Ranaghat.
Khoolnah.	Bongong.
Meherpore.	Jenidah.

And at the following stations have been commenced or are in progress :—

Perozepore.	Juggutsingpore.
Cox's Bazaar.	Bhuddruck.
Busseerhaut.	Tajpore.
Magoorah.	Luckimpore.
Soopool.	Burpettah.
Jummoee.	Soolcah.
Begooserai.	Samoogoodting, in the Naga Hills.
Kendraparah.	Tora Pahar, in the Garrow Hills.

Educational Buildings.—The college at Berhampore has been completed during the year, at a total cost of about one lakh of rupees (£10,000). The building consists of a front and two wings, the style being gothic; the verandahs are groined, and some little trouble has been experienced by unequal settlement. The necessary precautionary measures have been taken, and no further trouble is to be apprehended from this cause.

At Bhaugulpore a large school-house has been commenced, which will cost about half a lakh. This will be a plain building, with circular arched verandah; the main entrance and the two wing rooms being relieved by columns and pilasters of the Tuscan order.

Opium Department.—A large building for a saw mill has been erected at Patna (Goolzarbaugh); the work has been completed and the machinery erected. A jar godown has also been commenced at Goolzarbaugh, and is well advanced.

Hospitals.—Additions to the Medical College Hospital are in progress, as already mentioned. The improvements in the wards of this hospital have been effected.

Four small-pox hospitals have been completed at Scaldah, in Calcutta.

Lunatic Asylums.—A large addition to the Dullunda Asylum, near Calcutta, has been commenced, as already noticed, and minor additions and improvements have been made to this building and the adjacent European asylum. Gas-fittings are also being supplied to the former.

At Dacca, the Asylum grounds have been enlarged and the buildings are being added to.

The Moidapore asylum, near Berhampore, has been partially reopened.

A design has been prepared and a site selected for an asylum at Bhaugulpore.

AGRICULTURAL.

The operations of the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department during the year may be classified under two distinct heads, *viz* :—

1*st*.—Preliminary survey operations in connection with the investigation of new irrigation projects.

2*ndly*.—Agricultural works.

Survey operations continued to be carried on from the preceding year in connection with the following projects :—

1.—Reservoirs on the river Selye.

2.—Canal of irrigation and navigation from the Damooda to the Hooghly.

3.—System of canals from the Gunduck.

4.—Canal of irrigation and navigation from the Ganges to Calcutta.

Of these, the first, it is understood, has been completed and received by the chief engineer.

The second was completed in August 1868 and submitted to the Government of India in the December following. In March last instructions were issued by the Government of India to proceed at once with the necessary preliminary measures for commencing the weir and head-works at Rancegunge and first five miles of the canal; but subsequently orders were received to the effect that all actual construction must be suspended, pending a revision of the estimates and the receipt of further information. Trial surveys and sections have been taken during the year for a terminal branch of this canal at Tribanee Ghaut, as well as for a continuation of the main line to the Botanical Gardens, in connection with the proposal which has been elsewhere made for the construction of wet docks to accommodate the shipping of Calcutta.

The investigation of the third project, *viz.*, a system of canals from the Gunduck, was also completed during the year. The designs and estimates were received in December, and, after examination, were submitted to the Government of India in March last.

The establishment that had been engaged upon this duty again took the field on 1st January 1869, and was employed upon the following works :—

1.—Remodelling of the Gunduck embankments, which had been previously ordered to be carried out as relief works.

2.—Making the requisite surveys and levels for a reservoir in the Someysur range of hills for storing water for the irrigation of the upper portion of the Chumparun district.

3.—Taking cross levels for a system of canals from the Gunduck for the same district.

4.—Levelling up the Sikrahna and Hurha nuddees to the proposed site for the upper anicut opposite the village of Nowrungeea.

The total quantity of earth-work executed as relief work up to 31st March 1869, in remodelling the embankments, amounted to 1,45,45,542 cubic feet. The expenditure up to that date was Rs. 29,600. This work the commissioner has stated to have been most beneficial in aiding the poor, who would have been otherwise unable to gain a livelihood, and in staving off the worst effects of famine, which must else have been experienced.

The fourth project, *viz.*, a navigation and irrigation canal from the Ganges to Calcutta, has been vigorously prosecuted throughout the season.

The following is an account of the progress made in this work up to the 31st March last :—

Levelling operations.—Cross sections of the whole country from Peerpointee to Calcutta, and between the limits of the East Indian Railway, as far south as Nulhattee station, and the rivers Bhaugiruttee and Hooghly on the one side, and the Jessore and Calcutta road on the other side, have, with the exception of a small portion, been completed.

Cross sections of rivers.—Several cross sections of the Ganges, Nuddea, and other rivers met with in the course of levelling operations have been completed.

Miscellaneous.—A large amount of information has been collected, consisting of agricultural statistics, rates of materials and labor, tonnage of cargoes, tolls on boats, navigating the Ganges and Nuddea rivers, value of land, &c.

Line of canal.—The marking out, for the purposes of a detailed survey, of the 1st section of the line of canal between Mahadeogunge and Pakour, and the head of the river Bhaugiruttee, a distance of 72 miles, and the alternative line from Pakour to Berhampore, 42 miles, in all 114 miles, has been completed, and the 3rd section between Kishnaghur and Calcutta begun. The 2nd section, or that between the head of the Bhaugiruttee and Kishnaghur, was in course of being similarly marked out, and was expected to be finished before the beginning of May last. The length of this portion is 80 miles.

By the close of May last it was expected that the detailed survey of the whole length of the line of canal between Mahadeogunge and Calcutta, 254 miles, would be completed simultaneously with levelling operations, leaving only the plotting to be done during the rainy season, together with the preparation of estimates, tabulating of data, &c., for submission to Government.

A permanent gauge has been erected at Sahebgunge, and others of a temporary character are in course of construction on the Nuddea rivers.

Under the head of "agricultural works," the most important are the works in Orissa and Behar, which are now in course of construction by Government.

The negociations for the transfer of these works from the Irrigation Company having been completed with the Secretary of State, they came under Government management from the 1st of January last. In the Orissa scheme such works as were in hand at the time of the transfer continued to be prosecuted.

These consisted of the head-works at Cuttack—

1.—The Kendraparah canal.
2.—Taldundah canal and branch to Machgong.
3.—The High Level canal: the first three sections as far as the river Saluldee.
4.—The last section of the same canal from Midnapore to the Hooghly; and
5.—Tidal canal from the locks on the Roopnarain to the Russulpore river.

The actual progress made during the 12 months cannot, of course, be entered in this report, as during nine months of the period the work was being prosecuted by the company's engineers.

The expenditure in Orissa, between the 1st January and 31st March, amounted under all heads to Rs. 1,82,843. The final orders for the transfer of the company's establishment not having been received up to that date, the works continued to be superintended by the company's officers as before.

In Behar, only such preliminary operations as the collection of materials and tools, preparing the designs for the requisite bungalows and other buildings, and collection of a subordinate staff, could be entered upon. During March, however, labor was employed in constructing the tramway, and in commencing the excavations of the western main canal; while the detailed surveys for the Arrah branch were likewise put in hand. The expenditure to that date amounted to Rs. 10,630.

The rest of the agricultural works carried out by the department during the year consisted of the construction and maintenance of embankments and embanked roads in the 24-Pergunnahs, Tumlook, Hidgellee, Cuttack, Mahanuddy, Pooree, and Damooda Divisions. Satisfactory progress was made on the works generally, but many of them were considerably damaged by the high floods, consequent on the extraordinarily heavy rains which occurred very early in the year. Thus the embankment for the protection of Pergunnah Ooteecun, and the special repairs to the embankments in Killah Aul, having been completed just before the rains, were much injured almost immediately afterwards by the high freshes in June. Some of the embankments in the Cuttack Circle were badly breached, as also those in the Balasore Division, where special repairs were rendered necessary. In the Hidgellee Division, too, a larger outlay than usual was rendered necessary for repairs by the extraordinarily heavy rains which occurred in June, amounting to 30 inches, of which 12 inches were registered in Contai in 24 hours. These rains were followed by very heavy floods in the Soobunreekha, which swept across the country on both banks and occasioned much mischief. A temporary establishment was sanctioned for investigating and drawing up projects for controlling the floods in the lower portion of this river and the Kallyaghai. The longitudinal and cross sections of both the rivers had been nearly completed at the close of the year.

The most important work carried on during the year in the Hidgellee Division was the construction of the Sea Dyke along the coast line from the sand hills at Deega on the Bay of Bengal, in the Beercool Pergunnah, to Shamchuck on the Russoolpore River, in the Majnamootah Pergunnah. This work was nearly completed at the close of the year. The original length of dyke was 54½ miles, but by the improvements and new sluices that have been sanctioned it will now be reduced to 41⅓ miles.

The embankments, sluices, and bungalows in this division are generally now in good condition. After the thorough repairs they will have undergone this year, it is anticipated that the annual outlay on them will in future be much reduced.

In the Tumlook Division, the reconstruction of the Ghattal Circuit Embankment had made good progress. The final completion of this work was delayed by the damage done to the circuit by the floods. Good progress was also made in the reconstruction of the embankments in Pergunnah Doro Dumnan. About nine miles of the embankment were completed out of a total length of 23 miles; six more miles were in various stages of progress, and the whole, it was hoped, would be completed during the present year. Numerous retired lines and spurs were sanctioned for the improvement of the river Cossye, in connection with the zemindaree embankments of Midnapore and Culmijole, which measure 247 miles in length. All the works were in hand, and were expected to be completed before the rains. The commencement of these works had been delayed by opposition on the part of the zemindars.

In the 24-Pergunnahs Division, the question of irrigation and drainage attracted the special attention of Government, owing to the inundated state of the country during the extraordinarily heavy bursts of rain before mentioned. An estimate for Rs. 34,442 was sanctioned in November for a series of sluices throughout the Diamond Harbour sub-division. The progress made on them up to the end of the year was not satisfactory, but they have subsequently been carried on vigorously. Three important lines of drainage, *viz.*, the Churrial Khall, Kowrapookhariah Khall, and Diamond Harbour Road Drain were authorized to be cleared out originally as relief works, but were subsequently carried on as ordinary works and opened out to upwards of 35 miles in length. A small establishment was sanctioned for taking a complete set of levels throughout the division with especial reference to its drainage. It was anticipated that sufficient would be done before the rains to give a general idea of the level of the country, and allow the question of drainage to be thoroughly considered.

In regard to the heavy rains and floods of the past year, the superintending engineer of the South-Western Circle, in his report, dated 17th June last, wrote as follows:—

"The past year was a most unfortunate one to commence work "in. * * The several embankments in the Tumlook, Hidgellee, and "24-Pergunnahs Divisions had hardly recovered from the effects of "previous cyclones when an almost unprecedented amount of rain fell "early in the season, causing most serious floods, which, I may say, "swept the country throughout; and at the time of my arrival (July "1868) there was hardly a sound embankment in any of the divisions, "and the communications across the country were so cut up as to "render it difficult for the executive engineers to travel about in "their districts. I take this opportunity of bearing testimony to the "creditable exertions made by the executive engineers and their "subordinates generally during the past trying season, (more especially "in Tumlook and Hidgellee, as more damage occurred in those divi-"sions,) and owing to this I am glad to be able to report that not "only is nearly all the damage done restored, but I have every reason "to believe that on the whole the embankments are in a better condi-"tion than they were at the commencement of the year."

In the Damooda Division no work of any consequence, beyond the usual repairs to the embankments and subsidiary works, was carried out.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Grand Trunk Road, large bridges.—Of these, the most important is that on the Burrakur River, which had been very greatly delayed in consequence of the foundation blocks of some of the piers having been seriously injured some years ago, when under the charge of an officer specially entertained in reference to peculiar fitness for such work. These difficulties have been only gradually overcome by patient perseverance during the period of the year when the season admitted of work being done; and regular progress may now be expected. The new foundation blocks of pier No. 7 were got in during the past season, and those of pier No. 8 (the last remaining to be done) were got straight and partially sunk. The superstructure of the bridge was actively pushed on, consisting of nine girder spans of 155 feet each and seven stone land arches of 75 feet each.

It had been intended to complete the Leclajun bridge (destroyed in 1855) with large iron girder spans upon light iron piers as soon as the foundation had been secured by the construction of a platform across the river; but it was this year determined to abandon the project for the present, as the iron work was required on the Patna Branch Road, and because funds for the work could with difficulty be provided. The platform already ordered will, however, be built immediately, and will serve as a causeway during the dry season.

The Boorya and Morhur bridges, at Shergotty, of 16 and 14 arches of 74 feet span, have been completed.

Patna Branch Road.—The Jumna bridge has been finished and good progress made with those over the Poonpoon and Morhur rivers. A great advance has also been made in the brick arched viaducts throughout the 2nd section of the road, which now require little but the completion of flooring.

Bhaugulpore and Sooree Road.—Only eight culverts remain to be built, and the bridges would have been very well advanced if they had not suffered from the floods of the year.

Ganges and Darjeeling Road.—The metalling of this road is beginning to wear out, and a great deal must be done for its renewal to keep the line fit for rapid traffic. The timber bridges are also almost worn out, and must be renewed as soon as possible. An indent for seven iron bridges, to replace the worst of the timber bridges, has been sent to England, and the others must be gradually taken up. An iron superstructure is now being placed upon the Sowrah bridge on this road.

The old timber bridge over the Mohanuddy, at Silligoree, is being restored, and some additional works have been carried out to prevent future injury from the set of the stream against the left bank. A new timber viaduct of a more permanent character is also being erected on the line of the new road.

Terai portion of this Road—Has now been completely metalled.

Hill Cart Road, Darjeeling.—Still gives much trouble from the frequent occurrence of slips, which either block up the road or carry it away. The liability to such accidents ought, however, to diminish yearly; but it will be several years yet before increased expense on this account is likely to cease.

Cuttack Trunk Road.—The extraordinary floods of the year now under review unfortunately interfered with the progress on this road. North of the Soobunreeka 16 miles of road still remain unmetalled, while between that river and the Byturnee much remains to be done. It is probable, however, that at the close of the present season the only unmetalled gap between Calcutta and Cuttack will be a piece of road between the Byturnee River and Barripore, about 11 miles long; and the metalling of the Cuttack and Madras Road has progressed so well, that it will by that date be entirely completed as far as the frontier.

The remodelling of the old bridges on the road between the Byturnee and Soobunreekha rivers is almost finished.

The Imperial Branch Roads in Orissa have progressed satisfactorily.

Assam Trunk Road.—A good deal of progress was made on this road during the year, but work was stopped in many places for the preparation of estimates. The road is now tolerably well advanced between Debrooghur and Seebsagur, the earth-work being for the most part thrown up, and bridges being under construction. The portion between Golaghat and Nowgong has not yet been taken up, but communication is kept up, though with difficulty, during the rains along the present road. Between Seebsagur and Golaghat, a number of bridges and some of the earth-work have been completed. From Nowgong westwards work has been stopped pending the result of a discussion as to the line which the road should follow. The old track is somewhat circuitous, and follows the base of the hills; while that recommended by the local officers is direct, and follows the middle line between the Brahampootra and its tributary, the Kullung; but the latter line, if practicable, promises to be very much the more expensive one. The comparative cost of the two lines has not been yet ascertained sufficiently clearly to admit of a decision regarding which line should be followed. For 15 miles east of Gowhatty, and westwards as far as Choygong, the Trunk Road is almost complete, and it is well advanced as far as Dhoopdara, nearly 30 miles further. But from this point very little work has been done, though surveys have been pushed on beyond Gowalpara. The terminus of the road is still uncertain, being under discussion with the local officers.

Branch Roads in Assam.—Fair progress has been made on some of these, but others have languished for want of funds and sufficient establishments. The road from Shillong to Gowhatty *viâ* Burneehat has been improved.

Sylhet and Cachar Road.—The earth-work of this road will be finished during 1869-70, but the bridges (which have not yet been commenced) will occupy at least a year longer. Bricks for them have been made in some places (under great difficulties), and a large quantity of iron work has been indented for from England.

LOCAL.

Nuddea Rivers.—The Bhaugiruttee was kept open. with great difficulty during the past year. The Ganges fell unusually early, and the heavy rains in Lower Bengal towards the close of the season brought down floods in the hill streams tributary to the Bhaugiruttee, which backed up the feeble current in that river and caused an unusual deposit of silt. The great number of sand banks which were thus formed rendered the channel incapable of receiving the whole volume of water poured into its mouth by the headworks, and the operations of the year were laborious throughout, and met with but indifferent success; the least depth being sometimes no more than 1½ to 2 feet over the shoals. The advantage of making the rivers a separate executive charge was very apparent; for though the works were thus unusually heavy, their cost did not exceed the average of such charges. Unfortunately the state of the channel during the driest months caused a falling off in the total amount of revenue, which was Rs. 1,99,596, against Rs. 2,24,866 in the previous year. It is intended next year, if the appearance of the mouths of the Jelinghee River should seem to warrant the attempt, to make a strong effort to keep open this stream as well as the Bhaugiruttee, to which most of the attention of the establishments employed upon the rivers has hitherto been directed.

Circular and Eastern Canals.—A very large quantity of work was done during the year for the improvement of these canals. The circular canal, which carries so much of the country trade of Calcutta, was deepened for more than five miles, about 120 lakhs of cubic feet of earth-work being excavated, and the banks, which had been subject to slips were drained by trenches, filled with brick ballast. These operations have restored the canal to its former state of efficiency. The navigation of the eastern canals was improved by cutting a new channel, now almost complete, and which will shorten the journey to Calcutta by a whole tide. Two new iron girder bridges were commenced during the year. One over the canal on the Barrackpore Road is being erected at the joint cost of Government and the municipality of Calcutta. It replaces an old wooden bridge on the same site, and the design is arranged so that the pipes of the Calcutta water-supply are carried under the foot-way. The other bridge is to replace the suspension bridge at Kidderpore. This work has been delayed by the difficulty of securing a foundation for the new abutment; but it is now well advanced, and the bridge, which will be a very fine one, is almost completed.

Local Roads.—There is still a great want of funds for such roads, but a local road cess has been proposed by the Lieutenant-Governor, in the Revenue Department, and the measure is understood to have been approved by the Government of India. The want of funds has necessarily limited the progress made on new roads, but these have not been altogether at a stand-still. Among the larger works in progress during the year may be mentioned a large bridge over the Koonoor River, on the Burdwan and Sooree Road, which is now well advanced; an iron screw pile bridge over the Cobaduck, on the Kotechandpore

and Kissengunge Road, which is almost complete; and an iron girder bridge over the Belghuriah Khall, on the Kooshtea and Salgamoodia Road, which only awaits the arrival of the girders from England. Of the new roads now in active progress, the feeders to the East Indian Railway in Sonthalia and the Hylakandy Valley Road, in the Cachar District, are perhaps the most important.

A statement showing the progress made on the several Imperial and Local roads in Bengal will be found in Appendix R 1.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

The most important works under this head are those connected with the Calcutta port improvements, and these will be first noticed.

A good deal of correspondence has passed between the Governments of India and Bengal and the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce regarding the constitution of the proposed Trust for managing these works; but at the close of the year the matter was still undecided in its details, though the general principles on which the Trust should be constituted had been laid down by the Government of India. A bill will be shortly introduced into the Bengal Council, embodying the proposals hitherto made and approved on the subject.

Meanwhile, the improvements of the port recommended by Mr. Leonard are going on. Four of the jetties for unloading vessels are all but complete, and the iron work for two more has arrived from England. The warehouses which are to be attached to the jetties are in progress, and the whole of the four jetties will be in working order before the close of the year 1869-70. The accommodation for inland steamers which it is intended to provide has been allowed to lie over for want of funds, as being a work of comparatively minor importance; but the preparation of landing places for boats has been carried on as fast as the great difficulty in obtaining material for making up the bank would permit. The section first taken up, between Ahereetollah and Juggernath Ghâts, is already fit for use, though incomplete. The slope has been in great part formed, is in constant use, and will be metalled after the rains. Other portions of the bank have also been similarly treated on the recommendation of the Chamber of Commerce. An easy slope has been made up and metalled between the south Custom House shed and Police Ghât. Lots 13 to 24 of the Strand Bank have also been sloped off for export traffic, but it is said that they are not much used.

It is not yet possible to speak decisively of the success which has attended the attempt to narrow and deepen the channel of the Hooghly River at Moyapore. The work was commenced early in the past year and very vigorously carried on. A system of spurs formed of timber piles and brushwood was carried out on each shore of the river, and caused a very considerable amount of silt deposit, especially upon the right bank. The work promises well, but the usual seasonal changes of the river render it difficult to say as yet how great a change has been produced upon the channel. The continued employment of the *Agitator* steam dredge has been ordered, but no special reports of her operations have been lately received.

In the annual report of the year 1867-68 it was mentioned that the Government of India had under consideration the report of a committee assembled under the Lieutenant-Governor's orders to consider certain proposals for erecting light-houses at the Sandheads. This report was forwarded by the Government of India to the Secretary of State, who submitted it for the opinion of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity Board and of the Surveyor to the Board of Trade. The reply of these authorities, while affording valuable remarks upon the general arrangements of the light-houses, tended to cast doubts upon a point which, under instructions from the Government of India, had been assumed as established,—the security of structures upon screw-piles in so exposed a situation as the Sandheads. No very strongly adverse opinion was given in the matter, but great caution was recommended; and it has been determined to await the result of the erection of an iron light-house, now being put up on the Krishna shoal, on the Burmese coast, and further discussion of the subject, before coming to any final decision.

Of other miscellaneous improvements undertaken during the year, may be mentioned the surveys of the Dullessory and Booreegunga rivers, and the Hilsamaree and Taltollah khalls, with the view of ascertaining whether any improvement can be made in the water communication between Dacca and the Eastern Bengal Railway terminus at Goalundo. The improvement of the communication with Cachar has also been proposed, and a survey of the Katta khall ordered.

An experiment will be shortly made in the removal of snags and other obstructions from the bed of the Dehing River, in Assam, and for this purpose two large barges were built during the past year.

Works for the protection of the Government salt golahs and of the Kootubdea light-house, near Chittagong, from the encroachment of the sea, are in progress, the former being nearly completed.

Several petty works, chiefly for the protection of buildings threatened by the erosion of rivers, were duly carried out.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

During this year some very important changes were made.

The Public Works in Assam were placed under the commissioner, to whom were given the powers of a Local Administration as defined in the Public Works Code. The powers of a chief engineer were conferred on the superintending engineer, who was also appointed secretary to the commissioner in the Public Works Department, and a branch office of account under a deputy controller was established to make the control complete. The special circumstances of Assam in regard to the habits of its population, the physical and climatic difficulties of the country, its great distance from the seat of Government, rendered it necessary that the local authorities should have more than usual powers.

A new charge, the Gowalpara Division, was formed in the Assam circle by abolishing the Shillong Division and making alterations in

the Lower Assam division, so as to include all the districts under the commissioner of Cooch Behar in the new division.

The Nuddea Rivers were also, with reference to the importance of keeping them navigable throughout the year, formed into a separate local division.

A new division for military works was formed at Dum-Dum in order to relieve the executive engineer of the Barrackpore division and the garrison engineer, and to provide for the proper supervision of the Snider cartridge factory about to be constructed.

The ordinary irrigation works in Burdwan, the 24-Pergunnahs, Midnapore, Hidgellee, Orissa, and Tirhoot, with the establishment attached to them, were this year transferred from the General to the Irrigation Branch, and in Orissa four divisions of ordinary public works were formed and placed under a superintending engineer.

Amongst minor changes may be noticed an increase to the engineer, upper and lower, subordinate establishments for ordinary public works which was sanctioned during the year by the Government of India, in consequence of the general increase of business in the department, and especially on account of the construction of the central jails, new barracks, and other works of importance now in progress, and also to improve the supervision and better execution of works.

EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure on public works from all sources has been as follows:—

By regular Public Works establishments	Rs.	1,04,04,526
By civil officers in purchase of land for aided irrigation works in Orissa	,,	80,578
By local establishments organized like the regular establishments ...	,,	9,65,982
By civil officers	,,	9,10,000
Total	Rs.	1,23,61,086

or nearly one and a quarter million of pounds sterling.

It must, however, be noticed that the sum entered opposite "civil officers" is only approximate, being the sum provisionally allotted for expenditure; the actual details of expenditure not having yet been received from all commissioners. For this reason the works carried out by the civil officers have not been included in the foregoing remarks.

The expenditure may be conveniently shewn under the several main heads.

Service heads.	By whom expended.			Total expenditure.
	Regular Establishment.	Local Establishment.	Civil Officers.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original works	59,51,977	3,50,051		
Repairs	19,50,216	4,37,213		
Establishment	20,04,930	1,60,447	9,10,000	1,22,80,508
Tools and plant	2,69,815	18,271		
Profit and loss	59,070	...		
Increase in stock balance ...	1,68,518	...		
Purchase of land as above ...		...	80,578	80,578
Total ...	1,04,04,526	9,65,982	9,90,578	1,23,61,086

An abstract account of appropriation and outlay for public works imperial, and of expenditure on account of the several local funds in Bengal, during the year under review, will be found in Appendices R 2 and R 3.

The working of the accounts continues to improve; but the want of an additional deputy controller, to inspect offices, and to afford on the spot assistance and advice to the executive establishments, has been much felt.

SECTION VII.—RAILWAY.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

No additional miles were added to the line in actual length, but 107 miles of line were doubled and opened for traffic at the dates below:—

Burheea to Barrh,	28 miles	on the	13th May.
Barrh to Futwah,	26 „	„	16th October.
Dinapore to Bhita,	11 „	„	13th July.
Arrah to Buxar,	42 „	„	13th July.

The erection of the second line of girders at the Keeull, Hullohur, and Soane bridges has been prosecuted with great vigor and will soon be completed.

The new bridges over the Buckessur and Copai rivers, replacing those seriously damaged by the severe floods of 1866, have been inspected and opened to traffic.

The works on the chord line have been continued with energy, great progress having been made during the latter half of the year. About 77 per cent. of earthwork in cuttings, and about 75½ per cent. in embankments, has been finished; of brickwork about 20 per cent. has been completed.

At the Seetarampore end 31¾ miles of permanent way have been laid, and at Luckceserai about 11 miles. These lengths, with an intermediate one of 2½ miles, equal 16⅔ per cent. of the whole.

The large floating landing stages at the Howrah and Armenian Ghâts have been successfully placed in position.

Large waiting-halls for native 3rd class passengers have been completed at Mirzapoor, Allahabad, Etawah, and Allyghur.

The oil-mills at Manowrie have been completed, and are at work. A proposal for working the Kurhurballee coal fields on a much smaller scale than at first considered necessary has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

The accompanying tables exhibit the general results of the working of the railway in 1868.

TABLE I.

Year.	Average miles open.	Train miles.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Profits.	Per Mile open Average.			Per Train Mile Average.			Percentage of working expenses.	Percentage of profits on capital expended.	Approximate capital, really earning traffic.	Capital on which Guarantee is paid.	Rate per cent. of profit.
						Earnings.	Expenses.	Profits.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Profits.					
	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.			Rs.	Rs.	
1854	38		93,280	58,005	35,275	2,454	1,526	928				62·0	0·5	72,25,662		
1855	121	1,82,251	6,36,199	3,30,548	3,05,651	5,258	2,732	2,526	4 12 11	2 8 0	2 4 11	51·9	1·3	2,30,08,029		
1856	121	2,23,735	10,44,427	4,25,896	6,18,531	8,631	3,519	5,112	4 10 8	1 14 4	2 12 4	40·7	2·6	2,30,08,029		
1857	131	3,40,532	14,49,463	5,50,027	8,99,436	11,070	4,545	7,494	4 4 0	1 9 9	2 10 2	37·9	3·9	2,30,08,029		
1858	126	4,51,187	18,23,919	9,14,063	9,09,856	14,475	7,254	7,221	3 12 7	1 14 4	1 14 3	50·1	3·8	2,39,58,774		
1859	251	7,04,906	32,09,621	14,13,297	17,96,324	12,787	5,631	7,156	4 8 10	2 0 0	2 8 10	55·9	3·6	4,77,27,399		
1860	306	9,87,339	36,70,092	17,72,274	18,97,818	11,998	5,792	6,201	3 11 4	1 12 8	1 14 8	51·7	3·2	5,81,85,594	14,90,94,218	1·3
1861	433	1,391,445	53,83,061	25,02,718	28,80,343	12,461	5,794	6,667	3 13 9	1 12 8	2 1 2	53·5	3·5	8,21,44,868	18,26,57,531	1·6
1862	644	1,888,050	63,86,574	34,36,702	29,50,172	9,917	5,336	4,581	3 6 0	1 13 1	1 8 11	53·8	2·4	12,24,55,956	19,41,41,394	1·6
1863	928	3,012,136	1,08,44,604	59,61,942	48,82,662	11,686	6,425	5,261	3 9 5	1 15 8	1 9 9	54·9	2·7	17,64,58,272	21,24,70,998	2·3
1864	1060	3,566,491	1,39,31,130	70,73,550	68,57,580	13,142	6,673	6,469	3 14 4	1 15 10	1 14 6	50·7	3·4	20,15,57,940	22,51,39,036	3·0
1865	1128	4,295,247	1,82,50,754	81,79,153	1,00,71,641	16,179	7,251	8,928	4 4 5	1 14 8	2 5 9	44·8	4·7	21,44,88,072	22,88,29,473	4·4
1866	1129½	5,103,660	2,19,99,011	97,23,447	1,22,60,564	19,472	8,615	10,857	4 4 11	1 14 6	2 6 5	44·2	5·7	21,46,78,210	24,45,53,989	5·0
1867	1131	4,994,487	2,33,16,392	1,13,16,368	1,20,00,024	20,615	10,005	10,610	4 10 8	2 4 3	2 6 5	48·5	4·3	22,46,18,619	26,95,54,963	4·4
1868	1131	4,808,427	2,34,46,196	1,02,28,568	1,32,17,628	20,731	9,044	11,687	4 13 7	2 1 5	2 11 2	43·6	5·3	24,55,67,887	29,75,69,647	4·5

Steam Ferry Accounts.

Year.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Deficit.	Profit.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1857	49,559	55,472	5,913	
1858	17,674	52,223	34,549	
1859	31,276	67,614	36,338	
1860	25,052	58,347	33,305	
1861	59,261	60,627	1,366	
1852	54,799	59,786	4,987	
1863	29,682	77,626	47,944	
1864	80,311	90,396	10,085	
1865	1,95,222	1,30,227		64,995
1866	59,862	1,09,714	49,852	
1867	68,796	97,230	28,434	
1868	1,03,608	74,765		28,843

The average earnings per mile per week amounted to Rs. 393-11-0= £36-10-11, a slight increase over last year. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 2,34,46,196, yielding a profit of 4·5 per cent. on the total capital expenditure. This total expenditure includes a large outlay on works at present under construction and consequently unprofitable;—taking the number of miles actually open, and allowing an average cost of £22,000 per mile, the profits are 4·9 per cent. The coaching traffic contributed Rs. 74,73,321, or 31·6 per cent. of the entire traffic, and merchandize Rs. 1,56,78,923, or 66·8 per cent.

The steam ferry accounts shew a profit of Rs. 28,843; this profit is, however, more nominal than real.

Table II. gives the details of the passenger traffic, shewing an increase over 1867 of 318,419 in numbers and of Rs. 73,121 in receipts. The number both of 1st and 2nd class passengers have increased, but the receipts from both classes have diminished slightly, thus shewing that the average distances travelled have diminished.

TABLE II.

Classes.	Number conveyed.		Increase in 1868.	Decrease in 1868.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Average mileage 1868.	Receipts.		Increase in 1867.	Decrease in 1868.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
	1867.	1868.						1867.	1868.				
								Rs.	Rs.				
First class ...	33,113	33,368	255	...	0·7	...	124·0	3,92,147	3,87,991		4156	...	1·0
Percentage of entire traffic ...	0·7	0·6		...	...	...	...	6·2	6·0		...	...	...
Second class ...	81,615	86,183	4,568	...	5·5	...	92·2	3,84,005	3,72,656		11,349	...	2·9
Percentage of entire traffic ...	1·8	1·7		...	...	...	...	6·0	5·7		...	...	...
Intermediate class	381,537	412,685	31,148	...	8·1	...	23·6	2,12,576	2,30,227	17,651	...	8·3	...
Percentage of entire traffic ...	8·1	8·2		...	...	...	...	3·4	3·6		...	...	...
Third class ...	4,207,066	4,489,514	282,448	...	6·7	...	77·5	55,67,702	54,38,687	70,985	...	1·3	...
Percentage of entire traffic ...	89·4	89·4		...	...	...	...	84·4	84·6		...	...	...

The passenger traffic on the Calcutta and Burdwan section (representing the suburban traffic,) shews an increase in all the classes, and appears to be steadily increasing. The 15·2 per cent. increase in the 2nd class is in marked contrast with the increase of 1867 over 1866, which only amounted to 1·6 per cent.

TABLE III.

Calcutta and Burdwan Section, 68 Miles.	Number Conveyed.		Increase in 1868.	Decrease in 1868.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
	1867.	1868.				
First class	11,841	11,904	63	...	0·5	...
Percentage of entire traffic	2·08	2·06		...	...	...
Second class	51,538	53,344	1,806	...	15·2	...
Percentage of entire traffic	4·86	4·73		...	...	...
Intermediate class	533,392	581,833	48,441	...	9·0	...
Percentage of entire traffic	97·2	97·1		...	...	...
Third class	832,959	884,083	51,124	...	6·1	...
Percentage of entire traffic	19·8	19·4		...	...	...

Table No. IV. shews the traffic in goods in classes. The total quantity shews an increase of 5,736,448 maunds, against an increase of 3,009,256 maunds in 1867. The number of cubic feet of cotton, wool, and timber, conveyed in 1868 is shewn separately, and exhibits a marked decrease in the downward traffic. This is almost wholly due to a falling off in the cotton traffic. The coal traffic shews also a slight decrease both in the up and down traffic, as also does that of railway materials.

TABLE IV.

		Weight.		Increase in 1868.	Decrease in 1868.	Amount.		Increase in 1868.	Decrease in 1868.
		1867.	1868.			1867.	1868.		
		Mds.	Mds.			Rs.	Rs.		
Ordinary and Government	Up ...	61,85,807	1,14,38,555	52,52,748		61,30,339	79,75,822	18,45,483	
	Down ...	74,98,720	1,02,09,500	27,10,780		35,33,988	51,49,611	16,15,623	
Railway Materials, exclusive of Coal	Up ...	24,62,510	14,11,047		10,51,463	14,43,143	6,00,767		8,42,376
	Down ...	4,87,320	2,55,107		2,32,213	55,703	44,384		11,319
Coal ...	Up ...	11,92,007	9,85,801		2,06,206	5,30,825	6,07,631	76,806	
	Down ...	69,83,868	62,45,670		7,37,198	11,62,692	10,44,062		1,18,630
Total ...	Up ...	98,40,324	1,38,35,403	39,95,079		81,04,307	91,84,220	10,79,913	
	Down ...	1,49,69,908	1,67,10,277	17,41,369		47,52,383	62,38,057	14,85,674	
Grand Total		2,48,09,232	3,05,45,680	57,36,448		1,56,97,155	1,57,44,902	47,747	
		C. Ft.							
Merchandize in Cubic Feet	Up ...	1,27,955	3,10,945	1,82,990		26,227	53,910	27,683	
	Down ...	31,55,472	4,33,950		27,21,522	28,14,238	2,38,715		25,75,523

During the year 238 vehicles were added to the rolling stock, making a grand total of 7,330 vehicles running at the end of the year. Amongst the additions is a passenger train of 22 vehicles, built on the American car pattern, with a central passage through the train.

Great attention has also been paid to increase the carrying capacity of the rolling stock. A third pair of wheels has been added to 200 goods wagons, thus increasing their capacity to 11 tons; and to 300 other wagons axles of increased diameter have been fitted, thus adding 2 tons to their carrying capacity.

The system of running mixed trains was also introduced during the year, and a fast mail train, conveying only 1st and 2nd class passengers, mails, and a certain quantity of through goods was also commenced as an experiment. At first this mail train ran very irregularly; this, however, was soon remedied. A great reduction in the working expenses of the line was effected during the year, the principal reduction being in the engineering staff. The construction works on the line being so nearly completed, it was found that a much smaller staff was sufficient to maintain the line and works. The head-quarters of many of the magisterial districts through which the line runs being situated often many miles from the line, the delays and inconveniences arising from having to send evidence, &c., so far off the line were found seriously to affect the working of the line: this has been remedied by giving concurrent jurisdiction to other officers whose head-quarters are on the line.

Amongst the number of accidents which occurred during the year, the most serious was the burning down of the general store godown at Howrah. The fire was fortunately confined to one building, but not before damage to the amount of £40,000 had been done.

Trolly accidents were very numerous; the management of trollies seemed attended with such an amount of carelessness, that it was found necessary to issue stringent orders on the subject.

JUBBULPORE EXTENSION, EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

During the past year the station works on this line have been pushed on to completion. The station works at Jubbulpore are still in a backward state, owing to the difficulties incumbent on the arrangements for making a joint station to satisfy the requirements both of the East Indian Railway and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Owing to the supply of water along the line being very scarce, many of the existing wells have been deepened, others sunk, and arrangements made for watering wherever the line crosses a river. Besides this, engines were run with auxiliary tenders.

The following table shews the results of the working of this line during the past year. No comparison can well be made with the previous year, as the line was only open for five months in 1867; but the figures shew that the traffic has expanded considerably. The profits yielded a dividend of nearly 1 per cent., against ·9 per cent. in 1867.

The average per mile per cent. has been Rs. 80-13-0 = £7-8-2; coaching contributed Rs. 456,266, or 48·8 per cent.; and merchandize Rs. 462,291, or 49·3 per cent. of the entire traffic.

TABLE I.

	Average miles open.	Train miles.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Profits.	Per Mile open.			Per Train Mile.			Percentage of working expenses.	Percentage of profits on capital expended.	Approximate expended capital.	Capital on which guarantee is paid.	Rate per cent. of profit.
						Earnings.	Expenses.	Profits.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Profits.					
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.			Rs.	Rs.	
From Augt. to Dec. 1867.	223	75,938	2,17,303	1,92,842	24,461	974	865	109	2 13 9	2 8 7	0 5 2	88·7	0·09	2,53,26,807	3,45,14,400	0·07
1868.	223	2,50,102	9,36,987	7,15,253	221734	4,201	3,207	994	3 11 11	2 13 9	0 14 2	76·3	0·07	3,08,29,941	3,45,14,400	0·93

Table No. II. shows the passenger traffic in classes. The numbers of the 1st and 3rd classes have increased during the year, while those of the 2nd class have decreased. The receipts from 2nd and 3rd class passengers have considerably decreased, thus shewing that the average distance travelled is not so great as it was in 1867.

TABLE II.

	Numbers conveyed.		Receipts.		Average mileage, 1868.
	From August to December 1867.	1868.	From August to December 1867.	1868.	
	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	
First class	478	1,628	6,904	24,737	162·0
Percentage of entire traffic	0·9	1·0	7·2	7·7	
Second class	1,207	2,594	7,444	17,255	141·9
Percentage of entire traffic	2·3	1·6	7·8	5·4	
Third class	50,973	1,51,838	80,930	2,77,714	117·0
Percentage of entire traffic	96·8	97·3	85·0	86·8	

Table No. III. exhibits the goods traffic. The results of the year shew a very large increase in proportion of the results of the five months of 1867. The total quantity carried during the year was 23,51,011 maunds, against a total of 3,53,897 maunds for five months of 1867.

TABLE III.

		Weight.		Amount.	
		From August to December 1867.	1868.	From August to December 1867.	1868.
		Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Ordinary and Government	Up ...	1,20,312	6,85,261	61,831	2,48,630
	Down ...	2,08,511	15,74,389	22,394	1,94,085
Railway materials, exclusive of coal ...	Up ...	19,486	44,138	5,019	13,255
	Down ...	4,225	45,704	555	5,363
Coal	Up ..	1,363	1,519	527	588
	Down . .				
Total...	Up ...	1,41,161	7,30,918	67,377	2,62,483
	Down .	2,12,736	16,20,093	22,949	1,99,448
Grand Total		3,53,897	23,51,011	91,476	4,61,973
		Cubic feet.	Cubic feet.		
Merchandize in cubic feet	Up ...	2,810	14,430	291	2,585
	Down ...	3,700	2,896	859	457

No accidents of a serious nature happened on the line during the year. The Central Provinces authorities complained that the bank and ditch fence provided along the line was quite insufficient as a protection against cattle trespass, and the subject has been brought prominently before the Board of Agency with a view of obtaining an efficient fence.

Concurrent jurisdiction over that portion of the line which passes through Bundelcund has been given to the magistrate of Allahabad.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

No additional length was added during 1868.

The coal depôt at Samnugger has been completed, and a junction has been affected at Sealdah with the Municipal line. An arrangement with the Justices of the Peace for Calcutta was made, giving the Eastern Bengal Railway power to work the Municipal line during six hours of daylight. This arrangement has enabled the company to

land all the heavy material required for the Goalundo extension directly into railway wagons at Baug Bazar.

The rains of 1868 were unusually heavy, and flooded the country. On two occasions they topped the railway embankment, but owing to there being little or no current, no damage was done to the line. A project of a branch line to the Hooghly at Chitpore, along the bank of the Circular Canal, has been pressed upon Government very strongly by the agent, but it has not yet been sanctioned.

Table No. I. shews the general results of the working of this Railway during 1868, and exhibits a steady and marked improvement in the features of the line.

Assuming the cost of the line to be £20,000 per mile, the net profits yield a dividend of 4·25 per cent., against 4·2 per cent. in the previous year.

The total receipts amounted to Rs. 17,87,154; of this the coaching traffic yielded Rs. 803,741, or 44·9 per cent., and the merchandize Rs. 936,956, or 52·4 per cent. The average earnings per mile per week amounted to Rs. 304-2-0 = £27-17-7.

TABLE I.

Year.	Miles open.	Train miles.	Gross earnings.	Expenses.	Profits.	Per Mile open.			Per Train Mile.			Percentage of working expenses.	Percentage of profits on capital expended.	Total expenditure per mile of railway on construction.
						Earnings.	Expenses.	Profits.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Profits.			
From 29th Sept. to 31st Dec.	77½	31,009	Rs. 96,656	Rs. 53,731	Rs. 42,925	Rs. 1,239	689	550	Rs. A. P. 3 1 9	Rs. A. P. 1 11 8	Rs. A. P. 1 6 1	55·6	0·33	Rs. 1,10,681
1863	110	223,317	8,32,922	4,03,380	4,29,542	7,572	3,667	3,905	3 11 8	1 12 9	1 14 10	48·4	3·06	1,27,510
1864	110	262,445	10,15,049	5,44,741	4,70,308	9,227	4,952	4,275	3 13 10	2 1 2	1 12 8	53·6	3·00	1,43,793
1865	110	324,611	13,51,424	6,61,987	6,89,437	12,285	6,018	6,267	4 2 7	2 0 7	2 2 0	48·9	4·10	1,53,029
1866	110	323,778	14,15,941	7,22,863	6,93,078	12,872	6,571	6,301	4 5 6	2 3 6	2 2 0	50·9	4·10	1,56,129
1867	113	354,460	16,19,833	7,88,971	8,30,862	14,542	7,077	7,465	4 9 1	2 3 7	2 5 6	48·7	4·4	2,18,000
1868	113	351,410	17,87,154	8,28,037	9,59,117	15,815	7,327	8,489	5 1 4	2 5 8	2 11 8	46·3	4·3	2,23,177

Table II. exhibits the results of the steamer services, and also shews a marked increase over the preceding year, amounting to Rs. 59,463.

Arrangements had been made for running a weekly service between Koostea and Chittagong, but it was viewed unfavorably by the London Board of Directors, who considered that an application to Parliament

was necessary, and consequently the project has been at present abandoned.

TABLE II.

Steamer Results.

	Earnings.	Expenses.	Deficit.	Profit.
CONTRACT STEAMERS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From February to December 1863 ...	46,737	79,858	33,121	
Half-year ending 30th June 1864 ...	1,552	8,276	6,724	
Steamer *Nepaul* from 5th April to 17th July 1865	16,490	34,100	17,610	
COMPANY'S STEAMERS.				
From 10th July to 31st December 1865	37,570	41,048		3,478
For the year 1866	1,27,391	1,06,848		20,543
For the year 1867	2,33,761	1,99,665		34,096
For the year 1868	3,57,350	2,97,887		59,463

Table No. III. shews the passenger traffic in classes, representing a steady increase both in numbers and in receipts. The numbers have increased by 51,076 and the receipts by Rs. 60,261; the former giving a percentage of 4·1, the latter 8·8 per cent.

TABLE III.

CLASSES.	NUMBERS CONVEYED.		Increase in 1868.	Decrease in 1868.	Average mileage, 1868.	RECEIPTS.		Increase in 1868.	Decrease in 1868.
	1867.	1868.				1867.	1868.		
	No.	No.				Rs.	Rs.		
First class	49,088	38,113		11,875	14·3	48,348	51,365	3,017	...
Percentage of entire traffic ...	4·0	2·9		...	...	7·1			...
Second class	49,077	35,158		13,919	19·6	33,895	32,339		1,556
Percentage of entire traffic ...	3·9	2·7		...	...	4·9			...
Third class	279,061	300,811	21,750	...	23·3	1,52,453	1,64,606	12,153	...
Percentage of entire traffic ...	22·4	23·2		...	...	22·3			...
Fourth class	868,342	923,462	55,120	...	31·1	4,49,914	4,96,561	46,647	...
Percentage of entire traffic ...	69·7	71·2		...	...	65·7			...

Table No. IV. shews the passenger traffic on the metropolitan section of the line between Calcutta and Kanchrapara, a distance of 28 miles. The results of 1868 are just the reverse of those of 1867, for now the 1st class numbers shew a decrease of 24·5 per cent., the

2nd class a decrease of 25·8 per cent., while the 3rd class have increased 10·7 per cent., and the 4th class shew an increase of 3·1 per cent.

TABLE IV.

Calcutta and Kanchrapara section, 28 miles.	Number Conveyed.		Increase in 1868.	Decrease in 1868.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
	1867.	1868.				
First class	45,415	34,246	...	11,169	...	24·5
Percentage of entire traffic	9·8	8·8	...	...	...	...
Second class	38,140	28,301	...	9,848	...	25·8
Percentage of entire traffic	7·7	6·5	...	...	...	...
Third class	163,173	180,744	17,571	...	10·7	...
Percentage of entire traffic	58·5	60·8	...	...	...	...
Fourth class	401,529	414,272	12,743	...	3·1	...
Percentage of entire traffic	46·2	44·8	...	...	...	...

Table No. V. exhibits the goods traffic in classes. The up total, which shewed a decrease of 398,338 maunds in 1867, now shews an increase of 408,997 maunds, and the down total has increased from 359,194 maunds to 639,592 maunds; thus both shew a remarkable expansion in the traffic. The coal traffic, which was declining in 1867, still shews a further decline last year, amounting to as much as 294,546 maunds. The grand total of the up and down traffic is 4,991,437 maunds, and shews an increase of 1,048,589 maunds, equal to 21 per cent.

TABLE V.

		Weight.				Amount.			
		1867.	1868.	Increase in 1868.	Decrease in 1868.	1867.	1868.	Increase in 1868.	Decrease in 1868.
		Mds.	Mds.			Rs.	Rs.		
General Goods ...	Up ...	585,840	843,031	257,551		1,57,208	2,09,397	52,189	
	Down...	525,326	635,209	109,883		1,44,972	1,53,282	8,310	
Special Goods ...	Up ...	97,766	134,696	36,930		41,719	58,190	16,471	
	Down...	2,124,475	2,492,228	367,753		6,42,174	7,99,318	1,57,144	
Coal	Up ...	481,363	186,817		294,546	64,971	32,257		32,714
	Down...	3,194	1,505		1,689	391	154		237
Total ...	Up ...	*1,289,462	*1,698,459	408,997		2,63,898	2,99,844	35,946	
	Down...	2,653,386	3,292,978	636,592		7,87,537	9,52,754	1,65,217	
Grand Total		3,942,848	4,991,437	10,48,589		10,51,435	12,52,598	2,01,163	

* Includes Railway materials carried *free*.

During the year 5 engines were erected and added to the locomotive stock, and 71 vehicles of sorts were added to the carriage and wagon stock.

As a rule, the trains have worked very punctually.

The only serious accident which occurred during the year happened at Samnugger. Part of the down mail train of the 7th May 1868 ran on to the river siding at Samnugger, while the remainder continued on the main line. Ten men were killed outright, three died subsequently, and the number of wounded was estimated by the committee of enquiry at about 50. The accident entirely resulted from the indecision of the man working the points.

Construction.

The works on the extension line to Goalundo have been prosecuted with great vigor during the past year. The heavy rains caused considerable settlement in the earthwork: this has all been made good. Two large watering tanks, one at Jagotee and one at Goalundo, have been excavated. The Kaleegunga river has had an immense bund thrown across it, over which the line will pass, and a new channel from the Goraie, in length about 4,000 feet, has been excavated. During the rains this channel worked very well. At first, the channel being narrow, the rush of water was very great and nearly prohibited navigation. The stream, however, soon widened the channel, and its velocity became much reduced.

The quantity of brickwork executed at the end of the year in bridges and culverts amounted to 70 per cent. of the total brickwork in these structures. The ballast made and delivered is equal to 25 per cent. of the total quantity. Besides this, about 50 per cent. more has been burnt, but is not yet broken and delivered. In many places the permanent way has been laid, and raised to rail level. The portions are not continuous owing to breaks at the various bridges, but they make up a total of 28 miles out of the total length of 45 miles. The remainder of the permanent way is being laid as rapidly as permitted by the supply of materials. All the materials for the screw pile viaducts have been delivered on the line or at the sites of the several structures. The piers of three of these are complete, and six others, including the two heaviest works, the Chundna Bridge and the approach to the Goraie Bridge, are in progress.

The materials for the superstructures of the screw pile viaducts were being received at the close of the year and transferred as quickly as possible to the various sites. At the Goraie Bridge works, eight of the cylinders for the deep water piers have been sunk successfully to the full depth and filled with concrete. Six more cylinders are in position, and partially sunk. Some of the iron work for the main girders of the bridge have been received, and preparations are being made to erect them.

C. & S. E. STATE RAILWAY.

This line was nominally taken over from the Calcutta and South Eastern Railway Company, from the beginning of the financial year, but continued being worked by the Company until the beginning of June, when arrangements were made with the Eastern Bengal Railway Company to work the line with their staff. The terminal passenger station was abandoned, and the trains were run to and from the Eastern Bengal Railway station at Sealdah. For this privilege the fares for an extra mile of line were added to those before existing. A short branch line to the Biddyadhurree river at Basrah was laid for the encouragment of a traffic in wood for the Calcutta market.

Table No. I. exhibits the general results of the working of this line; again there has been a large deficit of Rs. 64,253. The percentage of working expenses amounted to 173 per cent.; of this large deficit, Rs. 25,430 consists of exceptional items taken into the accounts for the 1st quarter of the year, as the railway was about to be taken over by Government. It was also seriously affected by the large bonuses and gratuities given to the railway staff, and to the fact that many charges are now borne by revenue which we before charged to capital. Although the number of train miles run during the year was reduced to 41,038, against 60,976 in 1867, the gross receipts only fell from Rs. 92,920 in 1867 to Rs. 87,878. The average earnings per mile per week amounted to Rs. 60-6-0 = £6-0-9. Coaching yielded Rs. 64.884, or 73·8 per cent. of the entire traffic and merchandize Rs. 20,759, or 23·6 per cent.

TABLE I.

Year.	Number of miles open.	Train miles.	Gross earnings.	Expenses.*	Deficit.	Per Mile Open.			Per Train Mile.			Percentage of working expenses.
						Receipts.	Expenses.	Deficit.	Receipts.	Expenses.	Deficit.	
	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1862	15	18,960	27,730	35,668	7,888	1,852	2,378	526	1 7 5	1 14 1	0 6 8	128
1863	23	31,683	47,328	62,032	14,704	2,059	2,697	639	1 7 11	1 15 4	0 7 5	131
1864	28	48,166	77,332	1,05,971	28,639	2,762	3,785	1,023	1 9 8	2 3 2	0 9 6	137
1865	28	62,752	1,08,952	1,24,552	15,600	3,891	4,448	557	1 11 9	1 15 9	0 4 0	114
1866	28	59,946	1,15,293	1,36,731	21,438	4,117	4,884	767	1 14 9	2 4 6	0 5 9	118
1867	28	60,976	92,920	1,24,198	31,278	3,318	4,435	1,117	1 8 5	2 0 7	0 8 2	134
1868	28	41,038	87,878	1,52,131	64,253	3,138	5,433	2,294	2 2 3	3 11 3	1 9 0	173

* Indian Expenditure only.

Table No. II. exhibits the passenger traffic, and shews a decrease in numbers in all the classes;—the total decrease in numbers amounting to 13·4 per cent. and in receipts to 22·3 per cent.

TABLE II.

	Number conveyed.		Increase in 1868.	Decrease in 1868.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Average mileage 1868.	Receipts.		Increase in 1868.	Decrease in 1868.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
	1867.	1868.						1867.	1868.				
								Rs.	Rs.				
First class ...	3,186	2,128	...	1,058	...	33·2	...	5,117	4,065		1,052	...	20·5
Percentage of entire traffic ...	0·9	0·7	...		...	...	...	7·5	6·6			...	...
Second class ...	14,254	5,557	...	8,697	...	61·0	...	6,824	4,327		2,497	...	38·0
Percentage of entire traffic ...	3·9	1·8	..		...	...	...	9·9	7·0			...	...
Intermediate class		20,188	...		...	...	...		4,322			...	...
Percentage of entire traffic ...		6·4	...		..	...	...		7·0			...	...
Third class ...	3,02,643	2,45,708	...	56,935	...	18·8	...	53,222	44,933		8,289	...	15·5
Percentage of entire traffic ...	83·9	78·7	...		...	...	...	77·8	73·3			...	...
Garden produce train ...	40,527	38,634	...	1,893	...	4·6	...	3,292	3,631	339		10·3	...
Percentage of entire traffic ...	11·3	12·3	..		...	...	...	4·8	5·9			...	...
Total ...	3,60,610	3,12,215	...	48,396	...	13·4	...	78,043	61,278		17,665	...	22·3

As regards the merchandize traffic, statistics are not obtainable. In view of economy no attempt was made to maintain, in a statistical form, a record of the commodities moved over the line. The traffic is almost entirely confined to the stations Calcutta, Basrah, and Canning.

The line being stocked with more rolling stock and machinery than requisite for the traffic, some of the rolling stock was sold to the Oude and Rohilcund Railway Company, and some portions of the machinery have been distributed to other departments of Government. No accident of a serious nature occurred during the year.

APPENDIX

TO THE

BENGAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT

FOR 1868-69.

A.

Statement showing the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Division or Commissionership.	District.	Area in square miles.	Area of division in square miles.
Cuttack	Cuttack	3,062	23,704
	Pooree	2,698	
	Balasore	1,876	
	Denkanal ... (Tributary Mehals.)	16,068*	
	Mohurbunj ... (Tributary Mehals.)		
	Keonjhur ... (Tributary Mehals.)		
	Boad, &c. ... (Tributary Mehals.)		
Burdwan	Burdwan	2,693	14,195
	Beerbhoom	3,114, including 1,994 square miles of Sonthal Pergunnahs.	
	Bancoorah	1,349	
	Hooghly	2,007	
	Howrah		
	Midnapore	5,032	
Presidency	Calcutta and Suburbs ...	2,536	15,853
	24-Pergunnahs		
	Soonderbuns	6,300*	
	Nuddea	3,304	
	Jessore	3,713	

N. B.—The area marked * is approximate.

Division or Commissionership.	District.	Area in square miles.	Area of division in square miles.
Rajshahye ...	Malda	1,655	18,913
	Dinagepore	4,067	
	Rungpore	4,360	
	Bograh	1,704	
	Pubna	1,458	
	Rajshahye	3,035	
	Moorshedabad	2,634	
Patna	Patna	2,102	24,387
	Shahabad	4,385	
	Gya	5,372	
	Sarun	6,185	
	Chumparun		
	Tirhoot	6,343	
Bhaugulpore ...	Bhaugulpore	7,804, including 3,595 square miles of Sonthal Pergunnahs.	16,917
	Monghyr	3,593	
	Purneah	5,520	
Dacca	Dacca	3,218	28,524
	Mymensing	6,710	
	Sylhet	4,981	
	Cachar	7,542*	
	Furreedpore	1,634	
	Backergunge	4,439	
Chittagong ...	Chittagong ... 2,717	9,599	14,428
	Chittagong Hills ... 6,882		
	Tipperah	2,655	
	Bullooah	2,174	

N. B.—The area marked * is approximate.

The area surveyed in District Cachar amounts to 1,722 square miles.

Division or Commissionership.	District.	Area in square miles.	Area of division in square miles.
Assam ...	Kamroop (Gowhatty) ...	3,582*	29,464†
	Durrung	2,275*	
	Nowgong	3,648*	
	Seebsagur	2,457*	
	Luckimpore	8,000*	
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills ...	5,536*	
	Naga Hills	3,966*	
Chota Nagpore ...	Lohardugga	10,314*	38,158
	Hazareebaugh	7,021	
	Singbhoom	2,390*	
	Maunbhoom	5,552	
	Sirgoojah ... (Tributary States)	12,881*	
	Korea ... (Tributary States)		
	Oodeypore ... (Tributary States)		
	Gangpore ... (Tributary States)		
	Bonai ... (Tributary States)		
Cooch Behar ...	Darjeeling	1,234	12,169
	Western Dooars	1,880	
	Gowalparah with Eastern Dooars	4,378*	
	Cooch Behar	1,287	
	Garrow Hills	3,390*	
	Total Area of Bengal		2,36,712
	Tipperah Hills		2,879
	Grand Total		2,39,591

N. B.—The areas marked * are approximate.

† Not including Naga Hills south of the district of Seebsagur and east of the Doyang River.

B

Comparative Detailed Statement of the different descriptions of Original
of the Lower Provinces

DISTRICTS.	SUITS FOR REAL PROPERTY ON CONVEYANCE BY SALE.			SUITS FOR REAL PROPERTY ON CONVEYANCE BY GIFT.			SUITS FOR REAL PROPERTY ON CONVEYANCE BY MORTGAGE.			SUITS FOR REAL PROPERTY ON CONVEYANCE BY WILL.			SUITS FOR REAL PROPERTY ON CONVEYANCE BY DOWRY.		
	Judge.	Subordinate Judge.	Moonsiff.	Judge.	Subordinate Judge.	Moonsiff.	Judge.	Subordinate Judge.	Moonsiff.	Judge.	Subordinate Judge.	Moonsiff.	Judge.	Subordinate Judge.	Moonsiff.
Backergunge ...	...	12	7	...	1	1	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	2
Beerbhoom ...	...	...	2	...	1	18	...	2	12	...	...	1	...	...	...
Bhaugulpore ...	...	7	292	...	...	1	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	1	2
Burdwan, East ...	...	14	122	...	...	19	...	4	22	...	...	1	...	...	...
Ditto, West ...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	...	...	244	...	...	6	...	1	80	...	...	2	...	...	74
Cuttack ...	...	20	783	...	...	2	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca ...	...	9	26	...	2	2	...	5	39	...	2	1	...	...	7
Dinagepore ...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gya ...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hooghly ...	...	13	118	...	5	3	...	4	23	...	1	1	...	...	...
Jessore ...	...	...	80	...	...	8	...	2	146	...	28	29	...	...	11
Midnapore ...	...	15	199	...	...	3	...	6	148	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moorshedabad ...	...	1	22	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	2
Mymensing ...	...	...	78	...	...	12	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nuddea ...	...	...	36	...	...	2	...	...	6	...	1	7	...	...	2
Patna ...	...	40	223	...	1	...	...	5	17	...	...	...	...	2	...
Purneah ...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Rajshahye ...	...	...	55	...	...	5	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rungpore ...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	1	4	...	2	...	...	...	1
Sarun ...	...	4	96	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	1
Shahabad ...	...	16	71	...	...	1	...	3	34	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sylhet ...	...	...	59	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	34
Tipperah ...	...	2	49	...	1	6	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	57
Tirhoot ...	...	2	173	...	3	56	...	4	43	...	...	...	...	...	...
24-Pergunnahs ...	...	7	112	...	...	4	...	7	41	...	...	1	...	1	...
Assam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamroop ...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gowalparah ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Durrung ...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	2	...	...	5	...	...	...
Nowgong ...	...	...	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Seebsagur ...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luckimpore ...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hazareebaugh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maunbhoom ...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lohardduggah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singbhoom ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cachar ...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khasi Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooch Behar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Dooars ...	...	1	10	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling ...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	...	168	3,076	...	15	175	...	64	685	...	9	52	...	8	198
		3,244			190			749			61			206	

1.

Suits instituted before the Judges, Principal Sudder Ameens, and Moonsiffs, during the year 1868.

Suits for real property on conveyance by right of pre-emption.			Inheritance under the Mahomedan Law.			Inheritance by Hindoo Law.			Claims in right of adoption.			Lakhiraj Suits under Section 30, Regulation II. of 1819.			Suits regarding dependent tenures.		
Judge.	Subordinate Judge.	Moonsiff.	Judge.	Subordinate Judge.	Moonsiff.	Judge.	Subordinate Judge.	Moonsiff.	Judge.	Subordinate Judge.	Moonsiff.	Judge.	Subordinate Judge.	Moonsiff.	Judge.	Subordinate Judge.	Moonsiff.
...	...	4	...	...	35	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	305
...	...	2	...	...	21	...	4	59	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	103
...	...	13	...	...	9	...	2	3	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	7
...	1	...	...	1	51	...	12	101	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	277
...	...	1	...	2	...	...	8	16	...	...	2	...	...	10	...	11	725
...	...	15	...	1	124	...	1	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	631
...	...	1	...	2	...	...	17	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	5	...	1	14	...	2	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
...	...	...	...	3	9	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
...	...	2	...	1	4	...	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129
...	...	4	...	1	8	...	13	16	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	8	381
...	...	15	...	3	174	...	19	143	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	318
...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	11	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	18	...	1	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	107
...	...	4	...	2	20	...	2	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	270
...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	11	...	4	11	...	...	4	...	4	99
...	5	12	...	1	5	...	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	14	...	1	14	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	32
...	...	...	...	...	15	...	2	4	...	...	1	..	...	1	...	16	273
...	2	25	...	2	2	...	9	7	...	...	72	...	2	1	...	...	196
...	...	12	...	4	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	2	27	...	...	79	...	...	36	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	118	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	663
...	3	6	...	3	4	...	12	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	3	35	...	12	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	56	...	...	...	...	1	2
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	90	...	...	1	...	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1
...	1	14	...	...	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	14	282	...	30	777	...	149	808	...	11	202	...	4	29	...	84	4,575
296			807			957			213			33			4,659		

B 1.—

Comparative Detailed Statement of the different descriptions of Original of the Lower Provinces

DISTRICTS.	Suits to contest sale for arrears of Government Dues.			Suits for land not before included, such as boundary suits, &c.			Religious Suits connected with castes, rights of priests, &c.			For recovery of money embezzled.		
	Judge.	Subordinate Judge.	Moonsiff.	Judge.	Subordinate Judge.	Moonsiff.	Judge.	Subordinate Judge.	Moonsiff.	Judge.	Subordinate Judge.	Moonsiff.
Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	13	49	...	...	17	...	4	28
Beerbhoom ...	...	...	7	...	31	622	...	...	13	...	...	4
Bhaugulpore ...	...	...	..	...	45	54	...	...	2	...	...	5
Burdwan, East ...	...	...	13	6	6	1,059	...	...	2	...	...	1
Ditto, West ...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	...	1	39	...	11	1,763	...	...	71	...	...	113
Cuttack ...	...	...	...	...	27	195	...	...	2	...	10	5
Dacca ...	...	...	9	...	31	576	...	...	15	...	1	373
Dinagepore ...	...	...	...	...	...	247	...	...	...	...	1	...
Gya ...	...	...	9	...	3	24	...	...	6	...	...	26
Hooghly ...	...	...	...	...	4	641	...	...	...	...	1	...
Jessore ...	...	2	...	...	3	12	...	...	14	...	...	...
Midnapore ...	...	8	...	...	...	260	...	...	2	...	4	3
Moorshedabad ...	...	...	...	...	3	158	...	...	48	...	...	62
Mymensingh ...	...	...	...	...	21	1,628	...	...	5	...	...	22
Nuddea ...	...	1	...	...	15	317	...	...	1	...	...	5
Patna ...	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	19
Purneah ...	...	...	...	...	26	329	...	...	...	...	1	...
Rajshahye ...	...	...	...	...	15	95	...	...	62	...	...	4
Rungpore ...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	10	...	4	41
Sarun ...	...	...	...	...	26	61	...	1	...	...	...	11
Shahabad ...	...	...	...	...	14	373	...	...	2	...	...	...
Sylhet ...	...	...	...	...	47	920	...	...	116	...	1	78
Tipperah ...	...	...	...	...	1	46	...	...	5	...	11	134
Tirhoot ...	...	2	45	...	115	289	...	...	1	...	1	2
24-Pergunnahs ...	...	2	1	...	29	770	...	...	63	...	...	1
Assam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamroop ...	...	2	179	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	39
Gowalparah ...	...	...	11	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1
Durrung ...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	23	...	...	...
Seebsagur ...	..	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	233	...	1	175
Luckimpore ...	...	...	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chota Nagpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hazareebaugh ...	...	...	...	...	26	43	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maunbhoom ...	...	...	...	...	12	161	...	...	1	...	1	...
Lohardugga ...	...	...	...	...	27	24	...	...	...	...	2	3
Singbhoom ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cachar ...	...	...	...	1	1	92	...	...	5	...	...	2
Khasi Hills ...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooch Behar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Doors ...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	...	18	323	9	554	10,946	...	6	727	...	43	1,158
		341			11,509			733			1,201	

Concluded.

Suits instituted before the Judges, Principal Sudder Ameens, and Moonsiffs, during the year 1868.

Money claims, whether on Bond or Contract.			Rent of Houses.			Claims for personal Property.			Claims for Damages.			Total Number of cases of each Description of each District.		
Judge.	Subordinate Judge.	Moonsiff.	Judge.	Subordinate Judge.	Moonsiff.	Judge.	Subordinate Judge.	Moonsiff.	Judge.	Subordinate Judge.	Moonsiff.	Judge.	Subordinate Judge.	Moonsiff.
...	17	2,120	...	...	3	...	1	377	...	1	117	...	52	3,077
...	20	1,889	...	1	2	...	15	488	...	...	53	...	74	3,310
...	101	3,370	...	1	3	...	7	78	...	5	47	...	171	3,899
...	26	3,227	...	...	48	...	...	297	1	6	74	7	70	5,410
...	3	1,886	...	...	2	...	1	88	..	1	26	...	26	2,810
...	19	3,488	...	...	1	...	9	526	...	2	209	...	45	7,418
...	156	2,307	...	...	9	...	30	39	...	...	92	...	264	3,450
...	82	6,983	...	...	7	...	6	545	...	2	95	...	143	8,763
...	34	5,401	..	...	18	...	4	300	...	2	57	...	53	6,041
...	41	993	...	...	13	...	13	66	...	1	23	...	73	1,338
...	27	2,864	...	1	14	...	20	356	...	5	482	...	104	4,021
...	19	991	...	...	2	...	...	33	...	10	1	...	59	1,982
...	10	2,132	...	...	2	...	4	141	...	...	107	...	47	3,025
...	48	2,582	...	...	9	...	...	889	...	2	111	...	64	3,540
...	41	8,680	...	...	1	...	2	421	...	2	109	...	71	11,274
...	30	260	...	...	1	...	...	53	...	7	131	...	62	952
...	70	356	...	1	2	...	...	49	...	9	20	...	141	768
...	28	3,001	...	1	3	...	2	61	...	1	32	...	61	3,423
...	26	2,521	...	...	1	...	...	347	...	...	112	...	47	3,265
...	34	4,568	...	...	...	...	1	653	...	2	77	...	64	5,059
...	83	872	...	...	14	...	9	115	...	4	72	...	142	1,563
...	61	686	...	...	6	...	9	53	...	1	42	...	118	1,289
...	50	4,257	...	...	6	...	2	333	...	1	203	...	103	6,223
...	95	6,505	...	...	1	...	...	876	...	2	97	...	134	8,576
...	85	1,058	...	...	8	...	...	53	...	3	26	...	223	1,788
...	87	4,342	...	1	16	...	1	50	...	5	311	...	155	5,780
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	7	1,132	...	...	4	...	2	281	...	...	52	...	14	1,783
...	4	569	...	...	1	...	...	263	...	...	24	...	7	886
...	...	388	...	...	1	...	...	234	...	2	39	...	2	704
...	1	903	...	...	...	...	...	476	...	1	92	...	2	1,602
...	...	353	...	...	9	...	...	365	...	...	194	...	8	1,396
...	4	512	...	...	12	...	1	257	...	...	74	...	5	872
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	18	689	...	...	4	...	...	69	...	...	5	...	46	810
...	14	1,562	...	...	2	...	3	139	...	2	47	...	33	2,055
...	13	508	...	...	1	...	8	63	...	...	8	...	49	608
...	12	11	...	...	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	35	13
6	5	1,040	...	...	1	...	...	52	...	1	51	9	8	1,281
22	...	28	...	...	...	4	...	9	...	...	3	28		44
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	125	...	...	1	...	...	69	...	...	11	...	1	269
...	8	117	...	1	1	...	1	3	...	...	2	...	13	133
30	1,379	85,276	...	7	229	4	156	9,077	1	80	3,388	44	2,799	1,21,983
		86,685			235			9,237			3,469			1,24,826

B 2.

Statement shewing the working of the Small Cause Courts in the Mofussil during the year 1868.

DISTRICTS.	PLACE OF SITTING.	Pending at the end of the year 1867.	Instituted during the year 1868.	Total.	FOR PLAINTIFF.			FOR DEFENDANT.	Total of cases decided on trial.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total of every description disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year 1868.	How many of these last were pending above six weeks.
					On their merits.	Ex-parte.	Confession.	On their merits.					
NUDDEA.	Kishnagur ...	72	2,237	2,309	267	723	555	88	1,633	531	2,164	145	39
	Santipore ...	38	894	932	140	163	223	79	605	280	885	47	12
	Chooadangah ...	20	841	861	301	132	272	59	764	88	852	9	...
	Meherpore ...	41	523	564	80	114	169	30	393	142	535	29	...
	Kooshtea ...	57	937	994	192	294	206	71	763	148	911	83	...
	Total ...	228	5,432	5,660	980	1,426	1,425	327	4,158	1,189	5,347	313	51
JESSORE.	Jessore ...	84	4,112	4,196	426	563	1,982	105	3,166	920	4,086	110	...
	Magoora ...	41	1,303	1,344	236	379	275	248	1,138	131	1,269	75	...
	Jenidah ...	28	1,702	1,730	133	572	671	92	1,468	217	1,685	45	...
	Nurrail ...	76	1,747	1,923	369	534	308	355	1,566	157	1,723	200	4
	Total ...	329	8,864	9,193	1,164	2,048	3,236	890	7,338	1,425	8,763	430	4
RAJSHAHYE.	Beaulcah ...	29	610	639	67	135	116	91	409	182	591	48	...
	Pubna... ...	43	1,166	1,209	157	266	309	135	867	291	1,158	51	...
	Total ...	72	1,776	1,848	224	401	425	226	1,276	473	1,749	99	...
BHAUGULPORE.	Bhaugulpore ...	36	2,087	2,123	202	731	282	143	1,418	665	2,083	40	...
	Monghyr ...	60	1,616	1,676	224	805	217	109	1,355	263	1,618	58	...
	Total ...	96	3,703	3,799	486	1,536	499	252	2,773	928	3,701	98	...
DACCA.	Dacca ...	67	1,521	1,588	223	326	212	245	1,006	506	1,512	76	1
	Naraingungo ...	55	1,142	1,197	128	224	204	208	764	314	1,078	119	1
	Bohor ...	136	1,571	1,707	100	398	173	377	1,048	377	1,425	282	98
	Total ...	258	4,234	4,492	451	948	589	830	2,818	1,197	4,015	477	100
CUTTACK.	Cuttack ...	7	974	981	117	324	252	56	749	186	935	46	...
MIDNAPORE.	Midnapore ...	106	1,745	1,851	278	318	547	384	1,527	242	1,769	82	...
MOORSHEDABAD.	Moorshedabad ...	85	978	1,063	250	221	206	103	708	158	938	125	...
	Berhampore Cantonment ...	1	21	22	8	...	1	2	11	9	20	2	...
	Total ...	86	999	1,085	258	221	207	105	791	167	958	127	...

DISTRICTS.	PLACE OF SITTING.	Pending at the end of the year 1867.	Instituted during the year 1868.	Total.	FOR PLAINTIFF. On their merits.	FOR PLAINTIFF. Ex-parte.	FOR PLAINTIFF. Confession.	FOR DEFENDANT. On their merits.	Total of cases decided on trial.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total of every description disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year 1868.	How many of these last were pending above six weeks.
HOOGHLY.	Hooghly ...	30	541	571	128	108	110	36	382	157	539	32	1
	Serampore ...	126	972	1,098	170	221	222	68	681	210	891	207	81
	Total ...	156	1,513	1,669	298	329	332	104	1,063	367	1,430	239	82
SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA.	Scaldah ...	176	2,174	2,350	411	223	456	535	1,630	530	2,160	190	...
	Howrah ...	30	596	626	108	77	101	165	451	136	587	39	...
	Total ...	206	2,770	2,976	522	302	557	700	2,081	666	2,747	229	...
BACKERGUNGE.	Burrisaul ...	39	1,583	1,622	217	534	160	135	1,046	522	1,568	54	...
TIRHOOT.	Mozufferpore ...	44	839	883	97	373	109	48	627	201	828	55	...
PATNA.	Patna	16	608	624	150	96	131	185	562	50	612	12	...
	Dinapore ...	4	216	220	58	32	40	67	197	13	210	10	...
	Dinapore Cantonment... ...	0	162	162	30	34	26	10	100	59	159	3	...
	Total ...	20	986	1,006	208	162	197	262	859	122	981	25	...
SHAHABAD.	Arrah	17	494	511	50	151	148	22	371	117	488	23	...
DUM-DUM.	Dum-Dum Cantonment ...	4	43	47	10	5	12	8	35	11	46	1	...
BARRACKPORE.	Barrackpore Cantonment ...	15	127	142	33	15	26	24	98	42	140	2	...
MOTEEHARRY.	Moteeharry ...	...	280	280	94	47	54	27	222	51	273	7	...
	Grand Total ...	*1,683	36,362	38,045	5,517	0,140	8,775	4,400	27,832	7,906	35,738	2,307	237

* Exclusive of 35 cases which were pending before the Small Cause Courts of Nattore and Chittagong, and transferred to other Courts.

C 1.

Statement showing the number of Adult Offenders punished with whipping under Act VI. (B C.) of 1864.

Districts.	Whipping in lieu of other punishment under Section 2, Act VI. of 1864.			Whipping in lieu or in addition on a second conviction for offences under Section 3, Act VI. of 1864			Whipping in addition to other punishment on a second conviction for offences under Section 4, Act VI. of 1864.		
	Number of persons flogged.			Number of persons flogged.			Number of persons flogged.		
	Up to 10 stripes.	Up to 20 stripes.	Up to 30 stripes.	Up to 10 stripes.	Up to 20 stripes.	Up to 30 stripes.	Up to 10 stripes.	Up to 20 stripes.	Up to 30 stripes.
Backergunge	1	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beerbhoom	11	30	6	...	1	2	...	...	...
Bhaugulpore ... Bhaugulpore ...	23	13	3	3	5	...	...	...	...
Bhaugulpore ... Monghyr ...	24	65	8	3	5	1	...	...	...
Burdwan, East	8	13	3	2	2	3	...	...	...
Ditto, West	22	27	6	...	1	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	2	4	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
Cuttack ... Cuttack ...	19	22	15	...	1	5	...	...	...
Cuttack ... Pooree ...	7	3	4	...	1	...	...	...	4
Cuttack ... Balasore ...	6	22	6	1	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca ... Dacca ...	50	14	10	2	...	4	...	...	...
Dacca ... Furreedpore ...	...	5	6	...	1	3	...	...	...
Dinagepore ... Dinagepore ...	14	33	2	...	1	...	...	...	...
Dinagepore ... Maldah ...	5	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gya	19	31	23	...	2	3	...	...	...
Hooghly ... Hooghly ...	8	9	6	1	1	...	...	...	...
Hooghly ... Howrah ...	45	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore	26	20	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore	23	33	5	1	1	4	...	1	...
Moorshedabad	14	11	1	1	2	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh	9	22	5	...	1	4	...	...	...
Nuddea	54	55	18	1	2	3	...	...	...
Patna	15	65	5	...	1	...	...	...	...
Purneah	9	23	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahye ... Rajshahye ...	6	5	7	...	1	1	...	...	...
Rajshahye ... Pubna ...	7	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bograh ... Rungpore ...	8	21	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bograh ... Bograh ...	29	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarun	30	44	5	...	3	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	9	42	23	...	2	...	...	...	...
Sylhet	25	11	3	...	...	1	...	...	...
Tipperah ... Tipperah ...	7	6	3	...	2	...	...	...	...
Tipperah ... Noacolly ...	...	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Tirhoot ... Tirhoot ...	7	49	39	...	1	4	...	...	...
Tirhoot ... Chumparun ...	7	14	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
24-Pergunnahs	61	99	18	1	22	9	...	...	...
Assam ... Seebsagur ...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Assam ... Luckimpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam ... Nowgong ...	1	11	1	...	3	...	...	...	...
Assam ... Durrung ...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam ... Kamroop ...	5	8	1	...	...	...	1	4	...
Assam ... Gowalparah ...	8	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Chota Nagpore ... Hazareebaugh ...	4	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpore ... Lohardugga ...	4	21	1	...	6	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpore ... Maunbhoom ...	4	11	8	...	3	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpore ... Singbhoom ...	5	28	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cooch Behar ... Bhootan Doars	3	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooch Behar ... Darjeeling ...	2	3	9	...	1	2	...	...	...
Cachar	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Khasi and Jynteeah Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	652	966	321	16	75	52	1	5	5

C 2.

Statement showing the number of Juvenile Offenders punished with whipping under Section 5, Act VI. of 1864.

DISTRICTS.			Number of Persons Flogged.		
			Up to 10 stripes.	Up to 20 stripes.	Up to 30 stripes.
Backergunge	...	...			
Beerbhoom	...	...			
Bhaugulpore	...	Bhaugulpore	3	1	
		Monghyr	8		
Burdwan, East	...	...	3		
Ditto, West	...	...			
Chittagong	...	...	2		
Cuttack		Cuttack	2	1	
		Balasore			
		Pooree	4		
Dacca		Dacca ...			
		Furreedpore	4		
Dinagepore		Dinagepore	1	1	
		Maldah			
Gya		...	10	4	1
Hooghly		Hooghly	6	1	
		Howrah			
Jessore		...	3		
Midnapore		...			
Moorshedabad ...		...	3		
Mymensingh ...		...			
Nuddea		...			
Patna		...	7		
Purneah		...			
Rajshahye		Rajshahye			
		Pubna	3		
Rungpore		Rungpore	1		
		Bograh			
Sarun		...	7		1
Shahabad		...			
Sylhet		...			
Tipperah		Tipperah	2		
		Noacolly			
Tirhoot		Tirhoot	4		
		Chumparun			
24-Pergunnahs ...		...	9	6	
Assam		Seebsagur	2	3	
		Luckimpore		1	
		Nowgong			
		Durrung			
		Kamroop	1	1	
		Gowalparah	1		
Chota-Nagpore ...		Hazareebaugh	1		
		Lohardugga			
		Maunbhoom	1		
		Singbhoom			
Cooch Behar		Bhootan Dooars			
		Darjeeling			
Cachar		...			
Khasi and Jynteeah Hills		...			
		Total	88	19	2

D

Statement showing the Police Force entertained in the

Names of Districts.	REGULAR ORGANIZED POLICE, INCLUDING TOWN POLICE SUBJECT TO																			
	TOTAL NUMBER OF ALL GRADES DURING THE YEAR.							DETAIL OF NUMBER AT END OF YEAR.					AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY.							
	Remaining last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.	Discharged or deserted.	Remaining at end of present year.	European Officers.	European and Native Officers below the grade of Assistant Superintendent	Men. Foot.	Men. Mounted.	Number for whom fire-arms are provided.	Number for whom swords or other cutting instruments are provided.	Number for whom batons are provided.	Of each European Officer.		Of each Native Officer.		Of each mounted man.		Of each footman.	
24-Pergunnahs.	1,428	898	51	683	1,592	3	218	1,371	...	128	46	1,415	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howrah ...	696	307	9	308	686	1	16	669	..	82	20	594	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Midnapore ...	975	185	24	175	961	3	137	821	..	176	32	753	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balasore ...	716	595	14	489	808	3	133	672	..	250	197	709	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuttack ...	709	231	15	140	785	5	24	756	..	191	...	756	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurjhats ...	231	23	5	17	232	1	36	195	.	226	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pooree ...	575	205	10	133	637	3	88	546	..	146	18	484	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	585	88	19	68	586	2	19	565	..	146	21	419	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	393	94	14	64	409	1	10	398	..	369	11	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noakhally ...	406	113	6	113	400	2	63	335	..	387	20	339	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge ...	563	121	8	127	549	2	86	461	...	129	26	394	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Jessore ...	751	336	28	285	774	2	125	647	...	230	34	607	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamroop ...	347	84	3	81	347	1	14	332	..	76	14	255	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
Gowalparah ...	414	59	6	78	389	1	62	326	..	318	289	323	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Garrow Hills ...	110	8	3	12	103	1	3	99	..	100	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Durrung ...	232	33	5	31	229	1	11	217	...	152	91	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luckimpore ...	411	103	8	83	453	2	58	393	...	330	19	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seebsagur ...	294	20	5	27	291	1	46	244	...	210	12	278	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khasi Hills ...	172	39	5	33	173	2	17	154	...	169	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nowgong ...	190	39	1	44	184	1	30	153	..	169	10	184	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Cachar ...	392	32	16	18	390	1	54	335	...	335	12	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Sylhet ...	634	66	12	88	600	1	87	512	..	250	24	526	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoogoodting.	143	42	10	12	163	1	12	150	.	158	4	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Bhaugulpore ...	670	51	9	43	669	3	83	579	4	120	43	506	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	297	46	3	36	304	1	39	262	2	256	10	262	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Shahabad ...	617	258	11	46	818	3	98	737	10	146	37	540	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chumparun ...	430	45	7	43	425	2	62	357	4	75	43	307	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarun ...	554	88	6	41	595	2	19	570	4	97	25	570	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot ...	1,022	72	12	60	1,022	3	135	880	4	184	49	899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar ...	940	189	13	86	1,030	4	127	889	10	141	30	859	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purneah ...	632	209	16	56	760	2	97	659	2	116	81	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monghyr ...	569	70	7	68	564	2	63	497	2	112	21	431	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Patna ...	1,705	137	28	71	1,743	3	33	1,703	4	223	36	1,387	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling ...	272	23	10	29	256	0	37	219	..	38	10	208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Dooars	295	77	9	68	295	1	46	235	13	261	...	235	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan ...	520	199	17	63	639	2	105	532	...	150	...	464	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Lohardugga ...	561	127	8	68	612	3	101	508	..	175	...	530	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Bancoorah ...	646	191	14	134	689	3	90	591	5	104	62	628	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hazarecbaugh..	683	113	14	57	725	3	111	595	16	220	60	407	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maunbhoom ...	329	60	8	17	364	2	66	287	9	144	80	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singbhoom ...	227	62	8	60	221	1	33	187	...	125	13	218	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beerbhoom ...	371	32	7	30	366	2	62	302	...	127	20	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Hooghly ...	880	331	38	295	878	4	110	764	..	145	30	703	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Moorshedabad..	1,199	398	70	280	1,247	2	193	1,052	...	200	45	1,002	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahye ...	482	80	14	66	482	2	86	394	...	170	25	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca ...	663	163	31	106	689	2	87	600	..	93	20	576	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensing ...	630	137	18	132	617	3	96	518	..	297	32	288	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Furreedpore ...	324	99	8	59	356	1	55	300	...	123	...	310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tipperah ...	397	76	6	41	426	2	68	356	...	241	23	538	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rungpore ...	495	180	13	139	523	2	28	493	...	179	31	313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Dinagepore ...	452	81	23	58	452	2	83	367	...	119	27	389	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malda ...	344	97	22	72	347	1	52	294	...	113	17	217	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bograh ...	366	152	17	98	403	2	66	335	...	100	20	328	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pubna ...	391	75	12	77	377	2	69	306	...	140	20	452	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nuddea ...	680	367	13	138	896	3	124	769	...	260	38	645	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total...	30,070	8,006	769	5,746	31,561	111	3,873	27,488	89	9,783	1,957	23,795	5,334	352	302	79				

1.

several districts of the Lower Provinces in the year 1868.

RULES OF REGULAR POLICE. TOTAL COST, INCLUDING CONTINGENCIES.			VILLAGE AND TOWN POLICE NOT SUBJECT TO RULES OF REGULAR POLICE.								
Paid by Imperial Government.	Paid by Individuals and Offices.	Paid by Local Fund.	Number of men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge.	Average emoluments of each man.	By whom paid.	Total cost.	Total number of Police, Regular and Irregular.	Grand Total Cost.		
1,50,819 7 8		44,162 0 5	4,213	70	41 4 0	Inhabitants, Local Funds, Zemindars; Service lands exempted from settlement.	1 73,739 0 0	5,805	3,68,720 8 1		
48,364 0 0		40,873 0 0	1,226	70	31 4 6		38,350 13 0	1,912	1,27,587 13 0		
1,24,906 10 1		5,961 1 7	10,015	23	14 1 0		1,47,977 12 0	10,976	2,78,845 7 8		
1,00,729 10 10	1,900 10 4	2,610 0 0	2,219	36	12 5 1		27,310 3 7	3,027	1,32,610 8 9		
1,17,293 2 3		5,236 0 0	5,363	38	19 1 10		1,02,528 0 0	6,118	2,25,057 2 3		
37,770 15 10			440	58	16 0 0			627	37,770 15 10		
73,248 14 7	7,341 8 6	5,322 0 6	2,778	30	9 4 9		25,830 6 3	3,415	1,11,751 13 10		
85,615 14 0		7,084 14 9	2,529	54	19 8 0		49,315 8 0	3,115	1,42,016 4 9		
77,395 3 4			...	...	...			409	77,395 3 4		
61,767 3 6		182 0 0	1,874	47	35 13 0		67,112 10 0	2,274	1,32,061 13 6		
1,01,200 8 5		1,860 9 7	4,411	47	36 0 0		1,58,796 0 0	4,960	2,61,857 0 0		
1,42,220 13 10		6,019 9 10	4,555	49	24 0 0		1,09,320 0 0	5,329	2,57,560 7 8		
51,025 1 7		3,613 13 5	...	...	...			347	57,638 15 0		
63,904 6 9			...	...	...			389	63,904 6 9		
24,685 6 7			...	...	...			103	24,685 6 7		
46,760 10 8			...	...	...			229	46,760 10 8		
87,235 6 5			...	...	...			453	87,235 6 5		
58,865 12 11			...	...	...			291	58,865 12 11		
40,557 7 10			...	...	...			173	40,557 7 10		
36,230 11 5			...	...	...			184	36,230 11 5		
73,182 15 9			...	...	...			390	73,182 15 9		
77,160 0 0		2,532 0 0	4,127	52	24 0 0		99,018 0 0	4,727	1,78,740 0 0		
24,915 1 8			...	...	...			163	24,915 1 8		
95,609 15 5		9,000 0 0	3,885	57	17 0 0		5,360 0 0	4,554	1,09,969 15 5		
40,316 2 11	1 0 0	1 0 0	1,296	35	3 10 8		4,752 4 0	1,600	45,068 6 11		
77,708 10 11		15,654 0 0	6,134	70	12 0 0		73,617 0 0	6,982	1,66,979 10 11		
631 4 5		2,790 0 0	3,821	50	17 0 0		47,152 10 0	4,246	1,13,388 4 2		
81,163 3 5	27 1 4	11,692 0 0	6,049	43	9 9 5		57,033 0 0	6,644	1,51,115 4 9		
1,20,446 3 8		24,876 0 0	9,945	40	22 0 0		2,19,397 0 0	10,967	3,64,719 3 8		
1,10,110 13 6		19,356 8 11	7,017	30	14 10 8		1,02,938 6 6	8,047	2,32,705 12 11		
93,638 6 6	266 0 0	9,114 0 0	7,575	50	36 0 0		2,72,700 0 0	8,335	3,76,048 6 6		
70,790 14 4		8,944 0 3	3,711	50	14 0 0		5,209 9 10	4,275	1,31,844 8 5		
1,24,661 10 4	976 11 0	52,320 8 9	3,825	48	34 5 0		18,371 11 0	5,568	1,96,350 9 1		
44,024 12 9		7,293 0 0	...	...	...			256	51,317 12 9		
61,396 12 11			...	...	...			295	61,396 12 6		
87,198 13 11		13,042 9 2	11,052	32	18 0 0		1,98,936 0 0	11,091	2,99,477 7 1		
99,691 11 10		1,674 1 4	2,057	51	10 8 6		21,671 9 3	2,069	1,23,040 6 5		
81,891 0 3		16,451 1 5	7,230	21	17 7 11		1,26,522 8 0	7,919	2,24,864 9 8		
1,06,524 5 3		2,772 0 0	3,734	50	10 0 0		37,310 0 0	4,459	1,46,636 5 3		
59,211 2 5		1,776 0 0	6,661	31	30 5 4		60,911 0 0	7,028	1,21,898 2 5		
36,171 1 4	1,212 0 0		1,672	46	15 6 10		9,070 8 0	1,893	46,453 9 4		
65,048 6 5		1,097 9 7	8,611	17	63 2 5		1,32,321 1 0	8,977	1,98,467 1 0		
1,05,212 7 11	411 7 6	21,712 10 8	6,104	55	30 8 1		2,01,097 13 3	7,042	3,28,434 7 4		
1,35,377 5 4		29,821 5 4	4,015	47	31 5 0		1,25,721 13 0	5,262	2,90,920 14 8		
85,953 4 0			4,170	38	33 6 0		1,40,304 0 0	4,652	2,26,257 4 0		
83,573 0 0		15,004 0 0	3,243	58	35 4 0		1,14,802 0 0	3,932	2 13,379 0 0		
1,03,258 3 0		4,504 0 0	5,619	48	36 0 0		16,857 8 0	6,236	1,24,619 11 0		
58,241 3 6			1,706	59	30 12 0		52,986 0 0	2,002	1,11,186 4 6½		
68,796 0 0	641 0 0		3,066	74	3 0 4		1,11,301 3 0	3,402	1,80,738 3 0		
71,274 11 2			4,417	45	19 0 0		88,102 0 0	4,940	1,59,376 11 2		
63,886 10 8			5,125	60	16 0 0		80,034 0 0	5,575	1,40,920 10 8		
54,120 6 3			1,866	49	28 13 0		4,528 5 10	2,213	58,648 12 1½		
63,100 15 11		2,425 14 8	3,487	30	18 2 7		63,345 4 8	3,890	1,28,872 3 3		
61,401 2 3			3,129	44	37 10 3		88,358 6 0	3,506	1,49,759 8 3		
1,24,360 10 11		21,924 15 9	4,188	50	36 0 0		1,30,548 0 0	5,084	2,65,908 10 8		
42,47,150 3 4	12,777 6 8	4,19,064 7 11	1,88,223	46	23 6 8		3,617,857 14 2	2,19,737	83,95,696 11 6		

D

Statement shewing distribution of the Regular Police Force in the several

	DISTRICTS.	GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF OFFICERS AND MEN.				Number of sub-divisions under a European officer.	Number of sub-divisions under a superior native officer, or thannahs.	Total number of police posts.
		Armed guards on treasuries.	Guarding jails.	At head-quarters of districts (not on police duty) and absent on leave.	Remaining available for police duty.			
1st Circle.	24-Pergunnahs ...	44	54	126	1,365	2	3	105
	Howrah	19	22	96	548		5	44
	Midnapore	37	72	179	670	1	4	70
	Balasore	23	27	34	721	1	3	42
	Cuttack	15	35	184	497	1	3	65
	Gurjhat	15	5	78	131	1	1	15
	Pooree	18	33	80	399	1	2	33
	Chittagong	23	35	161	365		4	31
	Ditto Hill Tracts ...	5	...	65	338	1	2	13
	Noakhally	19	35	71	273	1	2	10
	Backergunge	24	62	100	353		3	29
	Jessore	39	67	47	612	1	3	33
2nd Circle.	Kamroop	19	40	54	230	1	3	11
	Gowalparah	15	27	46	300	1	1	19
	Garrow Hills	5	...	98	...		1	2
	Durrung	17	27	105	79		1	6
	Luckimpore	50	23	256	122		2	14
	Seebsagur	19	31	58	182		3	3
	Khasi Hills	15	14	104	38	1	2	4
	Nowgong	14	17	56	96		3	4
	Cachar	14	30	144	201	1	5	14
	Sylhet	14	27	26	532		5	22
	Samoogoodting ...	9	...	153	...		1	2
3rd Circle	Bhaugulpore	24	45	111	311	3	4	25
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	30	64	49	160	3	1	19
	Shahabad	29	62	98	544	1	2	41
	Chumparun	14	44	76	280	1	2	22
	Sarun	19	44	20	510	2	2	36
	Tirhoot	39	74	116	781	1	2	39
	Behar	25	63	133	805	1	2	50
	Purneah	28	69	74	597		2	29
	Monghyr	27	40	86	409	1	2	11
	Patna	22	127	226	974	2	2	67
	Darjeeling	9	2	11	234		4	14
	Western Dooars ...	20	10	93	171		2	15
4th Circle.	Burdwan	33	47	171	493		3	21
	Lohardugga	19	56	73	449	1	4	42
	Bancoorah	14	31	120	524	1	3	30
	Hazareebaugh ...	22	130	123	400	2	3	35
	Maunbhoom	18	30	60	243	1	2	27
	Singbhoom	10	26	96	88		1	10
	Beerbhoom	10	26	90	222		3	22
	Hooghly	24	54	154	642	1	3	38
	Moorshedabad ...	29	66	220	835	2	4	76
5th Circle.	Rajshahye	23	63	151	396		2	12
	Dacca	19	65	36	567	1	2	21
	Mymensing	25	63	120	406	1	2	25
	Furreedpore	14	56	106	179		2	16
	Tipperah	22	47	75	311		3	13
	Rungpore	19	54	129	320		3	20
	Dinagepore	14	35	152	249		3	18
	Maldah	14	22	92	218		2	25
	Bograh	14	39	145	203	1	3	16
	Pubna	20	32	140	183	1	2	23
	Nuddea	43	82	106	665	2	4	32
	Grand Total ...	1,164	2,410	5,788	21,430	53	143	1,485
	Average ...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...

2.

Districts of the Lower Provinces on the last day of the year 1868.

Average of each European Officer's charge.		Average of each Native Officer's charge.		Average distance of each village from nearest police post.	Average distance of each post from the next on the main lines of road.	Remarks.
Area in Miles.	Population.	Area in Miles.	Population.			
				Miles.	Miles.	
232	492,725	391	79,340	7	10	
3	564,000	67	53,387	1	10	
1,611	497,162	401	116,492	2	10	
683	164,685	227	54,895	3	8	
758	350,000	2,368	111,000	4	9	
1,740	143,925	580	47,975	5	12	
2,697	528,712	385	71,566	2	12	
1,358	400,000	209	61,548	6	3	
3,300	66,000	911	22,222		25	
985	179,207	1,188	346,804	11	10	
2,000	433,316	163	32,100			
142	400,000	3,430	817,408	6	12	
3,348	400,000	304	36,363	8	14	
2,672	229,039	15	Abt.5,000	7	20	
...	...	...	...			
1,456	86,494	507	31,442	2	25	
8,000	130,416	217	16,302		30	
28,021	266,000	705	56,500		19	
2,160	118,925	16,666	39,041		32	
7,048	239,915	7,048	239,915	16	20	
5,000	252,000	1,000	30,400			
2,650	752,142	311	88,487	12	20	
...	...	...	...		10	
2,085	472,516	347	78,752	2	9	
1,024	258,758	512	129,579	11		
1,097	802,000	911	744,200	7	12	
2,325	500,000	1,556	250,000	2	10	
1,306	582,797	261	116,559	6	10	
1,000	10,00,000	1,100	338,411	8	18	
1,359	600,000	1,087	275,478	7	10	
2,831	428,246	1,353	232,355	8	9	
1	421,888	381	84,094	6	20	
1,12,115	41,800	200	38,095	1	5	
800	80,500	266	28,500	1	8	
...	...	935	86,583	3	16	
1,346	519,266	532	191,576	2	6	
5,750	375,000	575	37,500	9	20	
1,501	220,666	3,122	441,333	4	9	
4,148	323,500	622	35,250	10	5	
829	222,630	4,722	571,854	10	15	
1,999	110,118	443	30,400	8	22	
1,165	373,000	211	71,788	5		No main lines of road.
462	680,000	277	126,607	4	4	
1,219	483,950	406	161,316	5	9	
1,250	302,144	48	64,034	7	11	
1,713	426,580	1,569	47,500	10	14	
2,176	433,333	258	40,000	11	16	
1,503	624,754	167	69,417	10	12	
1,800	500,000	1,050	291,665	20	19	
2,252	643,737	342	230,175	7	16	
1,900	625,000	223	58,823	8	18	
970	311,895	429	*101,854	9	8	
2,000	400,000	666	133,333	6	12	
1,022	168,839	2,405	337,679	7	13	
413	103,435	18	2,869	7	12	
2,37,290	18,282,520	64,087	7,856,154	311	679	
1,853	143,613	241·5	22,097	6·4	13·58	

D 3.

Statement showing religion, races, height, weight, &c., of the men of the Regular and Municipal Police of the Lower Province on the last day of the year 1868.

Classification according to religion, races, &c.		Number of force in each race.	Average age.	Average height.	Average weight.	General physiognomy and characteristics of each race and caste.
			Yrs. M. D.	Ft. In.	Mds. S. C.	
According to religion.	Mahomedans ...	...	27 2 28	5 5	1 19 5	The Mahomedans and Hindoos resemble one another much, both in feature and figure. They are much alike in temper and qualifications, and are equally good for police work.
	Hindoos ...	...	27 5 30	5 4	1 20 5	
	Seikhs ...	...	30 4 28	5 3	1 23 9	The Seikhs have sharp features, of intelligent and pleasant expression. They are useful for guard and military duties.
	Christians ...	...	28 11 5	5 3	1 22 8	
	Parsees ...	...	28 6 0	5 5½	1 21 0	
According to countries and races.	Oorialis ...	1,219	27 9 0	5 5	1 21 5	Oorialis not inclined to hard work.
	Kookies ... / Assamese ...	1,502	28 11 22	5 5½	1 19 3	Assamese not well fitted for police work.
	Goorkhas ...	271	28 6 18	5 3½	1 16 6	Goorkhas are short and sturdy men, generally of fair complexion; true and obedient soldiers.
	Munipoories ...	119	28 2 9	5 4	1 18 7	Munipoories are tall, well-made men.
	Hindoostanees.	13,230	27 5 8	5 5	1 22 7	Hindoostanees are middle-sized, dark complexion; generally steady, and useful for police work.
	Punjabees ...	473	30 1 17	4 5	1 23 2	Punjabees trustworthy, obedient, and fairly courageous.
	Affghans ...	6	30 11 22	5 10	1 24 0	
	Khunds ...	3	29 0 0	5 4½	1 16 12	

Classification according to religion, races, &c.	Number of force in each race.	Average age.	Average height.	Average weight.	General physiognomy and characteristics of each race and caste.
		Yrs. M. D.	Ft. In.	Mds. S. C.	
According to countries and races—(*Continued.*)					
From Western Himalayas ...	232	29 3 10	5 5	1 15 10	Men from Himalayas are truthful and courageous, but very ignorant.
From Eastern Himalayas ...	552	28 4 5	5 4	1 16 13	
Bengalees ...	12,044	27 10 17	5 5	1 18 2	Bengalees are mild and clever, but the lower classes are untruthful. They are good as detectives.
From Mahratta countries ...	10	28 8 0	5 5	1 23 0	
Telingas ...	119	28 6 0	5 4½	1 18 8	
Europeans and Eurasians ...	20	31 3 18	5 6	1 26 8	
Tamuls ...	10	33 0 0	5 7	1 24 4	
Koles ...	170	29 0 0	5 4½	1 16 12	
Hill Tribes ...	627	25 10 0	5 4	1 15 10	
Cacharees ...	137	28 1 27	5 6	1 22 4	
Meekies ...	3	25 0 0	5 5	1 19 3	
Kolectaos ...	30	28 8 0	5 5	1 17 12	
Total ...	30,792				
Hindoos, according to caste.					
Chattrees ...	...	27 10 14	5 7	1 18 12	
Soodras ...	...	27 3 12	5 4¼	1 19 5	
Kayastus ...	...	27 6 0	5 5	1 17 14	
Brahmins ...	...	27 4 17	4 1	1 20 7	
Rajpoots ...	...	27 1 22	5 5	1 21 1	
Boydos ...	...	29 8 29	5 4	1 20 11	
General average	...	28 6 7	5 4	1 20 1	

D

Statement shewing the general result of Police operations with regard to Provinces under the Bengal

Class of Crime.	Number of cases ascertained to have occurred.	PERSONS ARRESTED WITH-					
		Number of persons arrested.	Released without trial.	Acquitted.			Ordered to find security.
				By Court of first instance.	On appeal or at Sessions.	Total.	
Offences against the State (cognizable by the police) ...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto (not cognizable by the police) ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to coin, stamp, &c. (cognizable by the police)	106	156	7	60	7	67	...
Ditto (not cognizable by the police)	...	2	...	1	...	1	...
Offences against public justice (cognizable by the police) ...	366	640	...	208	6	214	...
Ditto (not cognizable by the police)	43	47	...	14	1	15	...
Offences by public servants (ditto)	1	4	..	1	2	3	...
Breach of Police Act, Act V of 1861							
False evidence, false complaints, and forgery (not cognizable by the police)	2,099	2,056	2	302	...	302	...
Rioting or unlawful assembly (cognizable by the police) ...	1,240	6,091	287	1,739	176	1,915	58
Ditto (not cognizable by the police)	1	21	...	1	...	1	.
Offences against the person.							
Murder by thugs (cognizable by the police)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto dacoits (ditto)	4	25	4	...	5	5	...
Ditto robbers (ditto)	13	25	1	7	...	7	...
Ditto poison for sake of robbery (ditto)	31	40	3	4	9	13	...
Ditto ditto from other motives (ditto)	20	26	5	5	2	7	...
Other murders, from motives, connected with women (ditto)	111	199	7	57	34	91	...
Ditto, from other motives (ditto)	243	607	7	115	89	204	...
Culpable homicide (ditto)	234	523	19	125	59	184	2
Suicide (ditto)	243	232	5	75	...	75	...
Exposure of infant (ditto)	92	102	1	40	4	44	...
Grievous hurt (ditto)	557	1,115	42	349	44	393	7
Hurt (ditto)	672	818	34	276	16	292	1
Ditto (not cognizable by the police)	4	28	1	1	1	2	...
Administering stupefying drugs (cognizable by the police)	18	19	...	5	1	6	...
Wrongful confinement and restraint (ditto)	1,912	2,958	181	1,325	56	1,381	12
Ditto (not cognizable by the police) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kidnapping (cognizable by the police)	143	301	11	181	33	164	...
Obtaining women for purposes of prostitution (ditto) ...	15	30	1	16	4	20	...
Rape (ditto)	145	222	33	99	15	114	...
Unnatural offences (ditto)	22	24	1	3	1	4	...
Other serious offences against the person not connected with attacks on property (ditto)	290 52	605 149	24 2	201 19	14 1	215 20	...
Offences against property, with violence.							
Dacoity (cognizable by the police)	509	2,021	112	560	278	838	...
Robbery with hurt or deadly weapons (ditto)	22	78	2	19	5	24	...
Ditto in a dwelling-house (ditto)	26	47	...	22	...	22	...
Ditto on the highway (ditto)	164	272	24	147	8	155	1
Ditto elsewhere (ditto)	110	166	6	80	6	86	...
House-breaking or house trespass (ditto) ...	17,158	6,381	417	2,240	76	2,316	6
Offences against property, without violence.							
Theft of cattle (cognizable by the police)	1,163	1,232	36	426	14	440	...
Ditto ordinary (ditto)	15,968	12,253	821	3,983	201	4,184	3
Receiving stolen property (ditto)	1,982	3,712	71	1,052	79	1,131	1
Mischief (ditto)	1,801	686	28	327	18	345	...
Ditto (not cognizable by the police)	3	8	6	1	...	1	...
Belonging to gangs of dacoits, robbers, or thieves (cognizable by the police)	2	44	...	17	16	33	...
Vagrancy and bad character (ditto)	493	1,020	5	436	39	475	241
Breaches of special laws (ditto)	3,155	4,[illegible]	41	701	7	708	21
Public and local nuisances (ditto)	469	741	14	165	1	166	3
Ditto (not cognizable by the police)	4	14	...	5	...	5	...
Other offences (ditto)	28	62	...	10	2	12	...
Total cognizable cases, &c.	51,529	50,949	2,282	15,317	1,323	16,640	337
Total non-cognizable cases	137	336	9	53	7	60	...
Grand Total	51,666	51,285	2,291	15,370	1,330	16,700	337

4.

each great class of Crime usually dealt with by the Police of the Lower Presidency during the year 1868.

OUT WARRANT.				CASES PROSECUTED BY INFORMATION BEFORE MAGISTRATES.														
CONVICTED.																		
By Magistrate.	Committed.	Finally convicted.	Average number of days occupied in each case.	Number of informations lodged.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number acquitted.	Number ordered to find security.	Number convicted.	Pending.	Escaped.	Died.	Transferred.	Otherwise escaped.	Compromised.	Otherwise released.	Absconded.	Queen's evidence.	Lunatic Asylum.
...	...	...	..	1	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
1	...	1	1·1	2	9	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	52	74	4·7	18	46	31	...	14	5	1	..	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
1	...	1	.	85	140	61	...	75	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
373	7	374	1·3	266	418	148	..	257	31	3	2	3	...	...	26	...	...	...
33	...	32	2·3	4,219	7,944	1,946	3	5,844	74	7	4	8	...	2	56	...	...	...
3	...	1	...	474	590	268	...	271	42	1	...	...	...	...	8	..	...	...
2,641	...	2,641	·04	644	1,151	132	...	1,009	19	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,476	1,919	793	2	1,033	62	3	4	7	...	...	15	...	...	...
3,366	80	3,270	6	393	1,577	517	...	955	399	22	9	41	...	95	100	...	...	...
20	...	20	22	539	852	203	138	497	3	5	...	...	...	6	...	..	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	13	8	29·5	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	...
...	14	14	18·2	18	4	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	26	17	1·8	1	1	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	11	9	19·6	...	10	10	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
..	123	89	4·4	1	6	5	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...
4	407	322	3·1	3	54	32	...	17	44	1	2	1	...	...	30	...	...	1
10	315	266	2·9	5	40	38	...	1	23	...	1	1	...	...	28	...	...	...
134	...	134	2	3	7	4	...	3	6	...	9	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
...	51	47	5	• 11	6	1	...	4	5	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
430	168	554	1·4	76	211	93	...	93	82	2	3	25	...	...	32	...	...	...
400	14	398	·9	106	217	76	...	127	28	5	1	25	...	11	37	...	...	...
22	...	21	23	3,086	3,129	1,124	51	1,797	102	14	4	...	29	8	2	...	...	2
3	10	12	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,135	2	1,081	·3	785	1,768	1,190	1	395	230	16	1	7	...	48	183	...	...	..
..	...	...	...	240	40	17	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	114	88	3·3	85	112	68	...	36	22	...	1	4	...	...	19	...	...	...
2	10	8	5·6	2	9	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
8	60	53	4	24	64	50	...	5	11	1	...	4	...	...	14	...	...	1
1	19	19	8·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
310	24	320	1·6	127	222	92	...	106	33	2	...	1	...	...	31	...	...	...
106	1	106	1·5	26,403	24,073	12,444	26	9,363	399	23	12	23	...	1,252	550	2	..	..
45	1,033	800	2	14	139	105	...	15	169	2	2	12	...	...	99	..	6	...
...	35	30	2·2	...	2	2	...	...	20	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	1	25	4·6	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	30	77	2·6	24	44	31	...	13	9	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...
41	16	51	2·9	27	73	50	...	20	7	3	...	1	...	...	15	...	...	...
3,205	88	3,217	·03	1,416	2,539	1,120	...	1,019	231	18	5	62	...	202	277	...	...	...
690	...	676	·2	211	344	195	...	128	60	2	2	7	...	...	30	...	...	...
6,306	81	6,186	·03	1,864	3,591	2,320	2	1,117	755	37	10	39	...	12	356	1	...	...
2,298	102	2,321	·3	168	234	83	...	139	112	3	2	14	...	...	78	...	...	...
227	45	254	·3	117	566	112	...	439	48	...	...	4	...	...	22	...	...	..
1	...	1	3	2,581	2,791	1,594	5	1,005	60	4	3	4	...	87	29	...	...	...
...	27	11	36·5	...	5	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
245	18	224	·6	274	619	223	281	37	93	16	...	18	...	...	20	...	...	...
3,760	12	3,765	·1	955	1,079	281	9	778	48	4	4	3	..	1	13	...	...	...
543	1	543	·6	90	194	41	...	153	1	..	..	...	...	8	6	...	...	...
9	...	9	4	490	848	156	2	690	8	...	..	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
52	...	50	1·1	16,444	21,289	7,393	1,019	11,850	280	21	63	51	99	164	367	2	...	...
26,292	3,099	27,978	4·93	7,330	13,363	7,063	293	6,880	2,522	141	58	280	...	379	1,449	1	7	2
248	1	242	..	55,940	63,624	26,007	1,246	32,439	1,014	78	90	93	128	1,520	1,023	4	...	2
26,540	3,010	28,220	4·93	63,279	78,987	33,070	1,539	39,319	3,536	219	148	373	128	1,899	2,477	5	7	4

E 1.

Statement of Acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of Bengal in 1868-69, *and sanctioned as required by Law.*

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.
An Act to make further provision for the survey of steam vessels plying within the Provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	Mr. Stuart Hogg ...	To compel the survey of steam vessels in ports in Bengal, and to provide for the employment of qualified engineers in steam vessels.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent 12th May 1868, Governor General's assent 30th idem.
An Act to amend the District Municipal Improvement Act.	Koomar Harendra Krishna	To exempt unoccupied houses from a portion of the Municipal rates.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent 16th May 1868, Governor General's assent 30th idem.
An Act to amend the Law respecting appeals in cases under Regulation VII. of 1822.	Mr. E. T. Trevor ...	To diminish the time of appeal in such cases to thirty days.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent 2nd June 1868, Governor General's assent 16th idem.
An Act to amend the provisions of Act IX. of 1847 (an Act regarding the assessment of lands gained from the sea or from rivers by alluvion or dereliction within the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa).	Mr. Rivers Thompson ...	To enable the Government to assess and settle islands in navigable rivers so soon as they may be thrown up, and to declare rights to accretions, also to provide for the construction of roads in such islands.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent 8th June 1868, Governor General's assent 24th idem.
An Act for subjecting the southern portion of Hastings to the provisions of the Municipal Acts of Calcutta.	Mr. Stuart Hogg ...	To include within the Town of Calcutta, for all Municipal purposes, a District which had previously been excluded from it.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent 30th June 1868, Governor General's assent 9th July 1868.

An Act to provide for the better regulation of the Police in Towns under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and for the conservancy and improvement thereof.	Mr. H. L. Dampier ...	To enable the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to introduce into towns which might be considered unfit for the operation of the District Municipal Improvement Act, a modified kind of Municipality, and thus provide for the Police and improvement of such Towns.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent 7th July 1868, Governor General's assent 25th idem.
An Act to make further provision for the recovery of arrears of Land Revenue, and public demands recoverable as arrears of Land Revenue.	The Advocate-General ...	To give a procedure for the recovery of arrears of Land Revenue, so far as the same should not be realized by the sale of the estate from which the arrear accrued, and to apply this procedure to all other debts and demands made recoverable as Land Revenue; also to empower the recovery, by summary sale, of revenue payable from tenures not estates under khas management, and to amend some details of the Land Revenue sale laws.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent 16th July 1868, Governor General's assent 10th August 1868.
An Act to repeal Act XXI. of 1857, so far as it affects the Suburbs of the Town of Calcutta.	Mr. H. L. Dampier ...	To remove from the operation of an Act subjecting to certain Municipal arrangements the Suburbs of Calcutta, some places for which such arrangements were deemed unsuitable.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent 28th November 1868, Governor General's assent 30th December 1868.
An Act for the prevention of Cruelty to Animals.	Baboo Peary Chand Mittra.	To subject to punishment some classes of Cruelty to Animals.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent 28th January 1869, Governor General's assent 1st March 1869.
An Act to ascertain, regulate, and record certain tenures in Chota Nagpore.	Mr. H. L. Dampier ...	To authorize the settlement of lands in Chota Nagpore held under tenures peculiar to that district, with respect to which disputes had arisen between Zemindars and the Cultivators.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent 28th January 1869, Governor General's assent 9th March 1869.

E 2.

Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of the Province of Bengal in 1868-69.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why and in what state.
A Bill to amend the procedure in suits between Landlords and Tenants.	Mr. Rivers Thompson	To transfer the jurisdiction in suits between Landlords and Tenants from the Revenue to the Civil Courts.	13th June 1868		Still in Select Committee, on 31st March 1869.
A Bill to provide facilities for obtaining the evidence in Civil and Criminal cases of prisoners detained in any Jail or Prison.	Mr. Rivers Thompson	To supply in the places not within the original jurisdiction of the High Court a procedure analogous to that of *Habeas Corpus ad-testificandum*.	14th Nov. „		Report of Select Committee made on 12th December 1868, and Clauses settled in Council on 19th idem. Passing postponed pending the result of similar Bill in Council of Governor General.
A Bill to amend the constitution of the Police Force in Bengal.	The Hon'ble Ashley Eden.	To enable the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to divide the Provinces under his control into several Police Districts.	13th Mar. 1869.		In Select Committee.

F.

General Return of imported laborers employed in the Tea Districts in 1868.

Division of Province or District.	Number of laborers remaining at the end of 1867.	Imported during 1868.	Re-engaged.	Received from other districts.	Returned from desertion.	Returned from imprisonment.	Engaged in the province.	Total.	Transferred under Section 6 of Act VI. (B. C.) of 1865.	Released by permanent unfitness.	Released by completion of service.	Released by purchase.	Transfered to other districts.	Released by cancelment of engagement.	Total.	Died during the year.	Deserted.	Imprisoned.	Total.	Total number of laborers remaining at the end of 1868.
Upper Assam	a17,977	3,324	...	928	74	24	799	23,126	...	38	8,412	6	740	...	9,196	1,025	595	52	1,672	12,258
Kamroop	b270	145	...	15	4	1	75	510	...	2	19	...	...	99	120	52	23	1	76	314
Durrung	963	200	...	...	2	...	5	1,170	73	6	188	2	3	...	199	85	13	...	98	800
Nowgong	398	55	...	...	...	...	...	453	73	...	148	...	..	...	148	10	7	1	18	214
Mungledye	250	...	...	77	...	2	3	332	...	...	18	...	...	..	18	13	7	1	21	293
Sooteah	c1,086	337	...	16	2	...	...	1,441	...	...	377	..	15	...	392	126	24	3	153	896
Cachar	d16,490	3,923	...	420	54	55	963	21,905	...	4	5,973	143	278	10	6,413	747	598	71	1,416	14,076
Sylhet	762	88	...	17	3	...	...	870	...	...	200	...	...	8	208	24	28	...	52	610
Total ...	38,196	8,072	...	1,473	139	82	1,845	49,807	146	50	15,340	151	1,036	117	16,694	2,082	1,299	129	3,506	29,461

a.—In the report for the year ending December 1867, 16,947 laborers were shown as remaining, this figure did not include infants, which the figures above given embrace.
b.—In the last annual return the number shown was 271, owing to an infant having been erroneously included.
c.—A discrepancy of 3 (which has not been explained by the Deputy Commissioner, Durrung), exists between the number (1,083) shown at the close of last year and that brought forward now, *viz.*, 1,086.
d.—In the last annual return 16,609 laborers were shown as remaining, but this figure was incorrectly given by the Deputy Commissioner, Cachar, 16,490 should have been exhibited, as has since been satisfactorily explained.

G 1.

Statement showing the number of patients treated in each Charitable Hospital and Dispensary, the total income and expenditure of the year, the cost which Government has incurred, and the amount expended on the dieting of house patients during the year 1868.

Dispensary.	Total number of patients treated during the year.	Total income of dispensary for the year (including balance in hand).	Expenditure of the year (exclusive of the cost of European medicines).	Cost to Government of the dispensary in salaries and special allowances.	Cost to Government for European medicines supplied free of charge.	Amount spent in the dieting of patients.	Average cost of each diet supplied, calculated on the average of the last six months.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	R. A. P.
Sukea's Street	8,829	4,911 8 6	4,866 4 0	4,823 15 0	151 5 9	280 6 9	0 2 2½
N. Subu. Hospital	788	12,030 11 11	9,188 12 2	1,200 0 0	163 0 7	1,313 10 1	0 1 10
Bhowanipore	5,873	2,656 1 10	2,654 9 10	2,654 9 10	47 10 9½	10 13 6	0 1 8
Alipore	4,588	5,090 13 5	3,251 7 9	3,127 7 9	49 14 8½	91 0 0	0 1 0
Baraset	6,365	896 10 0	896 10 0	310 0 0	80 4 6	83 10 0	0 0 9
Rajarhaut	2,911	477 4 9	477 4 9	477 4 9	30 5 1		
Busseerhaut	855	698 5 9	698 14 0	480 0 0	31 2 11		
Satkhira	1,654	4,221 15 6	3,377 11 2	1,230 0 0	57 15 0	332 5 8	0 1 11
Takee	1,083	1,297 0 8	824 14 8	480 0 0			
Goburdangah	1,714	2,510 11 3	883 5 3	720 0 0	59 10 5		
Deygunga	1,303	199 15 0	199 15 0	199 15 0	39 3 6		
Howrah	14,091	31,115 9 4	31,011 14 5	3,318 0 0	764 4 0	9,763 9 0	0 6 3
Goterparah	4,390	4,950 12 9	4,397 15 0	2,316 10 9	158 9 1	482 2 3	0 2 6½
Serampore	4,138	1,612 13 1	1,453 10 9	915 0 0		210 14 0	0 1 3
Hooghly	6,652	7,532 0 5	6,524 9 11	192 14 4		736 9 0	0 1 0
Dwarbasoney	961	3,316 0 2	738 7 3	480 0 0	57 12 7		
Ruddibatty	3,075	3,395 9 6	722 3 0	480 0 0	46 6 9		
Kanchraparah	1,324	512 0 0	501 8 9	352 0 0	76 8 0		
Burdwan	7,005	6,248 5 1	4,096 12 6	3,096 7 3	146 3 3	378 2 0	0 1 3
Cutwa	2,619	3,471 11 9	2,771 14 4	1,440 0 0	93 0 4	188 4 9	0 1 7
Chuckdigree	3,268	2,400 12 0	2,400 12 0		149 12 6½	287 6 0	0 2 1
Boodbood	1,084	805 14 4	518 15 7	331 11 10	22 7 0		
Bancoorah	1,018	2,571 0 6	1,124 9 8	747 0 0	94 13 3	256 5 0	0 0 10½
Raneegunge	1,109	1,358 1 10	980 10 9	480 0 0	74 2 2½	178 6 6	0 2 2½
Purulia	2,885	3,713 14 10	2,489 1 6	735 0 0	115 10 3	124 13 5	0 0 8½
Beerbhoom	1,945	1,280 13 7	657 2 4	43 8 7	65 4 11	151 9 9	0 1 7½
Rajmehal	1,451	1,243 12 11½	903 3 0	143 3 7	42 8 8½	125 5 3	0 1 1
Jessore	3,487	3,080 4 4½	2,777 0 6	1,018 0 0	240 0 7½	149 6 6	0 0 10½
Jenidah	1,548	1,311 9 0	660 10 1	480 0 0	69 0 6		
Khoolnah	980	1,286 6 9½	1,035 1 1	480 0 0	49 8 7	8 8 7½	0 1 7
Magoorah	815	1,400 11 3	932 8 5	480 0 0	49 6 4	79 1 3	0 1 3
Cotechandpore	Abolished.						
Dowlutpore	1,053	1,246 6 11	637 11 9	480 0 0	43 3 1		
Omrita Bazaar	826	1,040 6 3	875 2 1½	480 0 0	47 7 5	20 11 0	0 0 9½
Nuldanga	2,063	1,021 7 8	851 12 4	480 0 0	53 13 9		
Bagirhaut	486	553 13 3	134 0 6		33 0 2½		
Kaitparah	896	817 1 11	718 12 4	480 0 0	42 5 9		
Kalliah	676	833 9 1	547 8 8	440 0 0	24 8 2		
Sreedhurpore	1,380	985 1 2	583 4 0	400 0 0	36 5 8		
Chundra	1,010	596 4 0	432 14 9	293 2 0	45 14 9		
Kooshteah	1,976	1,801 9 3	1,713 1 3	918 0 0	60 15 5½	136 8 6	0 1 2
Kishnaghur	4,232	5,119 8 0	4,685 12 10½	2,940 4 9	121 2 2	124 1 3	0 0 7½
Woolah	2,848	410 9 0	410 9 0	410 9 0	59 10 0		
Chooadanga	1,558	878 7 10½	808 13 6	480 0 0	46 12 11	58 3 9	0 0 9
Ranaghat	915	195 11 9	194 3 0		22 15 0		
Meherpore	2,898	602 11 0	460 5 6	233 8 0	42 3 4		
Berhampore	7,424	5,974 15 1	3,686 9 6	2,400 0 0	256 12 9	291 14 10	0 1 3
Jamookandy	1,844	703 6 4½	371 6 1½				
Moorshedabad	8,915	4,700 5 0	3,328 12 7	3,210 13 7	104 3 8	218 12 0	0 1 3
Jungypore	331	137 10 11	107 2 3		19 8 0		
Batashim	2,261	859 1 0	859 1 0		31 7 7		
Azimgunge	2,832	1,578 0 0	1,578 0 0		90 13 3	51 0 0	0 0 5½
Rajshahye (Beaulcah)	2,492	1,797 13 10	1,797 13 10	820 0 0	50 10 1½	165 15 0	0 1 0
Nattore	4,564	1,988 6 3	1,988 6 3	116 0 0	52 3 2	44 13 5½	0 0 11
Pooteah	1,591	1,458 10 3	1,458 10 3		34 14 0	126 7 0	0 1 0
Parlay	2,334	1,066 6 0	1,066 6 0		33 11 4½	33 13 5	0 0 11
Lalpore	1,683	1,109 14 11½	1,109 14 11½	15 11 6	54 7 0	71 10 3	0 1 9
Malda	2,862	1,556 4 6	1,401 13 6	288 11 3	123 9 6	161 7 6	0 1 3
Dinagepore	2,435	1,297 3 0	1,075 4 3	317 0 0	201 5 9	142 2 3	0 1 4
Rungpore	5,879	3,597 6 9	2,165 15 0	800 0 0	101 10 7	337 12 6	0 1 5
Oleepore	1,721	1,348 10 8	1,257 3 1		23 10 2		
Mahegunge	1,862	399 10 0	299 1 2	175 0 0	33 14 7½		
Bhowanigunge	483	550 1 1	81 3 9		13 10 9		
Bogra	2,261	3,277 4 9½	1,883 14 1½	816 7 3	71 2 1	154 12 3½	0 1 4½

Dispensary.	Total number of patients treated during the year.	Total income of dispensary for the year, (including balance in hand).	Expenditure of the year (exclusive of the cost of European medicines).	Cost to Government of the dispensary in salaries and special allowances.	Cost to Government for European medicines supplied free of charge.	Amount spent in the dieting of patients.	Average cost of each diet supplied, calculated on the average of the last six months.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	R. A. P.
Mymensing .	4,109	6,790 0 3	1,875 14 3¼	960 0 0	45 2 0½	205 15 9½	0 1 0½
Sherpore	1,425	1,076 11 6	947 6 6	480 0 0	107 12 0		
Ramgopalpore	2,138	951 0 4	858 8 7	493 14 4	20 0 0		
Pubna ...	2,049	3,185 1 8¾	2,432 0 2	609 0 0	76 7 4	109 13 3	0 1 9
Puddumdhee ..	721	364 2 9	364 2 9	..	27 3 7		
Comercolly ...	244	631 1 0	371 4 6	180 0 0	22 1 7½		
Doolye ...	3,000	2,116 10 0	1,797 5 3		79 11 6		
Serajgunge ..	1,243	2,130 1 9	2,032 10 6	1,440 0 0	56 0 0	199 11 0	0 1 11
Dacca ...	13,327	22,057 1 10	10,011 9 5	5,445 0 0		2,093 3 6	0 1 11
Joydebpore ..	701	1,159 7 3	1,058 4 0	480 0 0	13 7 10	175 4 3	0 3 7
Jonshor ..	2,379	981 14 3	939 14 3	480 0 0	1 7 9		
Manickgunge	532	632 12 6	292 6 3		4 14 3	.	
Tipperah ..	2,580	5,308 7 2	1,857 11 3	820 0 0	50 13 11	208 11 6	0 1 6
Naseernugger	668	433 14 6	246 0 0		28 10 0		
Backergunge ...	4,927	3,258 6 10	2,662 3 10	1,200 0 0	85 14 11	426 6 4	0 1 10
Perozepore ..	950	290 0 6	252 5 10		15 10 5		
Noakhally ...	1,140	1,759 4 3	1,494 8 3	720 0 0	86 0 10	127 2 6	0 1 9
Chittagong .	4,045	5,279 0 2	4,832 1 3	1,925 2 9	95 2 11	34 1 0	0 1 3
Sylhet ...	2,567	1,050 13 0	985 10 8½	600 0 0	69 12 5½	59 3 9	0 1 6
Cachar ..	573	2,756 3 9	2,130 15 0	1,542 0 0	82 2 4	404 10 0	0 2 0
Gowalpara ..	466	1,393 1 1	946 5 10½	411 9 4	43 0 3½	252 12 7½	0 1 8
Gowhatty ..	862	2,691 9 4	2,110 12 4	902 0 0	31 9 8	427 6 5	0 2 0
Nowgong ...	541	911 2 1½	860 7 6	468 8 0	58 3 0½	56 10 0	0 1 0
Tezpore ...	324	981 1 11½	741 11 7	372 11 10	20 9 3	94 1 9	0 2 3
Debrooghur ...	582	1,694 0 0	1,632 6 9	840 0 0	49 3 0	104 10 0	0 3 0
Samoogoodting ...	195	240 0 0	240 0 0	240 0 0	21 14 1		
Midnapore ..	5,950	5,180 11 10½	4,357 7 0	2,480 0 0	212 5 8	623 13 7	0 1 0
Gurbettah ...	1,569	982 3 5	803 4 3	480 0 0	9 4 11	22 3 0	0 3 5
Tumlook ...	2,000	1,222 0 10	967 12 2½	576 14 10	54 7 9	41 11 7½	0 1 0½
Balasore ...	1,267	1,740 2 1½	1,411 15 10½	594 0 0	63 7 3½	154 15 11½	0 1 1
Bhuddruck ...	390	1,148 3 7½	1,042 4 2½	720 0 0	17 11 0½	71 7 5½	0 1 1½
Cuttack ...	4,593	14,048 10 0	6,405 11 3	6,598 13 0	102 12 9	515 12 3	0 0 7½
Jajepore ...	1,552	763 11 3	763 3 6	465 0 0	23 14 10	46 5 3	0 1 0
Ungool ...	611	686 14 4	686 14 4	686 14 4	13 1 10		...
Khoond Mehal	462	540 6 3	540 6 3	540 6 3	10 4 0		
Pooree ...	2,871	2,274 1 1½	2,274 1 1½	2,274 1 1½	125 0 7½	326 7 3	0 1 0½
Koordah ...	1,559	632 13 0½	632 13 0½		24 1 5½	154 4 5	0 1 0½
Darjeeling ...	2,193	3,373 5 0	2,890 8 0	1,800 0 0	69 8 5	131 4 9	0 2 1
Julpigoree ...	1,357	965 12 8	886 15 8	480 0 0	66 1 1	59 1 0	0 1 0
Purneah ...	2,274	2,257 9 10	2,102 5 8	813 0 0		120 6 9	0 1 3
Boda ...	1,098	680 0 0	618 0 4	440 0 0	20 9 10		
Bhaugulpore ..	4,000	3,690 11 3	3,336 2 3	1,200 0 0		176 12 0	0 1 0
Banka .	755	876 2 0	657 13 4	520 2 6		13 2 4	0 2 0
Mudheepoorah	451	2,263 11 2	1,084 6 1	720 0 0		6 11 3	0 0 9
Monghyr ..	4,306	3,801 8 7	3,312 6 4	160 0 0		168 15 11	0 1 0½
Deoghur ..	2,284	2 518 5 0½	2,410 8 10	685 8 0	77 10 2	179 12 0½	0 1 0
Nya Doomka .	102	1,877 13 6	1,340 14 5		4 3 2½	2 7 5	0 1 0½
Godda ...	206	851 5 7½	317 14 0		8 9 11½	20 14 9	0 1 1
Hazareebaugh ...	1,816	2,047 13 9	1,107 4 7	480 0 0	24 2 2	103 14 7	0 0 6
Burhee ...	335	1,733 3 9	1,605 9 8	480 0 0	3 0 8	120 10 6	0 1 0
Chyebassa ...	1,129	362 14 9	362 14 9	362 14 9		82 5 9	0 1 0½
Ranchee ...	1,471	1,049 8 7	1,011 3 0	515 0 0	113 7 6	99 7 3	0 1 2
Palamow ...	312	633 11 3	529 6 6	459 12 0	40 0 0	36 0 3	0 0 6½
Gya ..	5,113	7,898 9 4	3,904 10 7	3,643 2 2	88 12 5	135 11 4	0 0 10
Sherghotty ...	1,292	2,446 1 8	2,434 7 8	2,282 4 1	9 4 3		
Nowadah ...	451	1,964 3 8	105 9 3		6 8 9	2 1 0	0 1 0
Patna ...	9,493	4,900 15 1	4,026 0 2	3,822 8 10	146 15 0	299 0 5	0 1 2
Bankipore ...	9.749	1,126 1 2	645 5 8				
Dinagepore ...	4,340	2,009 3 7	1,480 0 11	526 2 1	99 12 1	221 0 0	0 1 0
Arrah ...	7.735	15,706 8 6	13,847 2 9	2,496 0 0	96 3 5	137 6 10	0 1 1
Sasseram ...	3,654	192 0 0	192 0 0				
Jugdespore ...	3.361	1,090 10 1	1,090 10 1		58 0 4	59 15 0	0 0 9
Titalyah ...	1,551	407 1 0	497 1 0	309 0 0	41 5 4		
Tajpore ...	941	181 12 0	135 14 4	480 0 0			
Modhoobance	1,447	241 8 3	210 0 10			20 3 3	0 0 6
Jamoie ...	484	344 2 10	146 10 2				
Durbhanga ...	7,838	7,202 7 5	7,202 7 5	1,200 0 0		1,684 13 0	0 1 5½
Barr ...	2.895	472 12 0	100 13 3½				
Buxar ...	1,892	3,818 4 3	3,002 12 8	525 0 0	86 15 3		
Sarun ...	4.129	4,691 0 1	3,771 11 9	2,141 9 9	22 10 2	236 12 3	0 1 3
Tirhoot ...	16.182	4,920 15 4	4,099 11 9	1,670 0 0		660 2 7	0 1 5
Chumparun ...	1,546	926 15 0	808 13 3	420 0 0	59 2 2	138 4 6	0 2 4
Total ...	3,62,954	3,58,061 12 11½	2,07,653 2 3¼	1,15,676 0 6½	8,082 7 4½	29,345 6 1½	0 1 5

G 2.

General Return of Vaccination for the year 1868.

Station or District.	Number of Vaccinators employed.		Number of Cases in 1867.			Number of Cases in 1868.		
	In 1867.	In 1868.	Successful cases.	Doubtful and unsuccessful cases.	Total number vaccinated.	Successful cases.	Doubtful and unsuccessful cases.	Total number vaccinated.
Calcutta and Suburbs.								
Central Depôt, Calcutta ...	2	1	934	131	1,065	852	17	869
Park Street Dispensary ...	1	1	97	3	100	42		42
Medical College Dispensary	1	1	318	197	515	55	52	107
North Division, Calcutta...	28	33	37,580	1,191	38,771	7,192	350	7,542
Middle " "	23	21	27,938	6,530	34,468	5,562	8,746	14,308
South " "	27	32	40,975	1,238	51,213	11,564	1,003	12,567
Total ...	82	89	1,16,842	9,290	1,26,132	25,267	10,168	35,435
First Metropolitan Circle.								
Comprising Nuddea, Burdwan, parts of Hooghly District	...	24				29,976	802	30,778*
Second Metropolitan Circle.								
Comprising parts of the 24-Pergunnahs ...	...	19				24,788	92	24,880*
Third Metropolitan Circle.								
Comprising parts of 24-Pergunnahs and southern parts of Hooghly District	...	25				66,571	264	66,835*
Total ...	...	68				1,21,335	1,158	1,22,493
Presidency Circle.								
Azimgunge	...	...				6	1	7
Balasore	2	2	691	312	1,033	344	84	428
Bhuddruck	...	...	63	21	84			
Bancoorah	1	1	1,201	1,192	2,393	394	479	873
Burdwan	2	3	1,576	48	1,624	22	10	32
Buraset	1	1	641	22	663	134	4	138
Bograh	...	1	1,066	79	1,145	308	38	346
Cuttack	1	2	1,765	545	2,310	472	506	978
Cutwa	...	...				736	157	893
Dinagepore	2	...	262	2	264			
Hooghly	3	3	6,143	207	6,350	2,252	131	2,383
Howrah	2	2	3,364	127	3,491	1,097	95	1,192
Jessore	1	1	313	197	510	176	160	336
Jomoonkandy ...	...	...				6	4	10
Kishnaghur	1	1	968	49	1,017	287	58	345
Khoolnah	...	...				136	12	148
Malda	...	...	11	5	16	98	24	122
Midnapore	2	2	13,150	709	13,859	10,829	180	11,009
Moorshedabad ...	2	2	740	323	1,063	388	262	650
Nattore	1	1	561	35	596	562	37	599

* From 1st October to 31st March 1869.

Station or District.	Number of Vaccinators employed.		Number of Cases in 1867.			Number of Cases in 1868.		
	In 1867.	In 1868.	Successful cases.	Doubtful and unsuccessful cases.	Total number vaccinated.	Successful cases.	Doubtful and unsuccessful cases.	Total number vaccinated.
Presidency Circle.—(Continued.)								
Ooterparah	1	1	2,150	59	2,209	438	32	470
Pooree	1	1	537	416	953	535	110	645
Pubna	1	1	29	78	107	17	41	58
Rajshahye	1	1	982	84	1,066	579	42	621
Rungpore	1	1	647	53	700	127	16	143
Satkhera	...	...				4	1	5
Serampore	1	1	155	41	196	216	18	234
Total ...	27	28	37,015	4,634	41,649	20,103	2,502	22,605
Dacca Circle.								
Backergunge ...	1	1	357	260	617	688	332	1,020
Cachar	1	1	511	186	697	483	154	637
Chittagong	1	1	12	30	42	787	487	1,274
Dacca	6	6	2,071	1,181	3,252	2,389	1,097	3,486
Debrooghur	1	1	515	87	602	274	98	372
Furreedpore	...	...	245	79	324	239	47	286
Gowhatty	1	1	447	119	566	1,163	100	1,263
Gowalparah	...	1				138	13	151
Mymensingh ...	1	1	774	121	895	918	164	1,082
Noacolly	...	...	8	7	15			
Seebsagur	1	1	1,129	477	1,606	870	277	1,147
Shillong	1	...				4	1	5
Sylhet	1	1	113	48	161	412	108	520
Tezpore	...	1	52	10	62	6	3	9
Tipperah	1	1	373	38	411	368	35	403
Total ...	16	17	6,607	2,643	9,250	8,719	2,916	11,635
Dinapore Circle.								
Arrah	2	...	523	158	681			
Beerbhoom	1	1	1,570	757	2,327	121	56	177
Bhaugulpore ...	...	1	192	83	275	145	75	220
Buxar	...	...	154	28	182			
Chumparun	1	1	311	214	525	45	28	73
Chyebassa	...	...	19	83	102			
Deoghur	...	...	686	39	725	1,112	101	1,213
Dinapore	1	1	211	65	276	240	53	293
Gya	1	3	230	166	396	91	178	269
Hazarebaugh ...	3	...	686	519	1,205			
Monghyr	2	4	921	282	1,203	2,127	522	2,649
Patna	8	7	4,608	390	4,998	4,910	421	5,331
Purneah	1	1	99	129	228	93	63	156
Purulea	...	...	630	103	733			
Rajmehal	...	1	1,180	422	1,602	20	6	26
Ranchee	4	...	1,351	855	2,206			
Sarun	1	2	1,136	338	1,474	1,009	307	1,316
Tirhoot	2	2	1,645	300	1,945	1,929	293	2,222
Total ...	27	24	16,152	4,931	21,083	11,842	2,103	13,945
Grand Total ...	152	226	1,76,616	21,498	1,98,114	1,87,326	18,847	2,06,173

G 3.

Return of Vaccination in the Darjeeling and Ranchee Circles and in the Sonthal Pergunnahs during the season of 1868-69.

Station or District.	Number of Vaccinators employed.	Number of Cases in 1868.		
		Successful cases.	Unsuccessful, doubtful, and unknown cases.	Total.
Darjeeling Circle.				
Western Dooars and Terai	27	6,655	1,297	7,952
Dinagepore		11,063	1,591	12,654
Rungpore		9,385	821	10,206
Bograh		7,624	733	8,357
Rajshahye		4,367	692	5,059
Kudwah (Purneah)		269	36	305
Total ...	27	39,363	5,170	44,533
Ranchee Circle.				
Ranchee Circle	20	4,618	3,286	7,904
Sonthal Pergunnahs.				
Sonthal Pergunnahs	5	3,521	410	3,931

H 1.

Statement of Revenue Demands, Collections, and Net Balances for 1868-69.

Division.	Demand.			Collections.			Remissions.	Net Balances.			Payments in Advance.
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.		Current.	Arrear.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bhaugulpore ...	28,37,813	1,92,240	30,30,053	26,87,739	1,48,851	28,36,590	1,484	1,50,074	41,905	1,91,979	64,656
Burdwan ...	76,89,069	2,14,512	79,03,581	76,04,007	1,04,779	77,08,786	5,535	82,306	1,06,954	1,89,260	44,655
Chittagong ...	24,61,822	3,81,034	28,42,856	21,57,332	2,94,513	24,51,845	47,332	3,04,307	39,322	3,43,629	3,185
Orissa ...	17,37,266	25,98,479	43,35,745	3,28,650	13,27,410	16,56,060	2,48,641	13,88,451	10,42,593	24,31,044	13,076
Dacca ...	35,10,676	2,02,496	37,13,172	31,69,360	1,68,949	33,58,309	7,467	3,21,071	26,325	3,47,396	70,570
Patna ...	80,15,696	54,520	80,70,216	79,58,046	47,719	80,05,765	8,884	49,524	6,043	55,567	2,05,617
Presidency ...	37,86,397	2,34,914	40,21,311	35,64,061	1,49,783	37,13,844	12,998	2,22,291	72,178	2,94,469	37,211
Rajshahye ...	62,63,152	1,15,999	63,79,151	60,62,747	1,10,897	61,73,644	3,556	2,00,101	1,850	2,01,951	38,523
Assam ...	20,79,831	9,126	20,88,957	20,59,013	7,737	20,66,750	3,880	18,106	221	18,327	219
Chota Nagpore ...	3,17,599	19,136	3,36,735	2,55,775	17,744	2,73,519	1,563	61,021	629	61,653	1,095
Cooch Behar ...	2,23,915	38,849	2,62,764	2,16,255	24,760	2,41,015	5,655	6,879	9,215	16,094	683
Total ...	3,89,23,236	40,61,305	4,29,84,541	3,60,82,985	24,03,142	3,84,86,127	3,47,045	28,04,134	13,47,235	41,51,369	4,79,490

H 2.

Statement of Grants of Waste Lands made under the old rules during 1868-69, *and up to the end of the year.*

District.	In 1868-69.				Altogether to end of 1868-69.			
	Number of Grants.	Area in Acres.	Present income.	Eventual maximum income.	Number of Grants.	Area in Acres.	Present income.	Eventual maximum income.
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs	Rs.
Durrung ...					19	7,419		2,782
Kamroop ...					31	10,540		3,952
Luckimpore ...					54	95,430	76	26,840
Nowgong ...					23	23,525		6,617
Seebsagur ...	5	6,106		2,290	113	93,185	34,944	34,944
Cachar ...					170	364,076		1,30,525
Sylhet ...					12	21,408		6,021
Soonderbuns...					152	633,845	33,265	1,85,180
Total ...	5	6,106		2,290	574	1,249,428	68,285	3,96,861

H 3.

Statement of Commutation of Revenue of Waste Lands during 1868-69, *and up to the end of the year.*

District.	In 1868-69.					Altogether to end of 1868-69.				
	Number of Grants.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue at time of commutation.	Price of commutation paid.	Price remaining to be paid.	Number of Grants.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue at time of commutation.	Price of commutation paid.	Price remaining to be paid.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kamroop	...	...		...	...	5	11,268		3,345	25,364
Luckimpore	...	...		...	...	11	11,442		27,866	5,198
Seebsagur	3	2,534		7,667	...	31	22,793		62,170	2,683
Cachar	3	4,275		...	13,781	35	99,589		1,26,186	59,647
Soonderbuns ...	...	...		...	...	21	132,837	2,572	63,626	1,68,604
Nowgong	2	700		193	1,757	2	700		193	1,757
Total ...	8	7,509		7,860	15,538	105	248,629	2,572	2,83,386	2,63,253

H 4.

Statement of Sales of Waste Lands during 1868-69, *and up to the end of the year.*

District.	In 1868-69.				Altogether to end of 1868-69.			
	Number of lots sold.	Area in acres.	Price realized.	Price remaining to be realized.	Number of lots sold.	Area in acres.	Price realized.	Price remaining to be realized.
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
Durrung	...				82	32,715	45,578	45,408
Kamroop	...				22	7,265	18,228	22,678
Luckimpore ...	...				62	57,514	1,68,890	37,536
Nowgong	...				29	14,417	25,542	14,226
Seebsagur	...				40	23,641	2,36,806	20,863
Chittagong	...				37	56,073	1,01,346	1,55,515
Cachar	1	184	46	415	13	5,414	10,036	3,518
Darjeeling	1	2,000	500	4,500	51	46,982	1,76,682	13,435
Soonderbuns ...	...			...	12	70,185	18,694	1,57,556
Total ...	2	2,184	546	4,915	348	314,206	8,01,802	4,70,725

H 5.

Statement of Leases of Waste Lands under the ordinary settlement rules of the district during 1868-69, *and up to the end of the year.*

District.	In 1868-69.				Up to the end of 1868-69.			
	Number of leases.	Area in acres.	Present income.	Eventual maximum income.	Number of leases.	Area in acres.	Present income.	Eventual maximum income.
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
Durrung	...		.. .		119	8,295	12,527	12,527
Kamroop	1	18	25		28	1,209	1,925	2,000
Luckimpore	...				162	9,898	16,064	16,064
Nowgong	...				25	2,722	2,296	2,296
Seebsagur	...				52	9,026	13,652	13,652
Cachar	2	1,597		2,396	8	8,987	1,407	8,651
Darjeeling...	18	8,343	1,501	3,316	66	38,239	8,405	23,503
Julpigoree...	55	3,849	1,082	3,459	370	23,774	2,443	25,875
Total ...	76	14,307	2,608	9,171	830	102,210	58,739	1,04,563

H 6.

Statement of Suits and Applications under the Rent Laws for 1868-69.

Section and Clause.	Nature of Case.	For Disposal.						Disposed of									Pending.				Total.
								After formal Proceedings.					On merits after hearing.								
		Remaining from last year.	Now Instituted.	Revivals of Suits, under Section LVIII.	Rehearings of Suits, under Section CLIV., and remands.	Total.	Value of claims in new Institutions.	*Ex parte* under Section LVI.	By admission, under Section LV.	By default, under Section LV.	Adjusted or compromised.	Struck off under Secs. LIV, and LXVIII.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	Total.	Grand Total.	One month or less.	More than one month.	Two months.	Six months.	
							Rs.														
Act X. of 1859, Sec. XXIII.	Suits for																				
	a. Pottahs or Kabulyats, &c. ...	919	4,521	251	265	5,956	1,46,586	778	177	307	799	863	1,435	1,290	2,725	5,649	208	79	12	8	307
	b. Illegal exaction, &c. ...	99	787	26	15	927	22,138	65	10	60	72	187	164	290	454	843	54	23	2	...	79
	c. Abatement, &c. ...	74	454	17	32	557	19,855	25	29	28	69	52	206	122	328	531	13	13	...	...	26
	d. Arrears of Rent ...	6,219	79,578	2,587	1,233	89,617	35,82,058	36,217	4,177	3,160	6,817	10,756	17,611	5,550	23,161	84,288	4,038	1,042	205	24	5,329
	e. Ejectment ...	12	87	3	5	107	9,398	16	3	2	8	12	31	29	60	101	5	1	...	...	6
Act XXVIII. of 1859, Sec. XXIII.	*f.* Arrears and Ejectment ...	191	3,379	134	35	3,739	2,60,550	1,481	179	103	332	326	800	229	1,029	3,500	204	27	8	...	239
	g. Re-instatement ...	90	895	22	31	1,038	38,618	118	26	61	103	160	233	261	494	962	61	9	6	..	76
	h. Distraint ...	157	1,240	39	55	1,491	42,173	88	9	139	177	259	370	350	720	1,392	34	33	32	...	99
	i. Accounts from Agents ...	70	602	43	25	740	1,22,892	148	30	31	68	77	206	124	330	684	33	5	13	...	56
Act XXVIII. of 1859, Sec. XXIII.	*k.* Assessment of rent-free, &c.	2	5	...	...	7	942	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	4	6	1	...	...	...	1
Act XXVII. of 1859, Sec. CXLVII.	*l.* Resistance of Process Cases	19	94	1	...	114	8,673	3	.	14	18	23	18	31	49	107	5	...	2	..	7
	Total A ...	7,852	91,622	3,123	1,696	104,293	42,53,793	38,939	4,640	3,905	8,514	12,716	21,075	8,279	29,354	98,068	4,681	1,232	280	32	6,225
	Applications for																				
Act XXV. of 1859, Sec. XXVII.	*m.* Ejectment ...	103	560	12	34	709	44,828	59	15	12	46	124	193	183	376	632	51	24	2	...	77
	n. Registry ...	13	75	11	5	104	4,647	16	2	12	7	13	24	23	47	97	6	1	...	...	7
Act VI. of 1859, Sec. IX.	*o.* Leave to measure ...	31	206	8	1	246	30,940	32	3	15	7	36	106	24	130	223	20	3	...	...	23
Act X. of 1859, Sec. X.	*p.* Measurement by Collector	44	92	2	6	144	1,10,311	5	...	6	3	27	64	12	76	117	9	5	10	3	27
ib.	*q.* Record of tenures by ditto	2	6	...	...	8	3,238	1	..	1			3	1	4	6	...	...	1	1	2
	Total B ...	193	939	33	46	1,211	1,93,964	113	20	46	63	200	390	243	633	1,075	86	33	13	4	136

Act X. of 1859, Sec. XIII.	Notices of	Execution of Decrees.															Appeals.						
		Pending from last year.	Filed this year.	Total.	Withdrawn.	Service reported.	Pending.	For Disposal.	Disposed of				Pending.				For Disposal.			Disposed of		Pending.	
								Pending from last year.	Brought on this year.	Total.	Struck off		Wholly satisfied.	More than			Pending from last year.	Filed this year.	Total.	After hearing upon merits.	Struck off by default, &c.	Two months and more.	Altogether.
											By default.	On petition.		Two months or less.	Two months.	Four months. Six months. Total.							
Act XIX. of 1859, Sec. XIII.	*a.* Enhancement ...	3,256	12,894	16,150	82	13,698	2,370																
	b. Relinquishment ...	1,597	8,047	9,644	184	7,333	2,127																
Act VI. of 1859, Sec. V.	*c.* Deposit	891	16,010	16,901	274	15,813	814																
	Total C ...	5,744	36,951	42,695	540	36,844	5,311	6,579	63,268	69,847	30,872	5,712	26,494	6,474	269	14 12 6,769	503	5,542	6,045	5,107	406	106	532

I 1.

Comparative Statement showing the Receipts, Charges, and Net Revenue on account of Customs for the six years indicated below.

Year.	Merchandize, Gross Collections.					Receipts on Salt.					Total Receipts, including Wharf Rent, &c.					Deduct Refunds, Drawbacks, and Charges.					Net Revenue.					
	Calcutta.	Chittagong.	Balasore.	Cuttack.	Pooree.	Calcutta.	Chittagong.	Balasore.	Cuttack.	Pooree.	Calcutta.	Chittagong.	Balasore.	Cuttack.	Pooree.	Calcutta.	Chittagong.	Balasore.	Cuttack.	Pooree.	Calcutta.	Chittagong.	Balasore.	Cuttack.	Pooree.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1840-41	32,41,771	9,918	...	1,808	...	17,13,381	...	...	...	...	50,11,436	9,918	...	1,809	...	6,40,522	6,286	...	2,266	...	43,70,914	3,632	...	...	..	43,74,546
1850-51	42,44,538	4,020	...	815	...	61,39,113	152	...	107	...	1,04,25,161	4,172	...	922	...	7,42,924	17,780	...	9,800	...	96,82,237	...	...	..	...	96,82,237
1860-61	1,35,67,033	43,010	4,043	2,763	6,312	91,39,550	...	...	...	..	2,27,89,259	44,040	4,468	2,763	6,312	11,69,883	3,558	5,732	60	...	2,16,19,376	40,482	...	2,703	6,312	2,16,68,873
1866-67	88,75,844	1,11,720	4,205	...	...	1,79,52,030	4,81,841	92,660	...	...	2,69,60,216	5,93,779	1,01,088	...	...	10,39,027	31,338	2,559	3,495	...	2,59,30,189	5,68,441	98,529	...	...	2,65,97,159
867-68	1,09,49,833	1,18,388	...	...	...	1,97,89,078	6,75,506	1,42,587	...	...	3,09,33,367	7,93,908	1,42,587	...	...	11,55,644	27,860	3,482	4,610	251	2,97,77,723	7,66,108	1,39,105	...	..	3,06,82,936
868-69	1,09,16,227	1,86,212	21	1,975	...	2,18,91,428	7,22,406	80,554	...	...	3,30,26,989	9,15,152	80,896	1,975	...	12,37,952	26,531	2,393	3,855	240	3,17,89,037	8,88,621	78,503	...	...	3,27,56,161

I 2.

Statement of duty-paid Imports from Foreign and British Indian Ports and of free Imports from Foreign Ports during the two years indicated below.

Articles.	1867-68.		1868-69.		Increase in Value.	Decrease in Value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
Dutiable Imports.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Salt ... Mds. ...	6,088,947	56,55,247	6,735,824	65,08,822	8,53,575	
Piece Goods ... Yds. ...	632,225,236	9,19,86,904	552,372,630	9,60,46,104	40,59,200	
Pairs ...	1,655,635		2,056,842			
Doz. ...	263,665		423,566			
Pcs. ...	3,790		1,535			
Twist ... lbs. ...	12,533,463	1,27,99,054	12,596,706	1,20,04,239		7,94,815
Iron ... Cwt. ...	570,348	28,84,216	597,521	30,54,625	1,70,409	
Copper ... „ ...	157,864	75,48,303	146,599	70,02,952		5,45,351
Lead ... „ ...	7,059	1,02,376	18,783	2,15,461	1,13,085	
Patent Metals ... „ ...	32,914	14,39,805	49,518	20,82,939	6,43,134	
Tin ... „ ...	12,153	6,79,795	16,567	9,39,121	2,59,326	
Boxes.	8,815		12,287			
Spelter ... Cwt. ...	114,604	12,77,583	127,769	14,42,809	1,65,286	
Quicksilver ... lbs. ...	89,603	89,603	301,157	3,01,157	2,11,554	
All other Metals ... Cwt. ...	20,446	3,88,082	19,537	3,95,107	7,025	
Malt Liquors ... Gls. ...	690,013	16,24,481	729,810	16,98,624	74,143	
Wines ... „ ...	234,432	23,05,036	297,375	26,90,341	3,85,305	
Spirits ... „ ...	224,816	19,46,051	247,494	20,90,081	1,44,030	
Rum ... „ ...	3,865	33,537	7,386	46,884	13,347	
Hardware and Ironmongery		1,70,12,509		90,47,469		79,65,040
Millinery and Haberdashery		13,08,987		13,86,862	77,875	
Oilmans' Stores ...		4,91,968		4,56,185		35,783
Provisions ...		6,86,669		6,34,769		51,900
Groceries and Confectioneries		1,60,590		1,39,384		21,206
Tea ... lbs. ...	572,479	5,71,256	555,409	5,55,409		15,847
Tobacco ... Cwt. ...	2,936	3,95,946	3,021	4,81,822	85,876	
Nos. ...	5,099,400		8,506,689			
All other Articles ...		1,09,22,616		1,07,06,542		2,16,074
Total ...		16,23,10,614		15,99,27,768	72,63,170	96,46,016
Free Imports.						
Cotton ... Cwt. ...	8	223	2½	80		143
Hides and Skins Pcs. ...						
Machinery ...		67,65,812		36,14,061		31,51,751
Agricultural Implements ...		1,04,954		92,444		12,510
Papers and Books ...		11,30,465		16,85,480	5,55,015	
Precious Stones ...		49,675		90,737	41,062	
Cole and Coke ... Tons ...	77,300	18,03,902	63,116	12,62,134		5,41,768
Gold ...		1,54,20,158		1,57,41,314	3,21,156	
Silver ...		3,29,01,653		3,12,09,729		16,91,924
All other Articles ...		23,60,902		23,26,322		34,580
Total ...		6,05,37,7[illegible]		5,60,22,301	9,17,233	54,32,676

I 3.

Statement of Exports to Foreign Ports during the two years indicated below.

Articles.	1867-68.		1868-69.		Increase in value.	Decrease in value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dutiable Exports.						
Indigo Mds.	86,409	1,36,37,643	95,060½	2,20,95,785	84,58,142	
Rice „	6,936,211	1,62,35,804	5,988,617	1,42,94,043		19,41,761
Other Grains „	660,371	14,24,703	588,194½	13,16,048		1,08,655
Oil Seeds Cwt.	3,411,754	1,09,35,072	2,826,651½	1,42,02,608		27,32,464
Lac Dye „	14,117	6,32,045	17,735	7,95,554	1,63,500	
Shell Lac „	43,631	12,21,646	41,635	11,07,794		1,13,852
All other Articles		15,26,734		26,45,422	11,18,688	
Shawls		14,47,012		21,38,245	6,91,233	
Total ...		5,30,60,659		5,85,95,559	1,04,31,572	48,96,672
Free Exports.						
Opium Chts.	48,256	6,40,86,377	44,255	6,08,56,977		32,29,400
Cotton lbs.	105,515,710	2,82,39,095	94,650,081	2,40,18,990		42,20,105
Jute Cwt.	2,259,996	1,30,95,365	3,350,626½	1,88,00,237	57,04,872	
Hides and Skins ... Pcs.	4,780,785	70,82,444	5,836,890	94,42,680	23,60,236	
Tea lbs.	8,789,344	68,53,205	11,434,002½	94,21,473	25,68,268	
Sugar Cwt.	38,684	5,00,231	254,096½	24,93,104	19,92,873	
Saltpetre „	321,581½	24,86,838	393,783½	30,73,297	5,86,459	
Gunny and Gunny Bags, Pcs.	7,971,622	28,75,317	5,401,822	17,39,009		11,36,308
Silk, Raw and Chussum Cwt.	19,637½	1,47,08,632	20,798½	1,30,35,951		16,72,681
Wool lbs.	6,052	1,747	½	1		1,746
Tobacco, Manufactured Cwt.		39,142	1,044	28,176		10,966
„ Unmanufactured „	3,412½	43,489	4,577½	56,125	12,636	
Rum, (Bengal) Gls.	3,903	2,031	3,762	3,842	1,811	
Gold		28,86,021		25,61,000		3,25,021
Silver		1,09,52,370		2,17,19,046	1,07,66,676	
All other Articles		48,69,915		60,66,838	11,96,923	
Total ...		15,87,22,219		17,33,16,746	2,51,90,754	1,05,96,227

I 4.

Statement of the Interportal Trade during the two years indicated below.

Articles.	1867-68.		1868-69.		Increase in value.	Decrease in value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
Free Imports.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton ... Cwt.	7,440	2,36,300	5,334	1,66,693		69,607
Cotton Piece Goods, British { Yds. / Pcs. / Doz.	22,091,080 / 10,869 / 1,337	39,98,170	9,579,918 / 13,374 / 10,119	19,24,909		20,73,261
Cotton Piece Goods, Country ... { Yds. / Doz.	146,696 /	23,858	105,250 / 2,100	35,498	11,640	
Hides and Skins ... Pcs.	400,883	2,90,905	615,332	5,64,839	2,73,934	
Malt Liquors ... Glls.	32	80	8	20		60
Metals ... Cwt.	15,075	5,60,215	14,297	4,93,976		66,239
Tobacco manufactured and unmanufactured ... { Nos. / Cwt.	6,075,665 / 1,306	73,011	3,273,425 / 765	53,689		19,322
Twist ... lbs.	579,760	4,54,886	656,390	4,59,263	4,377	
Coal and Coke ... Cwt.	1,740	1,658	120	180		1,478
Coir ... „	8,188	1,09,617	19,532	1,78,828	69,211	
Precious Stones ...		87,450		2,70,505	1,83,055	
Spices ... Cwt.	53,394	8,96,841	50,356	10,23,151	1,26,310	
Salt ... Mds.	421,086	2,34,739	640,671	5,15,275	2,80,536	
All other Articles ...		40,19,829		49,09,375	8,89,546	
Total ...		1,09,87,559		1,05,96,201	18,38,609	22,29,967
Free Exports.						
Twist, Cotton ... lbs.	4,153,794	44,55,031	4,047,608	36,81,799		7,73,232
Cotton Piece Goods ... { Yds. / Pcs. / Doz. / Pair	26,523,388 / 574,443 / /	90,41,960	36,690,535 / 147,416 / 49,758 / 3	82,92,546		7,49,414
Silk ditto ... { Yds. / Pcs. / Doz.	910,676 / 133,497 /	20,77,048	1,128,771 / 5 / 1,386½	9,49,914		11,28,034
Mixed ditto ... Yds.			23,722	8,091	8,091	
Woollen ditto ... { Yds. / Pcs.	631,521 / 172	12,30,885	432,102 / 758	9,08,962		3,21,923
Cotton ditto, Country ... { Yds. / Pcs. / Doz.	80,756 / 8,810 /	70,572	50,980 / 57,637 / 80	3,61,881	2,91,309	
Silk ditto, Country ... { Yds. / Pcs.	473,022 / 127,500	9,35,797	187,017 / 159,230	9,13,795		72,00
Saltpetre ... Cwt.	9,445	80,360	14,503	1,18,999	38,639	
Indigo ... „	17	8,486	126	31,459	22,973	
Sugar ... „	284,112	50,62,071	389,358	50,44,149		17,922
Jute ... „	202,725	12,02,280	262,230	14,84,430	2,82,150	
Rice ... „	1,352,903	45,27,462	2,380,592	85,56,931	40,29,469	
Other grains ... „	113,018	3,73,720	117,182	3,30,414		43,306
Gunnies ... Pcs.	21,275,486	38,38,484	25,543,132	53,00,018	14,11,534	
All other Articles ...		1,18,45,020		1,05,50,270		12,94,750
Total ...		4,48,50,076		4,65,33,658	60,84,165	44,00,583

I 5.

Statement of the trade with America during the two years indicated below.

Articles.	1867-68.		1868-69.		Increase in value.	Decrease in value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
		Imports.				
Dutiable.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Clocks and Watches		13,100		27,432	14,332	
Drugs and Medicines ...	.	12,083		7,440	..	5,543
Rosin Cwt.	1,133	9,063	5,204½	41,642	32,579	
Oils of sorts Gills.	115,891¼	1,69,328	123,334	2,25,004	55,676	
Provisions Cwt.	40	2,633	181	6,701	4,068	
Tobacco „	1,921	1,23,862	1,024¾	65,504		58,358
Nos.	1,000		500			
Timbers and Wood ... „	345,357	35,271	9,203	6,128		29,143
Fruits	. .	200	...	36		164
Piece Goods, Grey ... Yds.			25,986	8,761	8,761	
Ditto, American .. „	230,243	46,074	81,137	18,644		27,430
Machinery		25				25
Glass-ware		7,602		1,842	. . .	5,760
Pitch Cwt.	0½	20	723	2,600	2,580	
All other Articles		18,557		1,18,828	1,00,271	
Total	..	4,38,718		5,30,562	2,18,267	1,26,423
Free.						
Books Cases		2,813		1,314		1,499
Agricultural Implements „	. .	.		52	52	
Fruits Barrel		3,900	.	1,200	...	2,700
Ice Tons	3,965	44,641	5,699	63,334	18,693	
Machinery Cases	.. .	40				40
All other sorts		1,255		1,31,938	1,30,683	
Total		52,649		1,97,838	1,49,428	4,239
		Exports.				
Dutiable.						
Rice Mds.	1,996	5,989	2	8	...	5,981
Oil Seeds Cwt.	1,140,431	57,15,206	1,312,880	65,64,398	8,49,192	
Shell Lac „	5,324	1,49,085	9,164	2,56,509	1,07,524	
Lac Dye. „	2,186	98,260	5,022	2,32,080	1,33,814	
Indigo Mds.	4,088½	6,49,744	7,978¼	17,35,682	10,85,938	
Hides and Skins, tanned Pcs.	1,842	921	189,000	94,500	93,579	
All other Articles		93,174		1,90,313	97,139	
Total		67,12,385		90,73,590	23,67,186	5,981
Free.						
Hemp Cwt.	134	1,205				1,205
Hides and Skins, raw ... Pcs.	1,139,506	15,34,461	1,577,621	21,71,014	6,36,553	
Gunnies Yds.	5,800,505	21,34,922	19	6,80,745		14,54,177
Pcs.			1,088,072			
Jute Cwt.	124,167	5,45,681	362.25½	15,84,828	10,39,147	
Tea... lbs.	3,781	3,299	2,209	1,859		1,440
Saltpetre Cwt.	50,084	3,71,559	73,169	5,37,725	1,66,166	
All other Articles		4,18,658		7,17,589	2,98,931	
Total		50,00,785		56,93,760	21,40,797	14,56,822

I 6.

Statement of the trade with Australia during the two years indicated below.

ARTICLES.		1867-68.		1868-69.		Increase in value.	Decrease in value.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
			IMPORTS.				
DUTIABLE.			Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hardware and Cutlery	...		21,063		19,417		1,646
Unwrought Copper	... Cwt.	54,157	25,76,109	21,277	10,19,348		15,56,761
Provisions	...		52,625		41,566		11,059
Wines	... Glls.	2,380	16,305	651	2,676		13,629
Spirits	... „	7,138	45,443	5,094	35,469		9,974
Railway Materials	...		14,538		28		14,510
Tobacco	... No.		236		16,982	16,746	
Iron	... Cwt.	26	74	38	96	22	
All other Articles	...		15,740		12,049		3,691
Total	...		27,42,333		11,47,631	16,768	16,11,470
FREE.							
Gold	...		22,79,372		26,00,855	3,21,483	
Horses	... No.	899	3,24,539	1,198	3,95,950	71,411	
Dogs	... „	37	920	8	240		680
Other Animals	... „		420		535	115	
Coal	... Cwt.	32,160	21,860	26,240	22,213	353	
Machinery	...		2,000		300		1,700
Garden Seeds	...		570		700	130	
All other Articles	...		2,792		5,043	2,251	
Total	...		26,32,473		30,25,836	3,95,743	2,380
			EXPORTS.				
DUTIABLE.							
Rice	... Mds.	178,321	4,63,568	135,400	3,57,462		1,06,106
Other Grains	... „	252	506	2,100	6,300	5,794	
Shell Lac	... Cwt.	17	463	57	1,598	1,135	
Oil Seeds	... „	307	1,826	220	1,320		506
All other Articles	...		1,40,761		2,52,957	1,12,196	
Total	...		6,07,124		6,19,637	1,19,125	1,06,612
FREE.							
Gunnies	... No.	267,400	71,401	702,860	1,77,296	1,05,895	
Sugar	... Cwt.	5,218	80,395				80,395
Saltpetre	... „	84	630	80	840	210	
Tea	... lbs.	5,351	3,613	8,596	7,201	3,588	
Tobacco	... Cwt. / No.	804 / 500	11,265				11,265
Rum	... Glls.	298	150	28	28		122
All other Articles	...		16,328		51,094	34,766	
Total	...		1,83,782		2,36,459	1,44,459	91,782

I 7.

Statement showing the number and tonnage of Vessels which entered into and cleared from the Port of Calcutta during the two years indicated below.

NATIONALITY.	ARRIVALS.				DEPARTURES.			
	1867-68.		1868-69.		1867-68.		1868-69.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
American ...	35	34,700	47	45,507	44	43,590	48	46,940
Arab ...	11	6,437	6	3,736	11	6,437	6	3,736
British ...	750	688,813	759	717,655	768	700,451	753	715,271
Danish ...			1	672	...		1	672
French ...	63	39,393	56	32,848	63	37,389	56	33,062
Hanseatic ...	5	4,242	3	2,075	5	4,451	4	2,771
Norwegian ...	1	857	1	388			2	1,245
Prussian ..	1	371	1	905	1	363	1	905
Turkish ...	1	998	1	1,109	1	998	1	1,109
Native Craft ...	110	10,370	175	17,100	95	9,007	175	17,164
Total ...	982	786,181	1,050	822,085	988	802,686	1,047	822,965

I 8.

Comparative Statement showing the Trade in Chittagong during the four years indicated below.

Articles.		1865-66.			1866-67.			1867-68.			1868-69.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
Imports.			Rs.	Rs. As. P.		Rs.	Rs. As. P.		Rs.	Rs. As. P.		Rs.	Rs. As. P.
Fruits and Nuts ...	Cwt.	531¼	29,884	2,172 5 6	976½	30,096	1,736 0 9	631½	40,696	2,896 5 3	No. 776,253 / Box 296 / Cwt. 654	29,391	2,037 0 0
Naval Stores ...	,,	2,048¾	19,519	1,421 14 3	18,042½	16,619	1,160 7 3	2,021½	17,436	1,307 11 3	870	7,985	616 7 0
Salt	Mds.	4,495	22,475	14,608 12 0	118,193	5,90,965	3,84,125 4 0	207,657	10,38,287	6,74,885 4 0	222,406	11,11,393	7,22,406 0 0
Other Articles ...			66,036	2,269 13 0		63,774	2,991 9 3		71,455	2,464 6 0		5,47,429	1,786 0 0
Bullion ...	Value		1,00,000			1,27,000			98,700				
Total ...			2,37,914	20,472 12 9		8,28,453	3,90,013 5 3		12,66,574	6,81,553 10 6		16,96,199	7,26,845 7 0
Exports.													
Rice and Paddy ...	Mds.	923,905	17,07,913	60,678 14 0	1,032,004	22,38,321	89,357 5 6	1,054,911	11,74,560	1,15,031 6 3	1,478,429	26,73,254	1,81,486 0 0
Other Grains and Seeds ...	,,	20,575½	60,864	1,296 0 6	14,037½	48,271	141 4 6	7,150½	22,887	5 9 9	6,670	27,319	23 0 0
Oil	Gll.	69,380	85,842		68,669	1,30,715	0 11 0	22,266½	1,11,939		83,164	1,00,100	
Other Articles ...			3,82,003	678 1 6		3,20,992	211 9 9		3,51,379	672 9 0		3,38,243	278 12 0
Total ...			22,36,622	71,653 0 0		27,38,299	89,710 14 9		16,60,765	1,15,709 9 0		31,38,916	1,81,787 12 0

J.

Comparative Statement showing the sales of Government and Private Salt, and the Receipts, Expenditure, and Net Revenue derived from Salt in the years indicated below.

Year.	GOVERNMENT SALT.							PRIVATE SALT.				Miscellaneous Receipts.	AGGREGATE GROSS RESULTS.		Charges.	Balance.	Customs charges debitable to the Customs duty levied on Salt.	Net Revenue.
	WHOLESALE UNDER PRESIDENCY ROWANAHS.				LOCAL DEPÓT SALES.		Total proceeds of sales of Government Salt.	SEA IMPORTED.		EXCISE.			Quantity.	Proceeds.				
	Quantity.	Cost.	Duty.	Total Proceeds.	Quantity.	Proceeds.		Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.							
	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1847-48 ...	3,998,541	28,80,389	1,09,68,488	1,38,49,068	918,846	20,15,283	1,58,64,351	1,615,084	42,07,269	..	..	92,567	6,522,471	2,01,64,187	35,94,141	1,65,70,046	26,291	1,65,43,755
1857-58 ...	2,749,191	15,14,716	68,72,977	83,87,693	916,667	17,42,271	1,01,29,964	3,429,278	80,20 952	18.263	45,657	1,23,134	7.113,599	1,83,19,707	38,85,297	1,44,34,410	46,186	1,43,88,224
1867-68 ...	1,488,912	7,13,428	48,38,964	55,52,392	226,481	5.40.764	63,93,156	6,312,947	2,05,17.078	53,740	1,74.656	77,602	8,082,080	2.71,62,492	10,07,288	2,61,55,204	69,863	2,60,85,341
1868-69 ...	63,985	38,391	2,07,951	2,46,342	183,806	6,57,319	9,03,661	6,961,796	2,26,25,837	91,142	2,96,211	95,464	7,300,729	2,39,21,173	10,00,900	2,29,20,273	51,344	2,28,38,929

K 1.

Comparative Statement showing the Receipts, Charges, and Net Revenue derived from Opium in the years indicated below.

	1852-53.	1853-54.	1862-63.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Proceeds of Opium sold by public auction at the Presidency	3,92,20,585	3,76,28,133	4,69,23,435	4,82,33,136	6,39,27,309	6,50,20,517
Value of Opium supplied for Abkaree and Medical purposes	3,70,467	3,82,090	11,68,784	11,84,844	14,24,548	10,34,332
Value of Opium supplied by the Benares Agency to the Government of the North-Western Provinces ...					2,61,320	1,16,726
Confiscations	1,055	366		745	39	8
Fines, savings, and miscellaneous receipts	21,109	45,662	33,506	61,445	39,268	50,968
Total receipts ...	3,96,13,216	3,80,56,251	4,81,25,725	4,94,80,170	6,56,52,484	6,62,22,551
CHARGES.						
Salaries and Establishments... ..	5,34,425	5,72,088	7,70,867	5,74,211	6,15,170	6,29,363
Manufacturing charges, &c, ...	9,52,517	7,35,785	7,91,300	7,73,556	9,55,874	14,62,064
Payments for cultivation	1,17,21,047	1,30,20,211	1,75,99,984	93,65,757	1,71,12,752	1,50,68,404
Confiscations	2,342	1,074		4,710	4,076	2,886
Miscellaneous disbursements ...	4,700	9,092		24,395	11,038	14,743
Total charges ...	1,32,15,031	1,43,38,250	1,91,62,151	1,07,42,629	1,86,98,910	1,71,77,460
Net Revenue ...	2,63,98,185	2,37,18,001	2,89,63,574	3,87,37,541	4,69,53,574	4,90,45,091

K 2.

Comparative Statement showing the Receipts, Charges, and Net Revenue on account of Abkaree Opium in the years indicated below.

Year.	Sale proceeds of Opium.	Cost of Opium Contingencies, &c.	Balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1862-63	16,56,905	20,347	16,36,558
1866-67	27,85,478	9,00,937	18,84,541
1867-68	31,55,146	12,64,318	18,90,828
1868-69	31,25,895	10,25,373	21,00,522

K 3.

Comparative Statement of the quantity of Provision Opium sold, and the value realized on it during the years indicated below.

Year.	NUMBER OF CHESTS SOLD.			AMOUNT REALIZED.	
	Behar.	Benares.	Total.	Behar.	Benares.
				Rs.	Rs.
1852-53	24,152	11,369	35,521	2,66,09,600	1,26,10,985
1853-54	29,064	13,339	42,403	2,56,48,253	1,19,79,880
1862-63	17,964	14,869	32,833	2,61,75,630	2,07,47,805
1866-67	22,000	16,680	38,680	2,80,94,761	2,01,38,375
1867-68	24,900	23,099	47,999	3,37,31,539	3,01,95,770
1868-69	27,300	19,935	47,235	3,79,17,217	2,71,03,300

L.

Comparative Statement showing the gross collections from Stamps other than postage, service, and telegraph stamps, in the Lower Provinces, during the years indicated below.

District.	Amount sale of stamps in 1853-54.	Amount sale of stamps in 1863-64.	Amount sale of stamps in 1867-68.	Amount sale of stamps in 1868-69.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Backergunge ...	80,602 14 0	1,60,456 0 0	2,10,325 7 0	2,02,344 11 0
Balasore ...	10,950 0 0	21,854 4 0	35,189 7 0	31,773 14 0
Bancoorah ...	24,710 8 0	54,200 0 0	74,187 8 0	72,333 1 0
Beerbhoom ...	48,775 0 0	72,091 0 0	92,399 8 0	89,735 12 0
Behar ...	96,050 0 0	1,35,353 11 0	1,52,124 12 0	1,48,453 5 0
Bhaugulpore ...	68,079 12 0	1,08,154 0 0	1,52,957 6 0	1,48,822 0 0
Bhullooah ...	33,388 8 0	85,273 8 0	1,30,318 8 0	1,43,198 0 0
Bograh ...	10,286 4 0	31,196 10 0	35,006 13 0	39,195 7 0
Burdwan ...	66,378 4 0	1,64,672 2 6	2,12,548 4 0	2,00,702 0 0
Cachar ...		12,350 2 0	25,320 11 0	24,233 0 0
Calcutta ...	1,49,202 13 0	12,72,259 4 0	10,01,744 7 0	10,59,117 3 0
Cherra Poonjee ...		1,194 5 0	1,807 8 0	2,239 8 0
Chittagong ...	70,525 0 0	1,54,453 5 0	2,27,887 2 0	2,18,615 0 0
Chumparun ...		14,161 12 0	34,776 4 0	30,629 0 0
Cuttack ...	33,908 8 0	62 511 11 0	92,660 11 0	84,308 6 0
Dacca ...	72,900 10 0	1,85 530 8 0	2,39,504 4 0	2.58,041 8 0
Darjeeling ...	963 0 0	6,857 6 0	11,150 8 0	13,557 2 0
Deoghur ...		7,894 10 0	15,523 0 0	16,214 0 0
Dinagepore ...	66,322 0 0	86,967 4 0	1,14,595 9 0	1,27,870 12 0
Doomka ...		2,464 12 0	2,548 0 0	5,232 12 0
Durrung ...		6,638 1 0	11,596 11 0	10,873 4 0
Furreedpore ...	37,125 0 0	57,519 0 0	87,356 0 0	97,673 8 0
Godda ...		2,215 0 0	5,220 12 0	6,475 8 0
Gowalparah ...	6,836 7 0	14,196 13 6	20,280 8 0	28,000 4 0
Hooghly ...	66,102 14 0	1,80,553 2 0	1,77,039 0 0	1,59,876 6 0
Howrah ...			51,046 8 0	51,055 14 0
Hazareebaugh ...	12,161 4 0	18,518 8 0	40,320 12 0	49,911 10 0
Jessore ...	74,038 5 0	1,61,613 12 0	2,16,794 7 0	2,44,854 8 0
Kamroop ...		24,260 2 0	37,898 4 0	41,021 3 0
Lohardugga ...	15,475 12 0	23,134 3 0	48,173 3 0	47,742 14 0
Luckimpore ...		8,542 0 0	16,207 8 0	16,216 3 0
Malda ...	17,935 8 0	31,373 3 0	41,169 14 0	43,165 10 0
Maunbhoom ...	19,275 0 0	35,270 1 6	59,309 5 0	57,306 1 0
Midnapore ...	58,241 8 0	1,17,274 13 0	1,67,626 0 0	1,85,919 9 0
Monghyr ...	36,131 14 0	99,479 9 0	1,01,529 0 0	1,22,693 4 0
Moorshedabad ..	55,727 0 0	1,19,364 6 0	1,71,610 9 0	1,65,103 8 0
Mynagooree ...			6,486 10 0	13,486 1 0
Naga Hills ...				25 12 0
Mymensing ...	86,394 12 0	2,00,760 6 0	2,69,868 12 0	2,68,648 12 0
Nowgong ...		12,594 6 6	22,951 9 0	19,092 0 0
Nuddea ...	57,984 2 0	1,38,060 13 0	1,65,035 11 0	1,66,187 11 0
Pubna ...	22,280 4 0	55,770 13 0	95,446 6 0	80,601 8 0
Purneah ...	84,020 4 0	1,35,538 4 0	1,59,318 13 0	1,61,823 8 0
Patna ...	83,140 12 0	1,37,681 10 0	2,08,298 15 0	1,99,190 5 0
Pooree ...	10,583 0 0	17,071 7 0	33,622 12 0	34,846 14 0
Rajshahye ...	52,036 12 0	71,240 4 0	94,478 12 0	91,630 14 0
Rungpore ...	65,393 6 0	99,696 8 0	1,50,087 4 0	1,70,468 0 0
Rajmehal ...		3,087 7 0	4,979 2 0	8,295 10 0
Sarun ...	1,00,419 0 0	1,17,530 6 0	1,84,050 4 0	1,71,919 2 0
Seebsagur ...		1[illegible],758 0 0	24,493 0 0	24,529 12 0
Shahabad ...	82,503 0 0	1,32,072 5 0	1,65,918 6 0	1,57,619 13 0
Singbhoom ...		3,547 0 0	4,116 4 0	3,845 14 0
Sylhet ...	47,410 4 0	1,24,224 12 0	1,67,910 2 0	1,75,993 8 0
Tipperah ...	46,567 2 0	99,797 7 0	1,69,633 8 0	1,81,544 0 0
Tirhoot ...	1,45,595 0 0	2,52,833 1 0	3,07,615 13 0	3,13,146 11 0
24-Pergunnahs ...	92,614 0 0	3,43,106 4 0	4,80,318 10 0	5,50,365 10 0
Total ...	22,18,004 3 0	54,96,219 14 0	68,60,393 7 0	71,04,726 12 0

M 1.

Approximate Return of field work executed by the Professional Survey Parties in the Lower Provinces, from October 1868 to September 1869.

Division or Party.	District under survey.	Number of Pergunnahs. Completed.	Number of Pergunnahs. Partially completed.	Number of Hulkahs or Village Circuits.	Average size of Village Circuits in acres.	Approximate area in square miles of work performed.	Estimated total cost of all kinds, including establishments for survey season 1868-69, or from October 1868, to September 1869.	Probable rate per square mile on surveyed area.
First Division ...	Kamroop ...		Debrooghur ...	384	1,206	724	63,610 14 7	87 13 9
Second Division ...	Luckimpore ...		Muttock ...	150	5,120	1,200	63,939 0 1	53 4 6
			Suddya ...					
Fourth Division ...	Pubna ...	Dearch survey		479	374½	430	17,094 0 0	39 12 0
	Furreedpore ...							
		Punchanogram survey ...				24	35,648 14 11	990 3 11
		Cantonment environ survey ...				12		
						36		
Fifth Division ...	Gowalparah ...	Doosr Bijnee, connecting circuits to Grand Topographical Survey Stations and Hills.		64 and 20 Tris.	3,555	480	59,907 9 7	49 11 5
	Cooch Behar ...	Connecting circuits to Grand Topographical Survey Stations.		540	715	725		
						1,205		
Sixth Division ...	Lohardugga ...	Palamow		124	929	180	50,849 9 6	43 1 6
	Hazareebaugh ...		Topographical ...			1,000		
						1,180		
Upper Assam Survey Party.	Seebsagur ...		Triangulation ...			3,500	20,573 7 1	57 2 4
				Allotment	3,840	360		
				60	Total...	5,135 and Tris. 3,500	3,11,623 7 9	60 10 11
						8,635		

M 2.

Statement of work performed by Non-Professional Survey Parties from 1st April 1868 to 31st March 1869.

DIVISION OR PARTY.		District in which demarcation is going on.	Number of villages demarcated.	Area demarcated in square miles.	Area measured khusrah.	Number of settlements effected.	Area settled.	Number of tinkhust maps made over to Surveyor.	Number of boundary disputes decided.	Number of other description of cases disposed of.	Number of duplicate maps prepared.	NUMBER OF REGISTERS COMPLETED.				Expenditure from 1st April 1868 to 31st March 1869.	Rate per square mile on area demarcated.
												ENGLISH.		VERNACULAR.			
												Village.	Estate.	Village.	Estate.		
	Third Division ...		...	...		...		...	...	...	2,594	30	30	30	30	17,891 0 5	
	Fourth Division ...		...	...		...		...	...	257	1,200	10	10	7	5	21,222 5 9½	
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Maunbhoom ...		...	...		...		...	2	15		35		35		8,795 12 3	
	Palamow ...		...	...		...		...	...	...			6		6		
	The Dooars ...		11	80		...		63	1	...						6,349 0 0	
DEARAHS ...	Rajshahye ..	Pubna ...	278	444	8,810	2	9,454	508	186	379	1,258					38,699 5 4	17 8 10
	Patna ...		...	...		...		...	4	2	...					3,209 0 0	
	Bhaugulpore ...		...	...	46,732	77	46,732	...	...	...	...					19,546 0 0	
	Hooghly ...	Hooghly	1,363	750		...		...	8	79	...					28,546 14 0	38 0 0

N 1.

Comparative Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Lower Provinces for 1868-69.

Heads of Service.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	3,68,28,251	3,79,77,355	3,96,57,305
Forest	45,590	56,039	70,715
Abkaree (Excise)	56,00,956	68,12,622	71,20,020
Assessed Taxes	32,163	17,73,913	15,41,273
Customs ... Imports	68,22,248	86,57,612	87,59,501
Customs ... Exports	17,48,775	24,72,370	23,56,937
Customs ... Warehouse rent	60,531	71,300	87,568
Customs ... Miscellaneous	39,037	30,525	29,562
Salt ... Customs duty	1,78,01,536	2,05,49,384	2,28,64,690
Salt ... Excise duty	15,300	68,995	1,09,240
Salt ... Proceeds of Government Salt ...	73,76,587	61,88,838	0,39,832
Salt ... Rent of golahs	23,296	39,638	63,767
Salt ... Miscellaneous	41,053	38,004	31,920
Opium	4,94,80,171	6,56,52,484	6,64,47,157
Stamps	56,25,465	69,30,667	71,25,225
Law and Justice	16,77,563	19,38,940	33,60,684
Police	3,31,205	5,51,266	7,42,153
Marine	16,18,646	28,86,151	22,82,610
Education	3,32,995	3,32,802	3,72,621
Interest	14,927	63,102	81,861
Miscellaneous	2,36,874	42,07,438	8,45,537
Local Taxes	82	268	271
Service Funds	1,06,435	1,03,707	1,20,696
Local Funds	64,57,585	62,37,224	79,06,430
Nizamut Stipend Fund	5,48,619	2,44,668	2,49,136
Total ...	14,28,67,890	17,38,85,342	17,31,66,711

Heads of Service.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.
EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Interest on Service Funds and other accounts	50,749	23,083	1,23,407
Allowances, refunds, and drawbacks	10,69,260	14,29,304	15,09,050
Land Revenue	27,80,862	33,16,373	36,13,147
Forest	1,05,215	1,07,445	1,14,772
Abkaree (Excise)	12,02,187	15,99,122	13,22,207
Assessed Taxes	2,987	1,72,852	1,43,640
Customs	5,39,553	5,86,795	6,09,062
Salt	1,28,333	1,17,051	77,396
Opium	1,07,42,629	1,86,98,910	1,71,75,660
Stamps	5,29,188	2,64,232	2,67,506
Administration and Public Departments	14,33,503	15,66,615	16,25,313
Law and Justice	62,77,997	64,99,301	80,73,699
Police	52,36,280	59,14,183	61,14,834
Marine	38,17,182	34,77,915	30,32,742
Education, Science, and Art ...	18,04,260	21,37,742	22,99,350
Ecclesiastical	2,44,592	2,76,405	2,58,775
Medical	5,87,130	7,76,833	8,05,245
Stationery and Printing ...	13,15,065	4,60,839	6,61,411
Political Agencies, &c.	38,199	32,914	36,782
Allowances and assignments, &c. ...	23,98,661	21,20,785	21,88,478
Miscellaneous Services	36,80,529	26,48,218	5,60,974
Superannuations	5,17,215	6,08,886	6,20,729
Service Funds	15,499	7,141	2,869
Local Taxes	514		
Local Funds	55,95,609	73,11,228	1,02,13,603
Nizamut Stipend Fund	2,38,703	2,56,834	2,57,320
Total	5,03,51,901	6,04,71,036	6,17,68,031
Surplus	9,25,15,989	11,31,14,306	11,13,98,680

N 2.

Statement showing the Circulation of Government Currency Notes during 1868-69.

Items.	Number of Notes of each value.						Total.	
	1,000 Rs.	500 Rs.	100 Rs.	50 Rs.	20 Rs.	10 Rs.	Number.	Value.
								Rs.
				Receipts.				
In store at date of last return ...	527	417	5,915	4,714	9,627	14,947	36,147	19,04,710
Received from Bank of Bengal, Calcutta .	235	280	7,236	9,937	8,892	7,077	34,257	18,50,060
„ from other treasuries ...	64	139	4,010	2,330	6,407	10,929	23,879	8,88,430
„ from the public in payment of Government dues ...	6,309	3,506	24,263	14,149	58,012	97,545	203,784	1,33,31,440
„ in exchange for Notes of the same circle ...	51	53	202	84	207	97	694	1,07,010
„ from the public in exchange for Silver ...	2,206	1,004	6,081	3,425	6,490	8,253	28,359	37,89,680
Total Receipts ...	8,865	4,982	42,692	29,025	80,008	1,24,501	290,973	1,99,66,620
Total to be accounted for ...	9,392	5,399	48,607	34,039	89,635	1,39,448	327,120	2,18,71,330
				Issues.				
To the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta ...	6,120	2,425	7,063	4,886	22,256	37,566	80,328	91,12,910
To other treasuries ...	70	142	4,179	2,565	6,900	10,926	24,782	9,34,410
To the public in payment of Government dues ...	1,705	1,579	22,946	16,253	35,815	58,341	136,639	69,01,460
To the public in exchange for Notes of the same circle ...	14	53	345	245	296	1,436	2,389	1,07,530
To the public in exchange for Silver	834	713	9,359	7,161	15,112	17,768	50,947	29,64,370
Total Issues ...	8,753	4,912	43,892	31,110	80,379	1,26,046	2,95,085	2,00,20,680
Remaining in store ...	640	487	4,715	3,529	9,256	13,408	32,035	18,50,650

O.

Tabular Statement of the work of Registration in each Registry and Sub-Registry Office, with the receipts and expenditure for the year 1868-69.

Districts and Sub-Districts.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Bonds.	Other personal contracts.	Receipts and other acquittances. Not affecting real property.	Receipts and other acquittances. Affecting real property.	Leases. For terms not exceeding one year.	Leases. For terms exceeding one year.	Deeds of sale or mortgage of real property of value not exceeding Rs. 100.	Deeds of gift of real property.	Deeds of sale or mortgage of same when value exceeds Rs. 100.	Deeds affecting real property not included in above.	Wills.	Authorities to adopt.	Total.	Memoranda received under Section 41.	Memoranda received under Section 42.	Powers attested.	Amount of fees received.	Actual cost of Registry Office.
																	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
General Registry Office	...	...	...	1	4	51	8	4	230	49	...	...	347	...		2	8,142 9 0	43.421 5 11
Calcutta ditto ditto	308	322	49	...	15	703	21	48	1,483	264	93	...	3,464	4	686	962	19,258 12 0	11.801 0 10
Presidency Division.																		
Presidency Registry Office ...	17	8	1	...	...	96	15	2	131	1	40	...	311	98	5,533	10	4,216 7 0	9,160 2 5
Alipore ...	872	458	95	...	31	605	1,480	36	1,802	189	...	..	5,569	..		227	12,318 4 0	4,716 12 7
Baraset ...	514	15	19	...	7	1,763	708	41	568	6	...	...	3,701	...		61	4,062 13 0	3,729 5 5
Barripore ...	355	13	..	3	6	139	1,161	8	196	3	..	...	1,884	..		22	1,531 8 0	1,044 0 7
Basserhaut ...	119	14	25	...	...	262	194	14	138	...	...	...	766	...		39	1,172 4 0	656 9 5
Diamond Harbour	133	33	1	...	64	323	771	3	369	53	...	...	1,630	...		16	1,433 12 0	1,075 4 7
Satkhirah ...	855	46	35	1	1	818	405	13	193	20	...	...	2,387	...		39	2,896 4 0	1,381 5 11
Krishnagore ...	276	40	36	...	4	293	172	28	235	23	...	...	1,107	...		101	2,199 8 0	1,259 15 5
Bongong ...	685	30	175	...	...	363	220	7	120	9	...	...	1,614	...		30	1,956 4 0	1,192 3 5
Chooadanga ...	237	391	15	2	...	238	83	3	29	1	...	...	999	...		28	1,011 14 0	691 13 2
Koosteah ...	134	62	45	2	7	500	110	16	43	45	...	...	964	...		49	1,408 7 0	1,345 7 2½

Districts and Sub-Districts.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Bonds.	Other personal contracts.	Receipts and other acquittances.		Leases.		Deeds of sale or mortgage of real property of value not exceeding Rs. 100.	Deeds of gift of real property.	Deeds of sale or mortgage of same when value exceeds Rs. 100.	Deeds affecting real property not included in above.	Wills.	Authorities to adopt.	Total.	Memoranda received under Section 41.	Memoranda received under Section 42.	Powers attested.	Amount of fees received.	Actual cost of Registry Office.
			Not affecting real property.	Affecting real property.	For terms not exceeding one year.	For terms exceeding one year.												
																	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As P.
Presidency Division,—(Continued.)																		
Meherpore ...	29	11	15	2	3	542	45	5	51	2	...	...	705	...		24	769 11 0	690 4 3
Ranaghat ...	291	20	15	...	8	499	280	27	237	27	...	...	1,404	...		80	1,913 8 0	1,218 6 0½
Jessore ...	1,960	42	22	1	1	1,459	585	19	195	59	...	...	4,343	...		127	8,148 11 0	3,779 15 9
Bagirhat ...	232	22	7	2	1	614	167	1	136	46	..	...	1,228	...		24	1,512 14 0	849 7 9
Jenidah ...	279	32	5	...	2	942	411	9	107	6	..	...	1,788	...		65	2,899 14 0	1,385 12 6
Khoolnah ...	386	18	9	...	2	629	230	10	78	23	...	...	1,385	...		39	2,535 8 0	1,269 12 0
Magoorah ...	188	36	26	...	1	1,123	337	8	76	23	...	...	1,812	...		54	2,089 13 3	1,243 0 4
Narail ...	312	27	16	...	2	1,267	267	4	112	11	...	...	2,018	...		57	2,968 5 0	1,481 0 6
						Total for the Presidency Registration District ...							35,674	98	5,533	1,090	57,045 9 3	38,169 11 3
Burdwan Division.																		
Burdwan Registry Office			..	...		31	10	2	86	7	58	...	194	137	7,138	8	4,103 8 0	13.309 11 7
Burdwan ...	194	34	23	1		243	1,380	63	991	9	...	...	2,548	...		147	4,653 15 0	2,416 13 2
Cutwa ...	247		13	...		355	682	25	320	15	...	...	1,657	...		76	1,991 14 0	1,085 14 10
Culnah ...	110	17	14	1	2	304	622	15	369		..	...	1,454	...		65	1,795 13 0	932 2 2
Boodbood ...	103	8	9	...	2	162	1,045	26	414	13	...	...	1,781	...		31	1,775 12 0	925 0 11
Bancoorah ...	76	30	13	1		631	464	13	330	26	...	...	1,584	...		26	1,572 2 0	1,070 2 0
Raneegunge ...	81	24	4	30	1	203	272	13	203	22	...	...	853	...		40	1,106 4 0	717 7 0
Sooree ...	115	177	20	...	1	1,157	1,052	110	775		...	...	3,407	...		52	4,286 0 0	1,791 10 2
Hooghly ...	112	35	25	...	2	294	504	35	567	32	...	...	1,606	...		131	3,268 0 0	2,548 1 7
Jehanabad ...	120	16	5	..		479	1,038	20	624	54	...	...	2,336	...		46	3,039 0 0	1,610 1 6
Serampore ...	191	27	22	29	2	498	731	34	702	73	...	...	2,309	...		87	3,686 1 0	2,639 0 11
Howrah ...	188	55	20	7	8	629	754	30	801	32	...	...	2,524	...		114	4,150 13 0	2,373 4 3
Midnapore ...	631	102	18	...		635	1,172	39	862		...	...	3,459	...		179	5,825 11 0	3,632 4 7
Gurbetta ...	165	13	17	...	2	761	864	17	444	11	...	...	2,294	...		24	2,259 1 0	1,223 15 9

Nugwan ...	45	9	4	...		246	694	12	241	26	...	...	1,277	...		55	1,626 1 0	1,016 0 0	
Tumlook ...	75	55	15	11	1	119	554	38	245	31	...	...	1,174	...		38	1,827 10 0	1,038 2 0	
Total for the Burdwan Registration District ..													30,757	137	7,133	1,119	46,967 9 0	38,359 12 5	
Rajshahye Division.																			
Rajshaye Registry Office			...	...		3		1	12	4	26	2	48	4	104		430 12 0	700 1 1	
Rampore Beaulcah ...	181	135	28	3		366	56	38	191	47	.	.	1,045	...		110	3,045 0 0	1,354 1 0	
Nattore ...	105	61	30	1	1	266	25	17	69	4	...	..	579	...		90	1.781 8 0	956 0 6	
Total for the Rajshahye District ...													1,672	4	104	200	5,257 4 0	3.010 2 7	
Moorshedabad Registry Office ...			...	...		23		1	20	10	65	...	119	4	425	13	1,091 4 0	689 15 3	
Berhampore ..	50	68	26	1	4	423	283	61	352	17	...	...	1,200	...		110	3,035 4 0	1,351 0 0	
Aurungabad ...	37	12	5	...	2	141	194	13	181	3	...	..	588	...		25	831 13 0	736 14 10	
Jamoorkandy ...	22	15	1	1		132	201	32	124	20	...	...	548	...		50	1,098 14 0	575 15 8	
Moorshedabad City...	63	32	19	...		33	75	80	156	12	...	..	470	...		107	1,912 10 0	936 12 10	
Total for the Moorshedabad District ...													3,015	4	425	305	7,969 13 0	4,291 4 7	
Pubna Registry Office	2		...	...				3	2	1	15	2	25	1	267	15	412 12 0	769 6 3	
Pubna ...	362	46	21	...		462	125	37	143	38	..	...	1,234	...		85	2.253 4 0	1,040 2 6	
Coomercolly ...	98	14	15	...	1	516	185	10	58	6	...	.	903	...		32	1,553 4 6	720 2 9	
Serajgunge ...	84	146	23	...	1	327	69	11	103	11	...	...	785	...		76	1,392 0 6	729 14 9	
Total for the Pubna District ...													2,947	1	267	208	5,611 5 0	3,259 10 3	
Dinagepore Registry Office ...			...	...		...					3	1	4	3	203	...	146 4 0	406 6 6	
Dinagepore .	18	119	18	...		304	256	56	247	31	...	...	1,060	...	.. .	67	3,050 4 0	1,278 12 6	
Total for the Dinagepore District ...													1,064	3	203	67	3,196 8 0	1,685 3 0	
Maldah Registry Office		2	...	...		3	1				6	..	12	1	378	5	401 11 0	575 1 9	
Maldah ...	118	43	18	...	13	237	425	26	419	27	...	...	1,326	...	.. .	64	2.194 9 0	1,040 11 0	
Total for the Maldah District ...													1.338	1	378	69	2,596 4 0	1,615 12 9	
Bograh Registry Office			...	...					1		19	1	21	2	26	3	166 8 0	375 15 7	
Bograh ...	37	23	13	...		117	43	14	86	8	...	...	337	...		56	880 4 0	684 4 6	
Total for the Bograh District ...													358	2	26	59	1,046 12 0	1,060 4 1	

Districts and Sub-Districts.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Bonds.	Other personal contracts.	Receipts and other acquittances. Not affecting real property.	Receipts and other acquittances. Affecting real property.	Leases. For terms not exceeding one year.	Leases. For terms exceeding one year.	Deeds of sale or mortgage of real property of value not exceeding Rs. 100.	Deeds of gift of real property.	Deeds of sale or mortgage of same when value exceeds Rs. 100.	Deeds affecting real property not included in above.	Wills.	Authorities to adopt.	Total.	Memoranda received under Section 41.	Memoranda received under Section 42.	Powers attested.	Amount of fees received. Rs. As. P.	Actual cost of Registry Office. Rs. As. P.
Rajshahye Division,—(Continued.)																		
Rungpore Registry Office			...	...		1	1	2	1		15	1	21	14	289	5	417 12 0	989 13 9
Rungpore	74	119	13	1		492	387	44	361	204	...	...	1,695	...		118	3,275 12 0	1,468 2 0
Bhowaneegunge	97	92	4	...		350	154	3	106	22	...	...	839	...		48	1,161 4 0	790 9 10
Titalya	94	66	3	2		296	153	8	177	31	...	...	820	...		34	1,124 8 0	713 3 0
						Total for the Rungpore District ...							3,364	14	289	205	5,982 4 0	3,951 12 7
Bhaugulpore Division.																		
Bhaugulpore Registry Office	3	2	...	...		14	1	1	14	1	...	...	37	35	312	14	471 8 0	591 14 3
Bhaugulpore	160	29	258	...		1,229	117	11	611	9	...	...	2,425	...		100	3,893 8 0	2,109 13 7½
Mudhepoorah	24	10	18	...	1	71	117		60	12	...	...	216	...		11	557 0 0	448 11 2
Soopool	42	7	10	1	4	90	33		82	18	...	...	283	...		7	670 0 0	401 2 2
Bowsee	75	2	13	...	1	475	9		68	2	...	...	617	...		19	653 4 0	389 10 4
						Total for the Bhaugulpore District ...							3,698	35	312	151	6,275 4 0	3,940 3 6½
Monghyr Registry Office			...	...						69	2	1	3	71	521	...	629 4 0	598 11 6
Monghyr	242	40	32	4		1,421	231		1,040	9	...	...	3,116	...		93	6,482 0 0	2,751 7 1½
Jamooee	45	9	9	...		128	23	6	55	...	...	...	281	...		13	1,059 3 0	554 9 6
						Total for the Monghyr District ...							3,400	71	521	106	8,530 7 0	3,937 12 1½

Purneah Registry Office	2	3	1	...		32	4		60	8	5	...	115	12	499	28	1,904 12 0	924 6 8		
Purneah ...	101	50	18	...		447	256	2	243	60	...	...	1,177	...		57	2,486 6 0	2,229 4 7		
Arrareah ...	40	15	28	1	1	420	370	2	125		..	..	1,002	...		9	978 1 0	638 2 9		
Kishengunge ...	61	11	5	...	36	993	211	5	181	20	...	...	1,523	...		59	2,416 0 0	2,236 5 6		
									Total for the Purneah District			...	3,817	12	499	153	7,785 3 0	6,028 3 6		
Sonthal Pergunnahs Registry Office		1	...	...		6	1		6		.	...	14	...	1	...	96 8 0	728 0 9		
Rajmehal ...	51	4	11	...		31	16	3	12	...	...	.	128	...		16	201 4 0	394 10 5		
Deoghur ...	508	14	14	...	8	220	99	4	87	2	...	...	956	...		10	967 8 0	754 12 2		
Nya Doomka ...	113	5	4	...		1,630	1		2	4	...	...	1,759	...		8	1,400 4 0	655 3 6		
Pakour ...	44		...	...	2	2	3	3	5		...	...	59	...		3	116 2 0	274 8 0		
Godda ...	57	1	...	...		423	2		6	1	...	...	490	...		5	317 0 0	334 1 6		
									Total for the Sonthal Pergunnahs District			...	3,406	..	1	42	3,098 10 0	3,141 4 4		
Patna Division.																				
Behar Registry Office...	2	2	..	4		222	7	3	282	21	16	1	560	599	3,168	141	7,360 1 0	13,997 5 9		
Patna ...	251	48	51	3		660	283	12	1,073	37	...	...	2,418	...		177	5,907 10 0	2,453 4 04		
Barh ...	90	13	38	11		263	110		381	97	.	.	1,993	...		45	2,087 1 0	1,388 11 0		
Behar ...	62	21	19	...		313	120	5	423	229	...	.	1,192	...		112	3,406 8 0	1,949 2 11		
Dinapore ...	39	10	14	3	3	122	53	1	107	109	..	. .	461	...		38	1,036 1 0	637 13 6		
Gya ...	492	198	32	57	1	1,260	406	30	1,348	92	...	...	3,916	...		159	9,001 15 0	3,344 7 4		
Aurungabad ...	83	12	2	...	40	280	54		163	193	...	...	827	...		38	1,745 10 0	924 13 7		
Sherghotty ...	51	3	9	...		253	32		151	6	...	...	505	...		12	877 12 0	546 6 10		
Nowadah ...	32	35	3	7	26	223	44	3	210	33	..	...	616	..		45	1,670 1 0	996 7 2		
Arrah ...	43	22	14	...		230	156	4	696	183	...	...	1,348	...		57	2,308 3 0	2,203 12 34		
Buxar ...	30	21	18	...	1	160	180		570	13	..	...	993	...		23	1,347 0 0	1,037 5 9		
Sasseram ...	108	61	30	4	8	442	261	9	498	31	..	.	1,452	..		65	2,251 0 0	1,301 7 9		
Bhubuah ...	18	18	8	...	2	246	27		219	12	...	.	550	...		14	901 7 0	772 12 4		
Motiharry ...	129	13,062	21	1	2	282	27	1	115	4	.	.	13,644	...		25	10,907 4 0	3,992 0 7		
Betiah ...	54	1,437	8	4		798	8	1	39		...	...	2,349	...		27	2,357 12 0	949 8 0		
Chuprah ...	455	94	93	4	47	1,234	483	16	1,189	44	.	...	3,659	...		164	7,985 4 0	2,747 9 6		
Sewan ...	199	8	10	9	16	738	86	9	353	6	...	...	1,434	..		55	2,690 0 0	1,330 15 7		
Mozufferpore ...	297	19	84	...		456	195	5	966	200	.	.	2,222	...	.. .	177	5,416 5 0	2,693 5 94		
Durbhunga ...	170	47	40	..		357	99	10	303	241	...	.	1,267	...		87	2,826 6 0	2,363 4 24		
Tajpore ...	148	9	22	5		502	97	4	467	33	.	..	1,292	..		88	2,696 9 0	1,007 3 9		
Seetamarhee ...	75	21	4	...		210	22	3	240	13	..	...	588	...		18	1,015 0 0	993 13 4		
Hazeepore ...	106	7	58	2		616	146	2	496	8	..	.	1,441	...		73	2,608 3 0	1,282 1 6		
Madhubanee ...	102	34	37	...	2	389	85	4	194	129	..	.	976	...		42	2,290 12 0	885 13 2		
									Total for the Behar Registration District			...	44,713	599	3,168	1,697	79,683 12 0	49,792 9 8		

Districts and Sub-Districts.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Bonds.	Other personal contracts.	Receipts and other acquittances.		Leases.		Deeds of sale or mortgage of real property of value not exceeding Rs. 100.	Deeds of gift of real property.	Deeds of sale or mortgage of same when value exceeds Rs. 100.	Deeds affecting real property not included in above.	Wills.	Authorities to adopt.	Total.	Memoranda received under Section 41.	Memoranda received under Section 42.	Powers attested.	Amount of fees received.	Actual cost of Registry Office.
			Not affecting real property.	Affecting real property.	For terms not exceeding one year.	For terms exceeding one year.												
Dacca Division.																	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Dacca Registry Office			...	...		42	7	4	63	15	94	4	229	1	716	44	2,362 9 0	1,205 2 8
Dacca ...	300	347	70	12	8	858	501	47	963	219	...	...	3,330	...		414	6,604 8 0	3,444 10 4
Moonshegunge ...	49	65	15	1	38	247	247	31	523	13	...	...	1,229	...		76	2,196 5 0	1,480 5 6
Manickgunge ...	19	51	11	...	15	271	101	27	195	14	...	...	704	...		79	1,621 14 0	804 12 0
Total for the Dacca District ...													5,492	1	716	613	12,785 4 0	6,934 14 6
Furreedpore Registry Office ...			...	...							27	...	27	21	338	2	345 8 0	803 11 3
Furreedpore ...	295	19	53	6		2,527	746	42	479	48	...	...	4,215	...		161	4,828 8 0	2,109 9 2
Total for the Furreedpore District ...													4,242	21	338	163	5,174 0 0	2,913 4 5
Backergunge Registry Office ...			...	...		7	3	1	8	3	32	...	54	6	1,164	4	1,383 7 3	757 3 6
Burrisaul ...	475	157	18	...		1,822	886	16	1,093	107	...	...	4,574	...		205	6,631 5 0	4,309 2 4
Perozepore ...	90	30	2	...		1,076	246	6	185	118	...	...	1,753	...		59	2,080 15 0	1,155 0 0
Madareepore ...	117	78	11	...	5	966	223	8	360	21	...	...	1,789	...		95	2,729 8 0	1,286 11 2
Total for the Backergunge District ...													8,170	6	1,164	363	12,825 3 3	7,508 1 0
Mymensing Registry Office ...			...	...		10	1	3	31	1	25	3	74	8	617	5	1,203 6 0	804 11 9
Mymensing ...	74	48	10	...		459	245	29	519	111	...	...	1,495	...		101	3,381 12 0	1,475 15 0
Jamalpore ...	39	56	16	2	19	441	66	28	125	6	...	...	798	...		32	1,465 15 6	838 14 0
Kishoregunge ...	24	37	12	...	34	269	162	32	310	28	...	...	908	...		79	1,606 10 0	953 6 3
Total for the Mymensing District ..													3,275	8	617	217	7,657 11 6	4,072 15 0

Sylhet Registry Office			...	...							11	...	11	12	874	1	400 14 0	574 10 3	
Sylhet ...	46	47	22	...	50	138	653	33	1,351	143	..	...	2,483	...		103	4,708 0 0	1,903 12 3	
Total for the Sylhet District ...													2,494	12	874	104	5,108 14 0	2,478 6 6	
Cachar Registry Office			...	..							3	...	3	6	232	2	165 0 0	257 3 9	
Silchar ...	15	28	10	...	2	131	347	3	213	3	...	...	752	...		19	746 4 0	711 13 9	
Total for the Cachar District ..													755	6	232	21	911 4 0	969 1 6	
Chittagong Division.																			
Chittagong Registry Office ...	...		..	...		...	...	1		8	...	25	34	63	3,744	21	1,928 9 0	817 10 10	
Chittagong ...	188	26	80	43	10	6,738	973	37	759	156	..	.	9,010	...		117	7,270 4 0	5,205 14 2	
Ditto Additional Sub-Registry Office ...	32	32	39	11	3	4,105	316	33	492	148	...	...	5,121	...		56	3,622 12 0	4,598 14 8	
Cox's Bazar ...	22	22	4	...	1	889	87	4	69	6	..	...	1,104	...		18	868 8 0	467 5 11	
Total for the Chittagong District ...													15,269	63	3,744	212	13,590 1 0	11,089 13 7	
Tipperah Registry Office			.	...				1	6		9	...	16	15	652	3	367 8 0	716 1 6	
Comillah ...	100	180	78	1	38	3,569	275	34	490	52	..	...	4,737	...		211	5 701 9 3	3,793 13 4	
Nasirnugore ...	54	86	17	...	76	2,195	252	15	299	19	..	..	2,923	..		102	3.105 3 9	1,780 3 0	
Total for the Tipperah District ...													7,676	15	652	316	9.174 5 0	6,290 1 10	
Noakhally Registry Office ...			.	...	. ..	6	1		5	2	7	..	21	9	1,647	13	1,169 12 0	893 4 1	
Bhoolooah ...	124	356	49	..	12	3.817	1,317	57	1,025	55	.	..	6 812	..		117	6,695 0 0	4,709 12 9	
Dukhin Shabazpore	96	154	3	...	1	1,024	709	46	383	16	...	..	2,432	..		49	2.148 2 0	978 12 1	
Total for the Noakhally District ...													9,265	9	1,647	179	10.282 14 0	6,581 12 11	
Cuttack Division.																			
Cuttack Registry Office			.	12		3	7	. . .	43		7	...	72	51	448	..	906 12 0	818 7 0	
Cuttack ...	109	11	14	5	9	43	428	19	443	5	...	...	1,045	...		68	1,868 2 3	1,126 7 3	
Jajpore ..	58	5	2	4	...	21	286	7	176	18	..	...	571	...		22	636 10 0	616 12 5	
Jagatsingpore ...	11		...	3	2	7	357		168		..	..	608	...		7	637 8 0	456 14 4	
Kendraparah ...	22	3	2	4		20	159	10	59	2	...	...	281	...		5	343 14 0	557 9 11	
Total for the Cuttack District ..													2,617	51	448	102	4,392 14 3	3,576 2 11	

Districts and Sub-Districts.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Bonds.	Other personal contracts.	Receipts and other acquittances.		Leases.		Deeds of sale or mortgage of real property of value not exceeding Rs. 100.	Deeds of gift of real property.	Deeds of sale or mortgage of same when value exceeds Rs. 100.	Deeds affecting real property not included in above.	Wills.	Authorities to adopt.	Total.	Memoranda received under Section 41.	Memoranda received under Section 42.	Powers attested.	Amount of fees received.	Actual cost of Registry Office.
			Not affecting real property.	Affecting real property.	For terms not exceeding one year.	For terms exceeding one year.												
Cuttack Division,—(Continued.)																	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Balasore Registry Office	4		...	...		1	1		23	4	5	...	38	65	604	1	807 5 6	558 5 9
Balasore ...	69	20	16	1		29	513	7	266	34	...	...	955	...		19	1,091 7 6	2,217 12 4½
Bhuddruck ...	60	15	3	...	11	105	538	6	172	1	...	...	914	..		21	950 8 0	2,078 13 4½
Total for the Balasore District ...													1,907	65	604	41	2,849 5 0	4,854 15 6
Pooree Registry Office..			...	...			1		5		5	...	11	11	167	2	216 6 0	631 9 11
Pooree ...	119	33	9	1	3	604	744	5	542	119	...	...	2,269	..		39	1,701 12 0	1,379 2 3
Khoordah ...	27	3	3	30	1	17	180	3	92	318	...	...	674	...		4	413 12 0	571 5 8
Total for the Pooree District ...													2,954	11	167	45	2,331 14 0	2,582 1 10
Assam Division.																		
Nowgong Registry Office ...			...	...				...			1	...	1	4	112	..	75 0 0	
Nowgong ...	45	36	10	...			30	19	16	1	...	...	157	..	...	49	373 12 0	523 12 0
Total for the Nowgong District ...													158	4	112	49	448 12 0	523 12 0
Kamroop Registry Office ...			...	...							..	..		2	188	...	113 0 0	243 4 0
Gowhatty ...	54	36	16	...	1	3	39	18	34	11	.	...	212	...		26	511 12 0	374 7 0
Burpettah ...	75	34	6	...	2	1	26	4	23		...	...	171	...		11	301 12 0	319 11 0
Total for the Kamroop District ...													383	2	188	37	926 8 0	937 6 0

Durrung Registry Office			...	...							...	...		...	49	...	35 0 0	2 8 0	
Tezpore ...	7	15	...	...			1	3	21	1	...	..	48	...		9	75 0 0	372 0 0	
Mungledye ...	1		...	...				7	1	2	...	...	11	..		1	12 0 0	213 0 0	
Soothiah ...			...	...							...	...		...		...			
								Total for the Durrung District				...	59	...	49	10	122 0 0	617 8 0	
Luckimpore Registry Office ...			...	...							1	...	1	1	3	...	16 0 0	478 0 0	
Debrooghur ...	30	269	4	...		8	16		19	1	...	...	347	..		100	559 8 0	733 6 0	
								Total for the Luckimpore District				...	348	1	3	100	575 8 0	1,211 6 0	
Seebsagur Registry Office ...			...	...							2	2	4	2	31	.	41 0 0		
Seebsagur ...	112	287	5	..		18	9	2	10	2	...	.	445	...		12	937 8 0	822 12 0	
Golaghat ...	3	37	...	.		1			...	...	...	...	41	...		13	71 0 0		
								Total for the Seebsagur District				...	490	2	31	25	1,049 8 0	822 12 0	
Khasi Hills Registry Office ..			...	...							...	...		...		.			
Shillong ...	1	1	1	...		5	1		16	3	...	...	28	.		10	109 9 6	53 12 0	
								Total for the Khasi Hills District				...	28	...		10	109 9 6	53 12 0	
Chota Nagpore Division.																			
Hazareebaugh ...			...	...							...	...		2	31	...	152 0 0	351 12 3	
Hazareebaugh ...	196	39	34	...	1	378	75	3	157	33	..	...	916	...		25	1,610 13 0	1,128 9 7	
Burhee ...	115	38	2	...	2	437	36		125	14	..	...	770	..		20	875 0 0	711 6 0	
								Total for the Hazareebaugh District				...	1,686	2	31	45	2,637 13 0	2,191 11 10	
Singbhoom Registry Office ...			...	..							.	...		...	.. .	...	2 8 0		
Chyebassa ...	15		...	...		109	10	1	18		.	...	153	...	.	3	141 4 0	419 11 10	
								Total for the Singbhoom District				...	153	...	...	3	143 12 0	419 11 10	
Manbhoom Registry Office ...			...	...							.	...		2	168	..	143 0 0	450 1 3	
Puruleah ...	12	5	38	15		490	184	6	156	13	...	..	941	...		25	1,190 0 0	782 8 0	
Gobindpore ...	51	4	...	15	4	151	16	1	17	6	...	.	265	...	.	2	313 4 0	333 1 9	
								Total for the Manbhoom District				...	1,206	2	168	27	1,646 4 0	1,565 11 0	

Districts and Sub-Districts.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Bonds.	Other personal contracts.	Receipts and other acquittances.		Leases.		Deeds of sale or mortgage of real property of value not exceeding Rs. 100.	Deeds of gift of real property.	Deeds of sale or mortgage of same when value exceeds Rs. 100.	Deeds affecting real property not included in above.	Wills.	Authorities to adopt.	Total.	Memoranda received under Section 41.	Memoranda received under Section 42.	Powers attested.	Amount of fees received,	Actual cost of Registry Office.
			Not affecting real property.	Affecting real property.	For terms not exceeding one year	For terms exceeding one year.												
Chota Nagpore Division,—(Continued.)																	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Lohardugga Registry Office ..			...	...							...	...		5	107	...	139 0 0	476 9 11
Ranchee ...	271	39	32	61		249	267	3	307	87	...	...	1,316	...		33	1,925 4 0	1 135 12 8
Palamow ...	102	8	4	35		133	22		88		...		392	...	. ..	9	632 12 0	663 0 9
							Total for the Lohardugga District ..						1,708	5	107	42	2,697 0 0	2,275 7 4
Cooch Behar Division.																		
Darjeeling Registry Office ...			...	...		4			9	1	1	...	15	3	4	3	141 6 0	12 4 0
Darjeeling ...	27	14	1	3	1	5	3		35	8	..	..	97	...		16	241 8 0	299 12 6
Terai ...	31		...	...		11	11		66	1	..	..	120	...		4	159 8 0	287 6 0
							Total for the Darjeeling District ...						232	3	4	23	542 6 0	599 6 6
Gowalparah Registry Office ...			...	...							..	...		...	30	...	4 0 0	150 0 0
Gowalparah ...	16	135	2	...	2	48	17	4	23	111	...	.	358	...		18	386 4 0	336 8 0
Doobree ..	12	8	6	1		15	10		24	3	...	..	79	...		13	161 0 0	297 3 0
							Total for the Gowalparah District ...						437	...	30	31	551 4 0	783 11 0
Grand Total ...	20,652	21,573	2,842	489	754	77,012	38,939	2,081	43,184	5,770	624	18	2,13,968	1,274	31,456	9,199	3,67,271 11 9	2,89,320 0 5

Fort William,
The 10th June 1869.

H. BEVERLEY,
Registrar-General, L. P.

P.

Meteorological Statement for 1868.

Part I.

A.

3.—*Climate.*

Places at which observations taken, and year for which taken.	Rain-fall, in inches.				Average temperature in the shade.									Prevailing winds.			Remarks.	
					May.			July.			December.							
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.		
1868.																		
Calcutta	11·66	78·30	1·53	91·49	77·5	...	...	80·9	...	...	61·6	...	...	S, S S W	S, S S W	S W, N W	Mean minimum temperature is given as average temperature at sunrise.	
Saugor Island ...	?	76·83	4·12	?	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	S, S W	S, S W	N		
Contai	7·78	73·62	?	81·40?	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..					
Jessore	22·92	58·88	2·22	84·02	73·3	...	...	79·4	..	...	49·9	..	...	N W, S W	S E, S W	N E, N W	Ditto	ditto.
Kishnaghur ...	?	59·75	3·70	?	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		. ..			
Hooghly	?	87·25	2·00	?	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...		. ..			
Howrah	?	84·40	0·60	?	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...					
Serampore... ...	?	119·58	3·30	?	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...					
Pubna	?	56·07	0·88	?	...	...	...	...	..		...	...	...					
Furreedpore ...	?	41·00	?	?	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		. .			
Berhampore ...	12·26	48·54	1·07	61·87	79·4	...	...	81·6	...	...	57·5	...	...	W, N W	S E	N, N W	Ditto	ditto.

Places at which observations taken, and year for which taken.	Rain-fall, in inches.				Average temperature in the shade.									Prevailing winds.			Remarks.
					May.			July.			December.						
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	
1868.																	
Alipore	?	102·62	1·95	?	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Burdwan	?	63·10	1·00	?	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Raneegunge ...	?	53·89	1·05	?	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...				
Sooree	3·50	37·35	?	?	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				Rain in October = 0·40.
Hazareebaugh ...	3·29	45·49	0·53	49·31	72·1	...	...	81·3	...	...	50·2	...	...	W, N W	W	W, N W, N W	Mean minimum temperature is given as average temperature at sunrise.
Midnapore	9·90	61·30	1·30	72·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Bancoorah	7·05	54·20	1·00	62 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Cuttack	4·88	45·97	1·96	52·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S by E, S	S W	N, N W	
False Point ...	8·55	52 30	4·35	65·20.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S W	S W, W	N, N E	
Pooree	10·82	39·85	0·30	50·97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Balasore ...	?	65·70	0·40	?	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Sumbulpore ...	?	34·88	Nil	?	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Benares	1·80	30·15	Do.	31·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	W	W	W, N W	
Chuprah	4·70	21·01	Do.	25·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Patna	5·91	20·07	0·04	26·02	65·3	...	...	75·9	...	...	44·5	...	...	W N W	W	W, N W	Mean minimum temperature is given as average temperature at sunrise.
Monghyr	4·46	27·86	0 42	32·74	73·1	...	...	78·3	...	...	50·7	...	...				Ditto ditto.
Arrah	?	22·58	?	?	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				Rain in Oct. = 0·40.
Buxar	?	25·15	?	?	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				

Darjeeling ...	...	10·90	123·84	0·60	135·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	W	W	W	
Maldah ...	...	5·60	37·61	0·10	43·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Rampore Beauleah	...	18·77	49·60	3·15	71·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Bograh ...	...	?	?	?	?	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				Rain from June to Aug. = 31·20.
Rungpore ...	...	?	74·70	0·50	?	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Dinagepore	...	?	55·53	?	?	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				Rain in Oct. = 0·10.
Mynagoree...	...	?	?	2·10	?	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...				Rain from Aug. to Sept. = 54·18.
Shillong ...	...	14·90	52·20	4·30	71·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...				
Gowalparah	...	14·56	71·39	1·05	87·00?	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Mymensingh	...	?	72·90	1·10	?	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Gowhatty ...	...	?	32·80	1·00	?	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Dholebagan	...	29·06	57·18	2·73	88·97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Noakhally ...	...	?	61·96	2·41	?	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...				
Nowgong ...	...	?	67·80	?	?	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				Rain in Oct. = 4·00.
Cherra Poonjee	...	?	473·71	?	?	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...				Ditto = 1·36.
Tezpore ...	...	?	40 67	1·93	?	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..				
Seebsagur ...	...	?	63·80	3·00	?	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Debrooghur	...	?	123·66	5·00	?	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Samoogoodting	...	?	?	?	?	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				Rain from July to Aug. = 5·82.
Chittagong ..	...	39·83	112·45	1·77	154·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S, S W	E S	N E, E	
Dacca ...	...	20·90	54 83	1·05	76·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S, S S W	S E, S	N W	
Sylhet ...	...	?	104·17	5·05	?	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Cachar ...	...	35·70	66·85	9·45	112·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Burrisaul ...	...	?	62·80	?	?	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				Rain in Oct. = 1·70.
Tipperah ...	...	?	62·82	4·27	?	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Chundergonah	...	?	?	1·36	?	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				Rain from July to Sept. = 22·21.

Q.

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers or other Periodicals published in Bengal during the year 1868-69.

Districts.	Presses Worked.		Newspapers and other Periodical Works published.		When and how often published.	Number of copies issued.	Remarks.
	Names.	Proprietors.	Newspapers.	Other Periodicals.			
Bhaugulpore.							
Monghyr ...	Monghyr Jail Press ...	Government ...					This press is intended for the printing of the proceedings of the Ferry Fund and Municipal Committees, and is also open to the public.
Purneah ...	Purneah Press ...	Meer Mohomed Tuckee.					This is a private press, confined solely to the printing of forms of Zemindaree accounts.
Assam.							
Seebsagur ...	American Baptist Mission Press.	American Baptist Missionary Union.	*Orunodoya* ...		Monthly ...	About 500	
Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	Cherrapoonjee Mission Press.	Welsh Presbyterian Mission.					
Cooch Behar.							
Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling Advertiser	William Loyd, Esq. ...	*Darjeeling Advertiser*		Weekly, every Saturday.	150	
Orissa.							
Cuttack ...	Orissa Mission Press	John Buckley on behalf of the Mission.					
Ditto ...	Cuttack Printing Co.'s Press.	Cuttack Printing Co....	*Utkul Dipica* ...		Every Saturday,	150	
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	*Cuttack Argus* ...		Every Wednesday	100	This newspaper was published for five weeks only from January 1869, and was then discontinued.

Cuttack ...			*Orissa Patriot* ...		On the 1st and 16th of every month.	250 to 400	
Ditto ...			*Cuttack Star* ...		Every Monday ...	100	
Balasore ...	Balasore Utkul Press	P. M. Senaputty & Co.		*Bodhodainee*..	Monthly ...	100	
Patna.							
Patna ...	Patna Lithographic Press.	Gobind Chunder Singh					Job works printed.
Ditto ...	The General Ware-room Press.	W. H. Jones & Co. ...	*The General Ware-room Gazette and Dinapore Advertizer.*			300	
Ditto ...	J. H. Dunne's Press ...	J. H. Dunne & Co. ...					
Ditto ...	Azeemool Matheh ...	Syed Velait Alli ...					
Ditto ...	Chushm-a-Ilim ...	Pryag Lall ...	*Chushm-a-Ilim* ...		1st and 15th of each month.	400	
Tirhoot ...	Tirhoot Mission Press	German Mission in Tirhoot.					Religious tracts and job works published.
Ditto ...	Mozufferpore Scientific Society Press.	Baboo Kristo Coomar Singh.	*Mozufferpore Scientific Society.*		Bi-monthly ...	1,400	This press was established in September 1868. The paper is edited by Lalla Ujoodhia Pershad. The rates of subscription are as follows: Annual subscription Rupees 12, Postage Rupees 3. The paper is distributed gratis to the members of the Society.
Shahabad ...	Moonshee Imrit Persaud's Press.	Sunt Persaud ...					This is a private press. Only forms and private books are printed.
Dacca.							
Dacca ...	Dacca News and Planters' Journal Press.	Mr. J. P. Wise, Khajeh Abdool Gunny, Mr. N. G. Pogose, Mr. J. A. Gregg.	*Dacca News and Planters' Journal.*		Every Saturday ...	200	
Ditto ...	Bengalee Press ...	Baboo Ranisooder Mullick, Baboo Mudden Mohun Biswas, Baboo Ishwar Chunder Bose, and Baboo Kasheekunth Mookerjee.	*Dacca Prokash* ...		Every Sunday ...	300	

Districts.	Presses Worked.		Newspapers and other Periodical Works published.		When and how often published.	Number of copies issued.	Remarks.
	Names.	Proprietors.	Newspapers.	Other Periodical Works.			
Dacca,—(Continued.)							
Ditto ...	Shoolove Press ...	Baboos Boradur Kinkur Roy, and Luckheekunt Doss, managers; Baboo Jugger Nauth Roy Chowdry, partner.	*Hindoo Hitoishincc* ...		Every Saturday ...	250	
Mymensing ...	Biggiapuny Press ...	Baboo Grish Chunder Roy Chowdry and others.	*Biggiapuny* ...		Ditto ...		About 300 copies would be issued weekly, but the paper has discontinued from 15th September 1868.
Rajshahye.							
Moorshedabad.	Dhunosindhoo Press ...	Roy Dunput Sing of Azimgunge.	*Bharut Runjun* ..		Every Wednesday	348	
Rajshahye ...	Tamayna Press ...	Secretary, Beauleah Dhurmosholka.	*Hindoo Runjika* ...		Ditto ...	300	
Ditto ...	Rajshahye Press ...	Gocool Chunder Chowdery and Kristokant Shah.					The magistrate states that no newspaper or periodical was issued during 1868-69.
Ditto ...	Beauleah Press ...	Grish Chunder Chowdery and Muttylall Gossai.	*Rajshahye Putrika* ...		Monthly ...	300	
Rungpore ...	Shumbhoo Chunder Press.	Mohinee Runjun Roy	*Dik Prokash* ...		Every Thursday ...	40	
Burdwan.							
Burdwan ...	Municipal Press ...	Burdwan Municipality					Works on their own account.
Ditto ...	Suttyo Prokash Press	Maharajah of Burdwan					Works on his own account.
Hooghly (Sudder Sub-Division.)	Bodhodoy Press ...	Gobind deb Mookerjee, Kristodhone Banerjee, and Samapodo Roy.		*Shikya Durpan.*	Monthly ...	800	
Ditto ...	Ditto ...			*Education Gazette.*	Weekly ...	700	
Ditto (Serampore Sub-Division.)	Serampore Press ...	John Clark Marshman, C. S. I.	*Friend of India* ...		Ditto ...	Not stated for the year 1868-69.	For 1867-68, 2,080 copies were reported to have issued weekly.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	*Ditto Overland Edition.*		Ditto ...	Not stated for the year 1868-69.	For 1867-68, 460 copies were reported to have issued every mail-day.

Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto		*The annals of Indian Administration.*	Quarterly and half-yearly.	1,030	
Howrah, (Seebpore.)	Bishops' College Press	Church Missionary Society.		*Agricultural and Horticultural Society.*	Half-yearly, in January and July.	700	Agricultural and Horticultural Society is the owner of this periodical.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto		*Anglo Indian Churchman.*	Monthly ...	About 150	The Revd. W. Spencer is the editor.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto		*Indian Student.*	Ditto ...	About 700	The Revd. J. Barton ditto ditto.
Ditto (Belloor)	Bengalee Press ...	Baboo Becharam Chatterjee.	*The Bengalee* ...		Every Saturday ...	About 500	
Midnapore ... *Presidency.*	Mission Press ...	The Revd. A. R. Batchelor.					The publications from this Press during the year consisted of religious and educational works.
Jessore ...	Amrita Bazar Press ...	Chundernarain Ghose..	*Amritta Bazar Putrika.*		Weekly ...	500	Published from February 1868.
Nuddea ...	Municipal Press ...	Municipal Commissioners.					
24-Pergunnahs.	Som Prokash ...	Dwarkanath Bidyabhoosun.	*Som Prokash* ...				
Sealdah ...	Katun Press ...	Kalimuddin ...					
Ditto ..	Ahmadi Press ...	Moulvy Azoogur Hossein.					
Ditto ...	Satarya Press ...	Kalloo Khansama ...					
Ditto ..	Kadirya Press ...	Kaderbux ...					
Ditto ...	Sherage Press ...	Sherzooddin ...					
Bahir Mirzapore.	Sucharu Press ...	Jumadar ...					
Mateabruz ...	Sultan Press ...	Mirzamehdi Hossein . .					
Sealdah ...	Munth Zobee Press ...	Golam Monthezah ...					
24-Pergunnahs.	Alipore Jail Press ...	Alipore Jail ...					
Suburbs of Calcutta.	Suburban Municipal Press	Suburban Municipal Commissioners.					
Dum-Dum ...	Outram Institution ...	Committee, Outram Institution.					
Entally, Puddo Pookur.	Mutway Nawabee Press	Golam Nobi Khan ...					

R

Statement showing the progress made on the several

Number.	Imperial or Local.	Name of Road.	Road		Length of Road in miles.	Estimated cost of Road.	Date of commencement of Work.
			From	To			
					Feet.		
1	L	Nawabgunge Feeder...	Nawabgunge Bazar	Barrackpore and Kancharapara Feeder.	3,500	3,989	Jan. 1868
2	L	Improvement of Belgharia Road.	Barrackpore Trunk Road.	Belghoria Road Station.	1		
3	I	Carrying out deviation line of Grand Trunk Road.	Where it passes through the site of the new Artillery Barrack.		2,100	6,494	Aug.
4	L	Constructing 20 feet Bridge on Kancharapara Road.	Near Hallishur ...	On Kancharaparah Road.	...	6,384	Feb. 1869
5	I	Calcutta and Jessore .	Bongong ...	Jessore ...	28	1,45,722	Jan. 1865
6	L	Chooadangah and Jenidah.	Chooadangah ...	Jenidah ...	22	2,06,992	Dec. 1862
7	„	Kissengunge ...	Kissengunge ...	Kotechandpore ...	20½	1,84,192	May 1861
8	„	Meherpore ...	Chooadangah ...	Meherpore ...	18	1,48,930	Feb. 1864
9	„	Kallygunge ...	Kotechandpore ...	Kallygunge ...	8	62,222	Nov. 1863
10	„	Salgoomoodie ...	Kooshtea ...	Salgoomoodie ...	11	1,03,352	Mar. 1864
11	I	Sylhet and Cachar ...	Sylhet ...	Cachar ...	69·8	8,01,846	Nov. 1863
12	L	Hylakandy ...	Panchgoo ...	Burrabarce ...	13	1,30,000	Mar. 1865
13	I	Companygunge ...	Companygunge ...	Pundooa ...	61	10,405	Mar. 1867
14	„	Chittagong ...	Chittagong ...	Dacca ...	164		
15	„	Assam Trunk Road ...	Debrooghur ...	Jorehaut ...	80	4,03,512	May 1862

1.

Imperial and Local Roads in Bengal during 1868-69.

Total Work required in each Road.				Proportion of Work done up to 31st March 1869.			Proportion of Work still to be carried out.			Expenditure incurred up to date.	Remarks.
	Bridges.										
Earthwork.	In Number.	Running feet of Waterway.	Metalling.	Earthwork.	Bridgework.	Metalling.	Earthwork.	Bridgework.	Metalling.		
Lks. of C. Ft.			Lks. of C. Ft.		No.	Lks. of C. Ft.					
1·6	4	12	3	1·7	4	·28	...	...	...	3,972	Since completed.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Land not made over by collector during the year. Work transferred to Dum-Dum Division.
1·7	...	...	·3	·6	...	...	1·4	...	·3	1,061	Metal collected. Earthwork since complete.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,295	Masonry completed.
15½	...	...	12½	1·	...	1·	...	...	...	1,54,365	Since completed.
179	23	440	10½	1·	·74	1·	...	·26	...	2,08,317	Ditto.
93	21	290	10	1·	·68	1·	...	·32	...	1,89,934	Ditto.
89½	23	329	8	1·	1·	1·	...	...	...	2,23,281	Ditto.
40	12	129	3⅛	1·	1·	1·	...	...	...	94,637	Ditto.
86⅞	21	324	6½	1·	·75	1·	..	·25	...	1,30,317	Ditto.
57·5	107	1,947	...	·05	·05	...	·95	·95	..	3,61,185	
7·25	15	236	...	·70	.	...	·30	1·	...	25,592	
10·5	7	207	...	·95	...	..	·05	1·	..	6,533	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	No work done to this road during 1868-69, except petty and annual repairs. Road metal also collected to the berm of the road from Chittagong to Feny River.
329·6	39	...	·8	·7	·6	·3	·3	·4	·7	3,86,504	Exact running feet of waterway of the bridges cannot be filled up until the survey of the road is completed. A very satisfactory amount of work is considered to have been done on this road.

R 1.—

Statement showing the progress made in the several

Number.	Imperial or Local.	Name of Road.	Road.		Length of Road in miles.	Estimated cost of Road.	Date of commencement of Work.
			From	To			
16	I.	Assam Trunk Road ...	Kolealbur ...	Doopany ...	22	4,882	Nov. 1868
17	,,	Ditto ...	Doopany ...	Komargong ...	35	10,621	Mar. 1868
18	,,	Ditto ...	Nowgong ...	Bograh Hill ...	27½	2,89,024	In 1866
19	,,	Ditto ...	Kullong ...	Gowhatty ..	15	3,47,712	Feb. 1862
20	,,	Ditto ...	Gowhatty ...	Salmarah ...	27½	3,99,516	Feb. 1863
21	,,	Ditto ...	Sahmarah ...	Ageah ...	53½	4,90,150	Mar. 1867
22	,,	Jeypore Road ...	Debrooghur ...	Jeypore ...	36	1,30,938	Feb. 1867
23	,,	Suddyah Road ...	Ditto ...	Suddyah ...	65½	1,37,109	Ditto

(Continued.)

Imperial and Local Roads in Bengal during 1868-69.

Total Work required in each Road.				Proportion of Work done up to 31st March 1869.			Proportion of Work still to be carried out.			Expenditure incurred up to date.	Remarks.
	Bridges.										
Earthwork.	In Number.	Running feet of Waterway.	Metalling	Earthwork.	Bridgework.	Metalling.	Earthwork.	Bridgework.	Metalling.		
Lks. of C. Ft.			Lks. of C. Ft.		No.	Lks. of C. Ft.					
1·	33	1,220	...	...	...	...	1·	1·	...	...	Temporary bridges are only built. This is the most unhealthy and jungly portion of the proposed line of the Assam Trunk Road, running along as it does between the Meekir Hills and the Brahmapootra; nothing has been attempted as yet except keeping the old line of road open; the commissioner passed over it during the year and found it rideable.
12·	98	1,260	...	·1	·5	...	·9	·5	...	2,703	
320·	13	560	...	·5	...	...	·5	1·	...	90,559	No work done during the year 1868-69, it being stopped by order of Government in Bengal Public Works No. 2750 of 22nd April 1868.
223·	45	327	...	·9	·5	...	·1	·5	...	2,42,750	A great deal of work has been done on this road, as will be shewn by the column of proportions. The bridging is not so forward as is desirable; but as the road ends nowhere, and no decision has yet been arrived at regarding the projects to render it useful, this is not so material as it otherwise might be.
505·	30	216	...	·9	·8	...	·1	·2	...	3,70,428	The earthwork on this portion of the Trunk Road is also nearly completed and a larger proportion of bridgework, both being now nearly completed.
313·	139	1,136	...	·5	·2	...	·5	·8	...	83,898	Work on this portion of the road was commenced late in the season, owing to paucity of funds.
190·88	...	...	...	·3	...	...	·7	...	...	40,901	A fair amount of work was done on this road, considering the labor difficulty in Upper Assam and the jungly nature of the country through which the road runs.
172·92	47	1,108	...	·3	·5	...	·7	·5	...	38,543	Ditto ditto.

R 1.—

Statement showing the progress made on the several

Number.	Imperial or Local.	Name of Road.	Road		Length of Road in miles.	Estimated cost of Road.	Date of commencement of Work.
			From	To			
24	I	Lowkhowa Road ...	Nowgong ...	Lowkhowa, opposite Tezpore.	17	1,21,506	In 1863
25	„	Dooder Ally Road ...	Golaghaut ...	Jorehaut ...	28	61,766	In 1863
26	„	Durrungah Road ...	North Gowhatty ...	Durrungah ...	44	50,068	In 1867
27	„	Station Road ...	Yeadoo ...	Shillong ...	13	24,383	Feb. 1864
28	„	Balliaghye ...	Balliaghye ...	Jellasore ...	22½	1,35,694	Mar. 1867
29	„	Cuttack Trunk Road...	Rajghaut ...	Byturnee ...	80½	10,02,945	Jan. 1862
30	„	Madras Frontier Road, 74 miles.	Cuttack ...	Towards Madras as far as the Frontier line.	71	3,05,946	Feb. 1866
31	„	Madras Frontier New Road, 4 miles.	Tanghy ...	Kalliparra, on the Chilka Lake.	3½	21,417	May 1867
32	„	Sumbulpore Road ...	Cuttack ...	Towards Sumbulpore as far as Central Provinces boundary.	113	15,989	April 1863
33	„	Taldundah Road ...	Ditto ...	Taldundah ...	43	65,220	April 1867
34	„	Parradeep Road ...	Taldundah ...	Parradeep ...	12		Not yet commenced.
35	„	Aul Road ...	44th mile of Pattamoondy Road.	River Khur Scoah ...	11	55,690	Dec. 1866

(Continued.)

Imperial and Local Roads in Bengal during 1868-69.

Total Work required on each Road.				Proportion of Work done up to 31st March 1869.			Proportion of Work still to be carried out.			Expenditure incurred up to date.	Remarks.
	Bridges.										
Earthwork.	In Number.	Running feet of Waterway.	Metalling.	Earthwork.	Bridgework.	Metalling.	Earthwork.	Bridgework.	Metalling.		
Lks. of C. Ft.			Lks. of C. Ft.			Lks. of C. Ft.					
118	8	225	...	·9	·2	...	·1	·8	...	1,03,571	This road is anything but satisfactory; a great deal of earthwork has been done, but owing to a sudden outbreak of sickness, work was stopped before it was dressed, and the road for the present is useless.
...	39	200	...	...	·8	...	...	·2	...	61,127	A great deal of satisfactory work has been done on this road, as much as available funds allowed of.
41	66	1,399	...	·6	·6	...	·4	·4	...	24,320	This road has been made into a good fair-weather road.
19·9	23	66	...	·7	·8	...	·3	·2	...	21,255	Expenditure stopped on this road by the commissioner pending his decision what course should now be adopted concerning it, the large expenditure already incurred not appearing satisfactory.
180	4	260	...	$\frac{2}{10}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	...	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	
Culverts.	25	308									
7,10,21,717	50	5,893	53,24,725	1·	·95	·9	...	·05	·1	10,03,513	
298-10	26	418	44·78	$\frac{79}{100}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{21}{100}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	2,26,405	
13·46	7	610	1·31	100	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	14,707	
6	...	...	...	·94	...	...	·06	...	...	14,414	
...	...	...	...	15,69,801	...	...	...	...	...	16,310	Metalling cut out from estimate by chief engineer.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	223	Estimate received will be submitted as soon as some informations received from civil authorities.
1,19,03,151	2	28	...	12434209	...	...	...	...	...	40,208	This includes the estimated outlay of embanked road between Kendraparrah and Rajghur.

R 1.—

Statement showing the progress made on the several

Number.	Imperial or Local.	Name of Road.	Road		Length of Road in miles.	Estimated cost of Road.	Date of commencement of Work.
			From	To			
36	...	Matchgong Road ...	15th mile of Taldundah Road.	Matchgong ...	41		Mar. 1869
37	...	Pooree Road ...	Katjooree River ...	Beerpertabpore ...	42½	3,17,164	Mar. 1866
38	L		Beerpertabpore ...	Attaramullah ...	6	60,540	Jan. 1860
39	...		Attaramullah ...	Station Building, Poree.	2	14,822	May 1867
40	L	Phoolnacra & Madhub Road.	Phoolnacra ...	Madhub ...	...	49,326	May 1867
41	I	Grand Trunk Road ...	Gopalpore ...	Hamzapore ...	2	7,66,812	Mar. 1854
42	L	Barroon and Bitta ..	Barroon ...	40 miles ...	40	Estimate not sanctioned.	Feb. 1867
43	I	Patna Branch Road ...	Poon Poon ...	Jehanabad ...	22	10,35,091	Dec. 1862
44	I	Metalling portion of Cuttack Trunk Road.	Midnapoor ...	Rajghat ...	49½	1,77,516	1862
		Subject of Revised Estimate.					
		Raising approaches to Bridges.			...	1,461	1869
		Special repair ...			...	7,131	1868

(*Continued.*)

Imperial and Local Roads in Bengal during 1868-69.

Total Work required in each Road.				Proportion of Work done up to 31st March 1869.			Proportion of Work still to be carried out.			Expenditure incurred up to date.	Remarks.
	Bridges.										
Earthwork.	In Number.	Running feet of Waterway.	Metalling.	Earthwork	Bridgework.	Metalling.	Earthwork.	Bridgework.	Metalling.		
Lks. of C. Ft.			Lks. of C. Ft.			Lks. of C.Ft.					
...	...	...	...	72,10,742	...	...	...	...	...	20,933	Estimate will be submitted in a day or two.
3,83,86,620	33	...	23,01,122	Nearly completed, only a portion, eastern slope near Joypore Bungalow remaining undone, or 99.	...	⅞ or 2·85	...	...	⅛ or 7·15	2,41,104	Road metal for ⅞ of the road collected and materials for bridges are being collected.
63,33,463	4	...	3,21,322	Completed.	...	½ or ·5	...	...	½ or ·5	56,412	Road metal for the remaining portions is being collected.
10,97,375	...	...	79,450	Ditto.	...	3/10 or ·3	...	...	7/10 or ·7	8,866	
15,080,702	8	...	...	Ditto.	...	...	..	1·	...	47,032	Materials for the bridges are being collected.
18,35,205	2	2,220	1,04,336	1 8	·005	·6	...	·005	·4	7,64,500	
19,06,755	43	...	...	·02	·05	...	·98	·95	...	3,104	
361·97	25*	5,714	16·89	·94	·85	·25	·06	·15	·75	7,88,040	8,50,110 c. feet metal collected and stacked on road-side, ready for metalling * Viaduct K. 6 arches of 16 feet span omitted. Completion report of the iron viaducts has been submitted within this year.
59,18,520	...	...	22,23,204	·5	...	·8	·5	...	·2	1,28,842	
7,58,500	...	...	...	·1	...	...	·9	...	...		
16,05,139	...	...	...	·7	...	·7	·3	..	·3		

R 1.—

Statement showing the progress made on the several

Number.	Imperial or Local.	Name Road.	Road. From	Road. To	Length of Road in Miles.	Estimated cost of Road.	Date of commencement of Work.
45	L	Tumlook ...	Tumlook ...	Panscoorah ...	18½	75,523	
46	„	Burakur to Chaibassa	Burrakur ...	Roghoonathpoor ...	21	1,41,014	1863
			Roghoonathpoor ...	Poorooliah ...	25	58,891	1866
			Poorooliah ...	Chaibassa ...	25	38,359	1867
47	„	Rojowlee and Burhee ..	Rojowlee ...	Burhee ...	...		1864
48	„	Girrick and Luckhiserai.	Girrick ...	Luckhiserai ...	37·5	1,07,402	1863
49	„	Girrick and Luckhiserai raised and Bridged Road.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	37·5		1869
50	„	Synthia Feeder ...	Andee ...	Coolie ...	8½	20,053	Dec. 1864
			Mohesha ...	Andee ...	6½	14,188	Mar. 1866
			Synthia ...	Mohesha ...	9	27,438	
51	„	Panaghur Feeder, No I.	Panaghur ...	Adjai ...	14	17·763	Jan. 1865
52	„	Burdwan Feeder, Part II.	Susundighee ...	Cutwa ...	19	71·611	
53	„	Ahmedpur Feeder, No. I.	Ahmedpur ...	Soory ...	13	15·336	Dec. 1864
54	„	Ahmedpur Feeder No. II.	Ahmedpur ...	Laghatta ...	8½	12,879	Aug. 1866
55	„	Mymaree Feeder, No. I.	Mymaree ...	Jamalpore ...	11	32,024	Dec. 1864
56	„	Pandooah Feeder ...	Pandooah ...	Culna ...	17	8,092	May 1864
57	„	New Metalling ...	Ditto ...	Culna Feeder ...	17	37,194	Oct. 1865
58	„	Biddabattee Feeder ...	1 Mile ...	3 Miles ...	3	36,852	April 1866
59	„	Ditto ...	3 Miles ...	10 Ditto ...	7	38,572	

(*Continued.*)

Imperial and Local Roads in Bengal during 1868-69.

Total Work required on each Road.				Proportion of Work done up to 31st March 1869.			Proportion of Work still to be carried out.			Expenditure incurred up to date.	Remarks.
	Bridges.										
Earthwork.	In Number.	Running feet of Waterway.	Metalling.	Earthwork.	Bridgework.	Metalling.	Earthwork.	Bridgework.	Metalling.		
Lks. of C. Ft.			Lks. of C. Ft.			Lks. of C. Ft.					
4,43,093	...	...	8,87,985	1·25	...	·08	...	...	·92	72,934	The road has been metalled throughout its entire length, with the exception of 14 chains, to join the proposed deviation road, *i. e.* a new road to join the Tumlook and Koylash Road, which passing the new canal divides these roads.
200	53	783	...	·90	·10	...	·10	·00	...	89,041	This shows the proportion of work done to the bridges that are under construction on the estimates lately sanctioned.
198	...	...	...	·84	...	...	·16	...	...	47,949	
18	...	...	...	·25	...	...	·75	...	...	6,027	
Not known.			...	·5	...	...	·5	...	...	76,881	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80,552	
Project not prepared in detail.										534	
2,482·912	9	554	1,39,177	32,11,690	25,184	·39	...	...	·61	42,907	The estimates require revision; waterway provided being inadequate, as well as height for works on the second and third portions stopped by order of superintending engineer.
2,949·322	6	78	...	·5	·19	...	·5	·81	...	2,583	
Work not yet commenced.											
2,666·508	20	138	99,500	·5	...	·06	·5	...	·04	15,170	Completed, but bridge over Doolay Nullah proposed.
Work not yet commenced. No funds provided.											
2,719·259	5	51	1,94,900	·09	...	·01	·01	...	·09	15,300	In course of completion.
62,00,034	...	...	...	·95	...	...	·05	...	...	638	In course of completion.
15,43,919	1	12	2,97,400	..	All work completed.					29,912	Completed.
18,74,657	6	46	...	...	All work completed.					6,351	Ditto.
...	...	...	4,46,265	...	All work completed.					37,441	Ditto.
5,76,469	4	18	1,21,198	...	All work completed.					30,778	Ditto.
Work not yet commenced.											Funds not provided.

R 1.—

Statement showing the progress made on the several

Number.	Imperial or Local.	Name of Road.	Road. From	Road. To	Length of Road in Miles.	Estimated cost of Road.	Date of commencement of Work.
	L	Bulpoor Feeder, No. II. including Bridge No. I.	Bulpoor ...	Adjai ...	12	21,285	May 1865
61	I	Bishenpoor and Bancoorah Road.	Leading from 18 mile stone of Midnapore Road.	Passing through the town of Bishenpoor to 23 mile stone of Midnapore Road.	4-1-456	7,175	Feb. 1863
62	„	Jullapahar Hill Cart Road.	Jullapahar ...	Saddle ...	13-4	28,612	May 1868
63	„	Lower Section Hill Cart Road, 6 miles.	Two miles beyond Tya Bali.	To Kursiong ...	6	2,52,755	April 1867
64	„	Bhaugulpore to Soory	Bowsee ...	River More ...	60	1,35,256	Jan. 1866
			Bridges on the above road				
			Hansdia ...	River More ...	46	84,993	Oct. 1864
			Culverts on the above road				
65	L	Mudhepurah ...	Ganges ...	Mudhepurah ...	45	71,056	Oct. 1865
66	„	Sultangunge ...	Sultangunge ...	Arjusgunge ...	1	3,969	Feb. 1869
			Arjusgunge ...	Luckunpore ...	13-4	6,384	Dec. 1867
			Luckunpore ...	Rampore ...	8	7,580	Feb. 1869
67	„	Burriarpore ...	Burriarpore ...	Kurruckpore ...	11	1,493	Ditto
		Kujrah ...	Kujrah ...	Soorujugurrah ...	3	9,313	1868
			Lengthening timber bridge on the above road.		...		Not commenced.
			Culverts on the above road ...		6	5,818	Feb. 1869
68	„	Amraparah ...	Mooraroe ...	Amraparah ...	21	21,021	July 1866
			Bridges on the above Road ...		...		
			Culverts on the above Road ...		21	58,155	Mar. 1868
69	„	Pakour ...	Pakour ...	Heeranpore ...	13	16,582	Ditto
70	„	Bahawa ...	Bahawa ...	Burhait ...	12	56,805	Jan. 1868
71	„	Teenpahar ...	Teenpahar ...	Burio ...	12	49,275	Feb. 1869

(Concluded.)

Imperial and Local Roads in Bengal during 1868-69.

Total Work required in each Road.				Proportion of Work done up to 31st March 1869.			Proportion of Work still to be carried out.			Expenditure incurred up to date.	Remarks.
	Bridges.										
Earthwork.	In Number.	Running feet of Waterway.	Metalling.	Earthwork.	Bridgework.	Metalling.	Earthwork.	Bridgework.	Metalling.		
9,84,892	6	122	49,625		All work completed.					22,664	Completed and made over to the magistrate; only Rs. 1,518 spent on platforms to bridges, *viz.*, 6 and 7 during 1868-69.
8,23,021	4	1 of 8 span 1 of 6 span 2 of 2 span	1,06,770	·99	Finished.	·71	·1	...	·29	5,020	
35,00,094	...	...	...	·88	Bridging complete.	...	·12	Complete.	...	24,521	
			Work completed.							2,49,940	
...	23	1,680	...	...	·55	...	...	·45	..	1,10,292	No. 1 Bridge has been destroyed by flood and not again re-built.
...	124	Culverts	...	...	Culverts ·96	..	...	Culverts ·04	..	1,16,111	
...	20	1,602	...	...	1,42,857	...	...	8,57,142	...	44,206	
...	...	...	5,400	...	...	·3	...	...	·7	Payment not yet made.	
6½	Culverts 8	...	...	1·	1·	...	...	...	...	6,893	
1	Culverts 9	...	...	...	...	...	1·	1·	..	446	Road just aligned.
5,160	1	...	...	...	·5	..	...	·5	...	1,189	
...	...	...	1,26,720	...	...	·8	...	...	·2	4,859	
½	Culvert 1	160	...	...	...	...	1·	1·	...	...	Work not commenced.
4,375	Culvert 1	...	...	...	...	...	1·	1·	...		
97 lacs	...	...	...	·9	...	...	·1	...	...	2,420	
...	6	303	...	...	...	...	...	1·	...	5,[illegible]7	
...	14	...	...	...	·2	...	...	·8			
30 lacs	Culverts 9	...	...	·2	...	...	·8	1·	...	3,033	
2½	53	303	...	·45	...	...	·55	1·	...	7,123	
21	44	303	...	·48	...	...	·52	1·	...	6,111	

R 1.—

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62	„	Jullapahar Hill Cart Road.	Jullapahar ...	Saddle ...	13-4	28,612	May 1863
63	„	Lower Section Hill Cart Road, 6 miles.	Two miles beyond Tya Bali.	To Kursiong ...	6	2,52,353	April 1867
64	„	Bhaugulpore to Soory	Bowsee ...	River More ...	60	1,35,256	Jan. 1866
			Bridges on the above road				
			Hansdia ...	River More ...	46	84,993	Oct. 1864
			Culverts on the above road				
65	L	Mudhepurah ...	Ganges ...	Mudhepurah ...	45	71,056	Oct. 1865
66	„	Sultangunge ...	Sultangunge ...	Arjusgunge ...	1	3,969	Feb. 1869
			Arjusgunge ...	Luckunpore ...	13-4	6,381	Dec. 1867
			Luckunpore ...	Rampore ...	8	7,380	Feb. 1869
67	„	Burriarpore ...	Burriarpore ...	Kurruckpore ...	11	1,493	Ditto
		Kujrah ...	Kujrah ...	Soorujugurrah ...	3	2,313	1868
			Longthening timber bridge on the above road.		...		Not commenced.
			Culverts on the above road		6	5,818	Feb. 1869
68	„	Amraparah ...	Mooraroe ...	Amraparah ...	21	21,021	July 1866
			Bridges on the above Road		...		
			Culverts on the above Road		21	58,155	Mar. 1868
69	„	Pakour ...	Pakour ...	Heeranpore ...	13	16,582	Ditto
70	„	Bahawa ...	Bahawa ...	Burhait ...	12	56,805	Jan. 1868
71	„	Teenpahar ...	Teenpahar ...	Burio ...	12	49,275	Feb. 1868

(Concluded.)

Imperial and Local Roads in Bengal during 1868-69.

Total Work required in each Road.				Proportion of Work done up to 31st March 1869.			Proportion of Work still to be carried out.			Expenditure incurred up to date.	Remarks.
	Bridges.										
Earthwork.	In Number.	Running feet of Waterway.	Metalling.	Earthwork.	Bridgework.	Metalling.	Earthwork.	Bridgework.	Metalling.		
9,84,392	6	122	49,625	All work completed.						22,664	Completed and made over to the magistrate; only Rs. 1,518 spent on platforms to bridges, viz., 6 and 7 during 1868-69.
8,23,021	4	1 of 8 span. 1 of 6 span 2 of 2 span	1,66,770	·99	Finished.	·71	·1	..	·29	5,020	
35,00,094	...	...	...	·88	Bridging complete.	...	·12	Complete.	...	24,521	
				Work completed.						2,49,010	
...	23	1,680	...	...	·55	...	...	·45	...	1,10,202	No. 1 Bridge has been destroyed by flood and not again re-built.
...	124	Culverts	...	...	Culverts ·96	..	...	Culverts ·04	..	1,16,111	
...	20	1,692	...	...	1,42,857	...	...	8,57,142	...	44,266	
...	...	...	5,400	...	...	·3	...	...	·7	Payment not yet made.	
6½	Culverts 8	...	...	1·	1·	...	...	...	...	6,893	
1	Culverts 0	...	..	...	...	..	1·	1·	..	446	Road just aligned.
5,160	1	...	...	...	·5	...	...	·5	...	1,189	
...	...	...	1,26,720	...	...	·8	...	...	·2	4,859	
½	Culvert 1	160	...	...	...	...	1·	1·	...	...	Work not commenced.
4,375	Culvert 1	...	...	...	...	...	1·	1·	...		
97 lacs	...	...	...	·9	...	...	·1	...	...	20,420	
...	6	303	...	...	...	...	...	1·	...	5,477	
...	11	...	...	...	·2	...	...	·8			
30 lacs	Culverts 9	...	...	·2	...	...	·8	1·	...	3,033	
26½	53	303	...	·45	...	...	·55	1·	...	7,123	
21	44	303	...	·48	...	...	·52	1·	...	6,111	

R 2.

Account of appropriation and outlay on Public Works, Imperial, in the Province of Bengal for the year 1868-69.

Service Heads.	Grants as per Budget orders.	Outlay.	Difference.	
			Outlay less than Grant.	Outlay more than Grant.
Public Works Proper.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Original Works.				
Military	20,75,000	13,92,770	6,82,230	
Civil Buildings	17,97,500	18,59,741		62,241
Agricultural ... {Extraordinary	11,13,000	2,01,870	9,11,130	
Agricultural ... {Ordinary	2,00,000	3,77,871		1,77,871
Communications	9,74,500	17,60,620		7,86,120
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	20,000	3,50,105		3,30,105
	61,89,000	59,51,977	15,93,360	13,56,337
Repairs.				
Military	4,25,000	3,84,642	40,358	
Civil Buildings	4,75,000	3,99,321	75,679	
Agricultural,—Ordinary	3,00,000	3,31,180		31,180
Communications	8,70,000	8,33,531	36,469	
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	5,000	1,542	3,458	
	20,75,000	19,50,216	1,55,964	31,180
Establishment.				
Agricultural,—Extraordinary...	1,87,000	1,14,021	72,979	
Other Services	17,94,100	18,90,909		96,909
	19,81,000	20,04,930	72,979	96,909
Tools and Plant.				
Agricultural,—Extraordinary	2,00,000	6,025	1,93,975	
Other Services	1,05,000	2,63,790		1,58,790
	3,05,000	2,69,815	1,93,975	1,58,790
Profit and Loss		59,070		59,070
Total ...	1,05,50,000	1,02,36,008	3,13,992	
Add additional Grants	9,50,000		9,50,000	
Increase in Stock...		1,68,518		1,68,518
Total Public Works Proper ...	1,15,00,000	1,04,04,526	10,95,474	
Aided Irrigation.				
Land for Orissa Project	1,00,000	80,578	19,422	
State Outlay on Railways.				
Guaranteed Railways	13,61,000	13,21,929	39,071	
State Railways {Extraordinary		20,92,449		20,92,449
State Railways {Ordinary		2,73,228		2,73,228
Total ...	13,61,000	36,87,606		23,26,606
Increase in Stock		26,346		26,346
Total Railways ...	13,61,000	37,13,952		23,52,952
Grand Total ...	1,29,61,000	1,41,99,056		12,38,056

Expenditure on Imperial Works from Funds supplied in addition to the Budget Grant.	Amount of Contribution.	Outlay.	Less.	More.
Contributions.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Original Works.				
Civil Buildings		37,823		
Agricultural,—Ordinary		4,759		
Communications		416		
		42,998		
Repairs.				
Military		887		
Total ...		43,905		

R 3.

Table shewing the grants from, and the outlay incurred against, each local fund during the year 1868-69.

Funds.	Original Grant.	Charges.				
		Original Works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Total.
General Fund.	Rupees.	Rupees	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Nuddea or Presidency Division ...	2,00,520	62,248	35,229	20,780		1,18,257
Burdwan Division ...		58,281	23,252	17,375	230	99,138
Bhaugulpore „ ...		12,060	12,098	5,294	758	30,210
Patna „ ...		31		7		
Cuttack „ ...				5,448		
Total, General Fund	2,00,520	1,32,623	70,579	48,904	988	2,[illegible]
Local Fund.						
Calcutta District ...	13,500	315	18,414	4,056	407	23,[illegible]
Burdwan „ ...		11,967		2,542		14,509
Purneah „ ..		1	798	170		969
Cuttack „ ...		341	218	110		672
Sarun „ ..		3,075				3,075
Total, Local Fund ...	13,500	15,702	19,430	6,878	407	42,417
Income Tax Fund ...	1,80,950	90,738	223	19,281	246	1,10,488
Calcutta Canal Toll Collection	3,33,700	56,890	1,70,229	39,894	9,234	2,76,247
Buxee Canal Toll Collection		304		65		369
Nuddea Rivers' Toll Collection ...	1,12,500		1,30,884	17,829	7,396	1,56,109
Gross Ferry Toll Collection	20,900	935	14,184	7,439		22,558
Strand Bank Fund		5,273	20,420	5,460		31,156
Staging Bungalow „	3,300	2,163	3,911	3,485		9,559
Convict Labor „		10,983		2,333		13,316
Calcutta Port „	11,990	4,528	2,703	1,537		8,768
Chittagong „ „	200	843	341	251		1,435
Nizamut „	1,19,900	20,507	792	4,526		25,825
Khas Mehal „	5,910	6,138		1,304		7,442
Unna Chutter „			528	112		640
Mitford Hospital „		2,424		515		2,939
Kally Prosund Roy's Donation Fund ...			2,986	634		3,620
Tools and Plant ...	3,500			...		
Grand Total ...	10,06,900	3,50,051	4,37,213	1,60,447	18,271	9,65,982

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